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*This book belonged to the
late Hugh Edward Egerton,
Beit Professor of Colonial
History in the University of
Oxford from 1905 to 1920*

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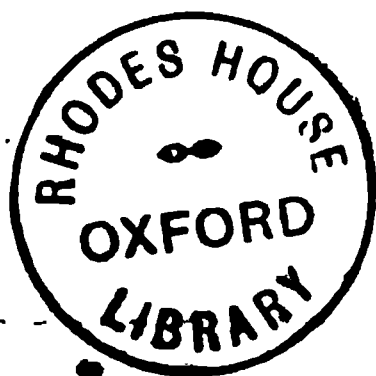
THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
OF THE YEAR
1827.

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10
20

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

State of the Country—Illness and Death of the Duke of York—Succeeded by the Duke of Wellington in the Command of the Army—Meeting of Parliament—Address of Condolence to the King—Bill for granting an increased Allowance to the Duke of Clarence—The Irish Catholics—Debate on Sir Francis Burdett's Motion to take their Claims into Consideration—Consequences of the loss of the Motion [1

CHAPTER II.

The Corn Laws—Resolutions introduced by Mr. Canning—Motion for the House going into a Committee opposed by the Agriculturists—Views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Peel—Mr. Banks's Amendment to raise the medium Price lost—Mr. Whitmore's Amendment to lower the medium Price lost—Ministers agree to raise the medium Price of Barley and Oats—Attempts to raise the medium Price of Rye, Pease, and Beans—Attempts to increase the Duty on Oatmeal and Flour—Scheme of Mr. Hume in opposition to the Resolutions—Bill founded on the Resolutions brought in—Amendments proposed—Debate and Division on the second Reading—Bill passes the House of Commons [64

CHAPTER III.

Illness of the Earl of Liverpool—State of the Cabinet—Difficulties in the way of appointing a Premier—Interregnum of the Ministry—Mr. Tierney opposes a Vote of Supply on that ground—Sir Thomas Lethbridge gives Notice of a Motion for an Address to the King—Dissolution of the Ministry—Mr. Canning is made Minister—The greater Number of his former Colleagues immediately resign—New Appointments—Mr. Canning's Coalition with the Whigs [90

CHAPTER IV.

Meeting of Parliament after the Recess—Mr. Peel explains in the House of Commons the Reasons of his Resignation—Statement of Mr. Canning—Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Brougham defend their Coalition with the Ministry—Explanations in the House of Lords by Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Westmorland, and Lord Melville, of the Reasons of their Resignations—Discussions in both

Houses on the Formation of the New Ministry—Strong Hostility expressed towards it in the House of Lords—Speech of Earl Grey—Opinions of his Majesty on the Catholic Question—Motions on the State of Ireland withdrawn—Motion for the Repeal of the Test Acts withdrawn—Motion on the Chancellor's Jurisdiction in Bankruptcy—Motion regarding the Stamp Duty on Cheap Publications—The Marquis of Lansdowne made Secretary of State [105]

CHAPTER V.

The Corn Bill introduced in the House of Lords—Debate on the Second Reading—Amendment of the Duke of Wellington carried against the Ministry in the Committee, and confirmed on the bringing up of the Report—Ministers withdraw the Bill—Attack of Mr. Canning on the Duke of Wellington—Proposal to give effect to the Corn Act of 1822—Temporary Corn Bill brought in and passed—Discussion in the House of Lords on the Language used concerning them in the House of Commons—Discussion with respect to the State of the Shipping Interest [146]

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE—The Budget—Proceedings connected with Elections—Charges brought against the Corporations of Northampton and Leicester—Proceedings with a view to the Disfranchisement of Penryn and East Retford—Bill for preventing corrupt Practices at Elections—Game Laws—Bill declaring the using of Spring Guns illegal—Mr. Peel's Improvements of the Law—The Court of Chancery—Prorogation of Parliament [172]

CHAPTER VII.

Death of Mr. Canning—Formation of a New Ministry under Lord Goderich—Changes in the Cabinet.—COLONIES—INDIA—FOREIGN RELATIONS [189]

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—Meeting of the Chambers—Discussions on the Affairs of Portugal—New Jury Act—Decision of the Chamber of Peers regarding the Laws against the Jesuits—Law for the more effectual Prohibition of the Slave Trade—Finances, and State of Manufactures—Royal Debts—Law for the Regulation of the Press: amendments proposed by the Committee: the Bill carried in the Chamber of Deputies—Discontent of the Public—The Bill is withdrawn in the Chamber of Peers—The National Guard of Paris is disbanded—Prorogation of the Chambers—Establishment of the Censorship—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies—Creation of Peers—General Election—Coalition of the Ultra-Royalists and the Liberals—The Ministers are defeated in the Elections—Change of Ministry—Dispute with the Regency of Algiers—Commercial Connexion with Mexico [196]

CONTENTS,

v

CHAPTER IX.

SPAIN.—Declaration regarding Portugal—Army of Observation formed—New Invasion of Portugal permitted—The defeated Rebels disarmed, and Ghaves and Canellas ordered to quit Spain—Progress of the Carlists—Attempt upon Tortosa—Insurrection in Catalonia—Dissensions in the Ministry—M. Recacho dismissed—Progress of the Rebels in Catalonia—They establish Provisional Governments—Measures adopted against them—The Army of Observation is marched into Catalonia—Ferdinand goes to Catalonia himself—Arrives at Tarragona—Defeat of the Rebels—Conduct of the Clergy—Purification of the Public Offices—Executions—The French Garrison is withdrawn from Barcelona—Trade with South America—Difference with the Pope, regarding the Appointment of South American Bishops [228

CHAPTER X.

PORTUGAL.—New irruption of the Rebels in the Province of Minho—They are defeated at Barca, and driven beyond the Frontier—They again enter the Province of Tras Os Montes: they are again driven into Spain, and are there disarmed—Position of the British Army—Opening of the Cortes—Differences between the Chambers regarding a Loan—A Loan voted—Finances—Discussions on the Conduct to be pursued towards the Rebels—Motion for the Dismissal of the Ministry—Prorogation of the Cortes—Proclamation against the Clergy—An Amnesty is published—Decrees of the Emperor received from Brazil—They are not put into Execution—Mutiny in the Garrison of Elvas—Dissensions in the Cabinet—Illness of the Regent—Change of Ministry—Don Miguel announces his intention of returning to assume the Regency—Desertions of the Army—Saldanha dismissed from the Ministry of War—Disturbances in Lisbon and at Oporto—Proceedings against their Instigators and against the Press—Changes of Ministry—The Emperor appoints Don Miguel Regent—Don Miguel visits England on his return to Portugal—The Bank of Lisbon stops Payment . [248

CHAPTER XI.

SWEDEN.—**NETHERLANDS.**—Concordat with the Pope concluded—Progress of the Insurrection in Java.—**SAXONY.**—**BRUNSWICK.**—**BAVARIA.**—Law against Duelling.—**PRUSSIA.**—Organization of the Provincial Estates.—**AUSTRIA.**—Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.—**RUSSIA.**—Opening of the Campaign against Persia—Erivan besieged, and the Siege raised—Abbas Abad besieged—Battle of Djeuen Boulak—Battle of Etchmiazine—Sardar Abad surrenders—Erivan again besieged and taken—The Russians enter Tauris—Preliminaries of Peace signed—The Schah refuses to ratify them—Levy of Troops throughout the Russian Empire [284

CHAPTER XII.

GREECE.—General State of Greece—Successes of Karaiskaki in Livadia—Operations in the Siege of Athens—Meeting of the National Assembly—Capo d'Istra named President, Lord Cochrane Commander of the Fleet, and Colonel Church Generalissimo of the Armies—Plan to raise the Siege of Athens—Karaiskaki killed—Total defeat of the Greek Army before Athens—The Acropolis surrenders—Military Events in Western Greece—Britain, France, and Russia interpose to put an end to the War—Manifesto of the Porte rejecting their Mediation—Treaty of London—The Porte refuses to accede to an Armistice—Egyptian Fleet arrives at Navarino—Armistice with Ibrahim Pacha—Negotiations at Constantinople—The Turkish Fleet attempts to sail for Patras, and is obliged to put back—Ibrahim ravages the Morea—Battle of Navarino—Proceedings at Constantinople—Demands of the Porte in consequence of the Battle of Navarino—They are refused, and the British, French, and Russian, Ambassadors, leave Constantinople—Proceedings of the Greeks—British Order in Council against the Greek Marine . [296

CHAPTER XIII.

UNITED STATES.—Discussions in Congress on the Colonial Trade.—**SOUTH AMERICA.**—Progress of the War between BRAZIL and BUENOS AYRES—Battle of Ituzaingo—Advance of the Republican Army towards Rio Grande—Naval Operations—Preliminaries of Peace signed at Rio Janeiro—The Treaty is rejected by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the President Rivadavia resigns—Pretensions of the Provisional Governments—Finances.—**COLOMBIA.**—Arrival of Bolivar at Bogota, and his departure for Venezuela—He re-establishes Tranquillity in that Province—He resigns the Presidentship—Congress meets—The Vice-president, Santander, likewise proffers his Resignation—Congress refuses to accept either—A National Convention ordered to be convoked—Revolt in the Southern Provinces—Bolivar returns to Bogota—Finances.—**MEXICO.**—Revolt of the Province of Texas—Conspiracy of Arenas—Measures directed against Spanish Inhabitants—Arrests on Account of a New Conspiracy—Insurrection in the Province of Durango—Finance.—**PERU.**—Revolution in the Government, and Election of a new President—Dismissal of the Colombian Envoy—Finances.—**GUATEMALA.**—Progress of the Civil War [324

C H R O N I C L E.

EVENTS	1
------------------	---

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

King's Ministers	204
Sheriffs	206
Births	207
Marriages	210
Promotions	217
Deaths	222
Public Income	264
Public Expenditure	266
Disposition of Grants	267
Ways and Means	273
Public Funded Debt	274
Public Unfunded Debt	277
Foreign Trade of Great Britain	278
Trade of the United Kingdom	279
Trade of Ireland	280
Navigation of the United Kingdom	281
Public General Acts	282
Public Acts of a Local and Personal Nature	285
Stocks	291
Prices of Corn	292
Prices of Butcher's Meat	<i>ib.</i>
Bills of Mortality	293
Bankrupts, and Declarations of Insolvency	<i>ib.</i>
Meteorological Table	<i>ib.</i>
University Intelligence—Oxford	294
Cambridge	295

LAW CASES AND NARRATIVES.

High Court of Chancery.—Wellesley <i>v.</i> the Duke of Beaufort	297
Court of King's Bench.—Beaumont <i>v.</i> Thwaites	310
Court of King's Bench, Guildhall.—East <i>v.</i> Chapman	312
Court of Common Pleas.—Price <i>v.</i> Thwaites	315
Lancaster Assizes.—The King <i>v.</i> Edward Gibbon Wake-	

field, William Wakefield, Edward Thevenot, and Frances Wakefield	316
Old Bailey.—William Sheen indicted for Murder	326
Trial of three Spanish Pirates at Richmond in Virginia	331
Old Bailey.—Murder. Mary Wittenback	336
Admiralty Court.—In the matter of a Slave Woman called Grace	338
In the matter of two Slaves named John Smith and Rachel	354
In the matter of a Slave named Jack Martin	355
Court of King's Bench, Westminster.—The King <i>v.</i> Meireillos	355
Indian Press	359

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

I. Domestic.—Report on Pauper Lunatics	366
Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Criminal Commitments and Convictions, &c.	371
Report of the Committee of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, for the reception of Convicts	381
Second Report from the Select Committee, on Emigration from the United Kingdom	382
Extracts from the Third Report of the Committee on Emigration	387
II. Foreign.—Treaty for the Pacification of Greece between England, France, and Russia	

Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte	406
Despatches as to the Battle of Navarino	410
Convention between his Majesty and her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal	416
Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade	418
Convention between his Majesty and the United States of America for the Final Settlement of certain claims of the United States	419
Message of the President of the United States	420
Speech of Don Pedro on the opening of the Legislative Assembly of Brazil	433

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Historical Memoirs of Frederick, Duke of York	436
Letters from his late Majesty to the late Lord Kenyon	467
Memoir of the Right Hon. G. Canning	477
Anecdotes of W. Gifford, Esq.	490

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

Cadcutta	496
Visit of the English Envoy to the Camp of the Shah of Persia	497
Attempt to reach the North Pole, by Capt. W. E. Parry	503
Land Arctic Expedition	508

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

Aurora Borealis	511
New Comet	512
Magnetic influence of Heat, &c.	ib.
Ascent of Mont Blanc	515

NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

Habits of Fishes	517
Gold Mines of the Ural	519
Carolina Wax Tree	520
Mode of making Quickset Fences	521
Extraordinary Pine Tree	522
A Method of obtaining Natural Flowers in Winter	523

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Improvements in Calcining or Roasting, and Smelting or Extracting Metals and Semi-metals from various kinds of Ores	523
Cold Injection for Anatomical Preparations	525
Electro-magnetic Instrument	ib.
New Register Rain Gauge	ib.
Lightning Rods	526
Suspension Bridge across the Thames, at Hammersmith	ib.
Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe to Wapping	527
PATENTS	530

POETRY.

Lines on the Death of Mr. Canning. By Mr. Croker	536
Lines 'to a Skylark.' By Mr. Wordsworth	537
Stanzas, 'addressed to a Lady on her Recovery from a severe attack of Pain.' By Mr. Coleridge	ib.
A Funeral Song for the Princess Charlotte. By Mr. Southey	539
'An Evening Walk in Bengal.' By the late Bishop Heber	540
INDEX	543

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR
1827.

THE
HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

State of the Country—Illness and Death of the Duke of York—Succeeded by the Duke of Wellington in the Command of the Army—Meeting of Parliament—Address of Condolence to the King—Bill for granting an increased Allowance to the Duke of Clarence—The Irish Catholics—Debate on Sir Francis Burdett's Motion to take their Claims into Consideration—Consequences of the loss of the Motion.

THE internal state of the country, at the opening of 1827, was much more cheering than that which the preceding year had presented. The apprehensions of a deficient harvest, which were entertained at one period of the autumn, had fortunately proved groundless; and the state of the markets was such as to promise that the discussion of the Corn-laws, forming as they did the leading question of domestic policy,

VOL. LXIX.

and set apart, as they had been, for the great topic of inquiry in the ensuing session of parliament, might be entered on without exciting the clamours and alarms which are so naturally produced in one party by losing prices, or, in the other, by the threatened approach of scarcity. The different monied and manufacturing interests of the kingdom, likewise, were rallying from the confusion of the preceding eighteen months, by a

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progress, which, though slow, was sensible and sure, and which, perhaps, by its very slowness, justified the belief, that it did not proceed from over-strained exertions or factitious scheming, but was the result of the natural return of general mercantile health. There were no longer any failures of banks; there was no call for extraordinary measures to maintain or to relieve mercantile credit; mercantile confidence was restored; and the restoration was not the worse for being accompanied by a greater degree of caution in mercantile speculations. The improvement in the labouring and manufacturing classes was equally observable: our manufactures, indeed, were not in that "high and palmy state," which is commonly denoted by the terms "flourishing and prosperous;" but they were probably less distant from that point, than from the point of extreme stagnation at which they had been standing still during the preceding winter and spring. Employment was now furnished to the artizan in his ordinary calling, so generally as to be almost universal; and, although wages were still low, they enabled him to gain a livelihood. Labour was sufficiently abundant to prevent idleness, and its gains were such as to remove beggary. The associations, which had been formed in all the manufacturing districts, to collect and distribute charitable contributions among the unemployed, were now enabled to put an end to their humane occupation. In the foreign relations of the country, too, there were no symptoms to excite alarm. However much Spain might be displeased at the recognition of the independ-

ence of her former colonies in South America, she was too impotent to express that displeasure by any manifestation of actual hostility. We had been compelled to present an armed front towards her in Portugal: but the mere display of power had instantly produced its effect; and the good faith with which France abstained from giving countenance to the conspiracies against Portuguese liberty, removed every suspicion that Ferdinand would be tempted to try the fortune of open war. The arms of Russia and Persia were encountering each other on the banks of the Araxes, but the sound was too distant to disturb the repose of Europe. Apprehensions had been at one time entertained, that Great Britain, by her existing treaties with Persia, might be involved in a necessity for acting in her defence similar to that which had called our troops to Portugal. But, however our duty or our interest might have required us to aid the Schah against the unprovoked ambition of Russia, we were under no obligation to assist him when he allowed himself to be hurried into rash and unjust aggressions upon his powerful neighbour.

The earliest public event of the year, was the death of the duke of York, the heir presumptive of the crown. The health of his royal highness had been, for more than half a year, in a state of unequal, but of alarming, danger. The disease had assumed the decided character of dropsy, so far back as the month of July; and its progress had rendered it necessary that an operation should be performed in the beginning of September. The result of the operation, aided by the effects of medicine, removed

the constitutional complaint ; but its partial influence on the limbs was followed by a mortification of a considerable portion of the shin of both legs, which, assuming sometimes a more favourable, and sometimes a more alarming appearance, gradually weakened the frame and constitution ; as strength decayed, appetite and sleep departed, and the increasing evil was therefore to be met by impaired resources. Amid weakness and agonizing pain, he displayed the highest fortitude and equanimity, attending to the more important parts of his official duty, even till within a few days of his death. He forgot all bodily sufferings, and the danger, which it was not concealed from him attended his state, to draw up with his own hand the heads of the arrangement for the unexpected armament which was despatched to Portugal in the beginning of December, 1826 ; and the last act of his official life was obtaining, when his majesty visited him on the 27th, the royal approbation of a proposed arrangement for the promotion of the old subalterns of the army. On the 28th, the sacrament was administered to him, along with his sister the princess Sophia, by the hands of the bishop of London, and, on the following day, he received the parting visit of his royal brother. Hope was now gone ; the constitution had sunk beneath the power of art to revive it ; nervous fits, occasional attacks of faintness, spasms, and delirium, succeeded each other with increasing rapidity, till nature gave up the struggle, and he expired on the 5th of January, 1827, being then in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Never was the death of a prince accompanied by more sincere and

universal regret ; and seldom have the public services of one so near the throne bequeathed to the country so much solid and lasting good, as resulted from his long administration of the British army. His private character, frank, honourable, and sincere, was formed to conciliate personal attachments ; a personal enemy he had never made, and a friend once gained, he had never lost. Failings there were : he was improvident in pecuniary matters ; his love of pleasure, though it observed the decencies, did not always respect the moralities of private life ; and his errors, in that respect, had been paraded in the public view by the labours of unwearying malice, and shameless unblushing profligacy. But, in the failings of the duke of York, there was nothing that was un-English, nothing that was un-princely ; and those, whose own reflections, while they enjoy the tranquillity of conscious virtue, tell them likewise, through what difficulties that tranquillity must be pursued, even in the more uniform paths, and under the more sober lights of private life, will most easily forgive the aberrations into which the less fortunate are seduced amid the devious paths and false and dazzling glare of courtly temptation. Never was man more easy of access, more fair and upright in his dealings, more affable, and even simple, in his manners. Every one who had intercourse with him was impressed with the openness, sincerity, and kindness, which appeared in all his actions ; and it was truly said of him, that he never broke a promise, and never deserted a friend. Beloved by those who enjoyed the honour of his private intercourse, his administration of a high public office

4] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

had excited one universal sentiment of respect and esteem. In his youth, he had been tried as a general in the field; the campaigns in Flanders terminated in a retreat; but the duke—unexperienced as he was, at the head of an army which, abounding in valour, had yet much to learn in tactics, and compelled to act in concert with allies who were not always either unanimous or decided—displayed many of the qualities of an able general, and nobly supported that high character for daring and dauntless courage which is the patrimony of his house. He was subsequently raised to the office of commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces; that office he held for upwards of thirty-two years, and his administration of it did not merely improve, it literally created, an army. During his campaigns, he had felt keenly the abuses which disgraced its internal organization, and rendered its bravery ineffectual; he applied himself, with a soldier's devotion, to the task of removing them; he identified himself with the welfare and the fame of the service; he possessed great readiness and clearness of comprehension in discovering means, and great steadiness and honesty of purpose in applying them. By unceasing diligence, he gave to the common soldier comfort and respectability; the army ceased to be considered as a sort of pest-house for the reception of moral lepers; discipline and regularity were exacted with unyielding strictness; the officers were raised by a gradual and well ordered system of promotion, which gave merit a chance of not being pushed aside to make way for mere ignorant rank and wealth. The head

as well as the heart of the soldier took a higher pitch; the best man in the field was the most welcome at the Horse Guards; there was no longer even a suspicion that unjust partiality disposed of commissions, or that speculation was allowed to fatten upon the spoils of the men; the officer knew that one path was open to all, and the private felt that his recompense was secure. The spirit thus produced soon showed its effects in the field. Before the present century, the military exertions of Britain on the continent, had been confined to the furnishing of small contingents, and even many of the expeditions in the earlier part of the revolutionary war had possessed perhaps by far too much of that character: we had never placed an army in the field which was not merely an auxiliary, and sometimes no very important one, of some military potentate in whose legions it was swallowed up. But, from 1808, we assumed a more independent and imposing position; our success was miraculous; the British armies appeared in Spain as perfect in all matters of discipline and equipment, as full of confidence in themselves and in their leaders, as if the means of military success had for centuries been cultivated by the country equally with naval power; and, in every field, the accumulated laurels of twenty years of victory over all the other nations of Europe were wrested triumphantly from the armies of France. With this immortal story the name of the duke of York is as inseparably connected as is the fame of any captain who led our squadrons to battle: it was he, whose ever-vigilant attention had formed the armies that tram-

pled down the military opposition of every hostile country into which they had marched, while their discipline gained the good-will even of invaded provinces.

The duke of York possessed the further merit, that, while he wielded this powerful arm, and all the patronage which the command of it bestowed, he neither allowed the distribution of that patronage to be affected by political party spirit, nor exposed himself to the jealousy which might have been excited, in minds very sensitive to theoretical danger to the constitution, by the frequent interference of the head of the army in matters of mere political discussion. At no period since the revolution, has party spirit run higher than during the greater period of his career: his own opinions upon general politics were neither fickle nor concealed, but they never interfered with the strict impartiality of his office; men of all parties allowed, that the differences of their political sentiments neither favoured nor impeded the progress of themselves or of their relations in the army. The rank of his royal highness, which brought him so near the throne, saved him from the necessity of supporting himself by too intimate an union with the ministers of the day: he kept himself and his office separate from the discussions of the cabinet. Possessing very fair talents, a clear straight-forward understanding, carefully cultivated by education, and equally free from subtlety and pedantry, his own political opinions were those of a sensible, moderate-minded, constitutional, man; and he did not shrink, when the occasion seemed to call for it, from avowing them with manliness and sincerity. Undoubtedly, a royal

personage ought to mix himself up as little as possible in parliamentary debate; for he must expect to have his sentiments canvassed like those of any other parliamentary orator, and the gloss of dignity may be partly marred in the encounter; but, on the other hand, it is only vulgar prejudice that can decry a prince because he publicly declares his sentiments on great questions which concern no less the rights of the people than the prerogative of the Crown. In the debate on the Catholic question in 1825, he had declared his reasonable and conscientious hostility to the Catholic claims, with a sincerity which no man questioned, and a plainness which was worthy of all respect. Yet for this manly expression of his sentiments as a British peer, on a matter which touched, more vitally than any other, the constitution of the people over whom he might one day be called to rule, the trashy orators of the associated Irish agitators had lavished upon him all the abuse in which the dictionary of vulgar malevolence is so rich, and had even expressed a fiendish exultation at the progress of the wasting and painful disease which was leading him to the grave. With ill-assumed lugubriousness they now pretended to join the voice of universal regret which arose from every quarter of the British islands. The soldier, indeed, followed his bier as that of the benefactor to whom he had been indebted for comfort, security, and respectability; but scarcely less did all other ranks of the community mourn with affectionate sorrow over the loss of a prince whose personal qualities had always been popular, and to whom, in his public capacity, they

felt that the empire owed a heavy debt of gratitude for all that he had effected for its safety and its fame.

There was little room for hesitation in selecting a successor for his royal highness as commander-in-chief: there was only one man in whom personal merit and the fullest confidence of the country were united. Military fame, habits of business, and long practical acquaintance with every department of the army, placed the duke of Wellington, already master-general of the ordnance, beyond the reach of competition; he was called to the head of the army which had so often followed him to victory in the field. The only objection uttered against the appointment was directed, not against his fitness to be commander-in-chief, for on that all men were agreed, but on the fitness and expediency of his continuing to hold, along with that office, his former seat in the cabinet. There were those who traced, and justly, the impartiality which pervaded every part of the duke of York's administration, in a great degree to his want of official political connection with the ministry. He was no party to their measures of state; strictly speaking, he was a servant, and could not be a colleague; he was intrusted with the welfare of the military service alone, and to aspirants to military favour on the ground of political services, he could always reply, that to him no political services could be rendered, and that he had no interests to cherish but that of the army. It cannot be denied, however, that this independence was rather to be ascribed to the rank of the royal duke; he had not been brought into his office as the adherent of a

party, and he was not to be shaken from it by a change of ministry: he, therefore, had no motive to use his patronage for the purpose of supporting a cabinet as if his own power had depended upon its prosperity. But this is only an additional reason why every arrangement ought to be avoided which may lend facilities to the operation of such a motive; and, as a man's anxiety to serve and support a ministry will always increase with the extent to which he is dependent upon them, so will the temptation to employ his patronage for the political benefit of them and of himself.

Parliament met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 8th of February, and one of its earliest measures was to vote an address of condolence to the king, on the death of his royal brother. Lord Liverpool moved it in the House of Lords, and Mr. Peel in the Commons (February 12); in the latter House, it was seconded by Mr. Brougham. All political asperity was forgotten in an unanimous expression of respect for the private character, and official conduct of the deceased. Mr. Peel said, that he would studiously abstain from touching any point which might excite discordant opinions or angry feelings; but he was confident that every man, whatever might be his political sentiments, would willingly join in expressing deep sorrow for the death of an illustrious prince, who had executed a high office, and fulfilled an important trust, with great talent and untainted impartiality, and in testifying deep sympathy with his majesty on the loss of a brother, who, after having been his play-mate, had been the most faithful and useful of his servants, and who, on

his death-bed, could justly console himself with the reflection that he had never abandoned a friend, or resented an injury. Laboured panegyrics on departed princes were better suited to despotic countries, than to those where the human mind grew up in robust and healthy freedom; but he was confident he did not transgress the truth, when he said, that the duke of York possessed qualities which eminently fitted him for the discharge of his high duty, and had lost no opportunity of turning them to advantage in the discharge of that duty; that, as commander in chief, he had improved the discipline, and raised the moral character of the army. No man was capable of appreciating what he had effected in his capacity of commander-in-chief, who had not made himself acquainted with the state, the discipline, and the constitution of the army, when the duke entered upon his office, as well as with its state, when death removed him from his command. "I can never forget," said Mr. Peel, "the last words which I heard from the royal prince, only nine days before his death. When he received the news of a part of our troops having landed at Lisbon, he exclaimed, in a faint, but triumphant, voice, 'I wish that the country could compare the state of the brigade which has landed at Lisbon in 1827, with the state of the brigade which landed at Ostend in 1794.' These were the last words which I heard from the living lips of the duke of York." The duke had been forty-six years a soldier, and when he came into office, he had declared, that no man should for the future labour under the disadvantages which he had had to contend with. To enumerate all the benefits which

the duke had conferred upon the army, it would be necessary to go through many details of various regulations connected with religious duties, with military schools, with points of discipline, and with the security of fair hopes of promotion to every man in the service. But it was sufficient to recollect, that, while the duke of York held the office of commander-in-chief, every man knew that justice would be done him: and it was by this, and not by the minute regulations of discipline, that the English army had obtained that plastic energy which distinguishes the free soldier from another. During the long period, during the ten thousand days, in which the duke of York had been in office, he (Mr. Peel) did not think that one of those days had passed without his devoting some portion of it to the business of his official situation. No letter ever came to the office, which, if it had a signature, was not read and attended to. Individuals might frequently have mistaken the proper quarter to which their applications should be addressed; but even in these cases a civil answer was always returned, accompanied by a direction to the applicant respecting the department to which he ought to apply. The impartiality of the royal duke had always been the theme of applause in that House, whenever his disposal of promotions had been brought under its notice. On the augmentation of the army in 1825, the only lieutenants who were promoted were senior lieutenants; no interest was allowed to interfere in this, and the only exception to the rule which the duke had here laid down, was one which reflected any thing but dishonour. It was in the case of a lieutenant of the year

1814, who was promoted on account of his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, where the command of his regiment devolved upon him, all the other officers of the regiment having been disabled or slain. In 1825, twenty-two captains were promoted to the rank of majors without purchase. The power of conferring promotion without purchase was certainly a means of conferring favour; but the average service of these twenty-two captains, who had thus obtained majorities without purchase, was twenty-six years. Sixteen majors were also raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, and the average service of these was fifteen years. During the whole of the time in which the duke of York was in office, there had never been an instance of an officer being raised by purchase over the head of another, without the offer being previously made to that officer, or unless he had for some reason forfeited his claims to promotion. Three-fourths of the commissions which had been given away in the year 1825 without purchase, were conferred upon the sons or relatives of old officers. The duke had possessed extraordinary advantages from having been in the army for forty-six years, and having filled the office of commander-in-chief for thirty-six years. It was no slight encouragement to a soldier to know that an experienced eye observed him, while there was no greater advantage in a commander-in-chief than to know who had seen service.

Mr. Brougham considered it no small praise to the Duke of York, that, having for so long a time held the office of commander-in-chief, he had never allowed his political principles—by which he (Mr.

Brougham) meant party principles—to interfere in the discharge of the duties of his office. The best testimony of the sincerity and honesty, with which the late duke entertained those strong political sentiments which he was known to hold upon some subjects was, that he entertained them free from all asperity towards the persons who differed from him.—Sir R. Wilson said, it was worthy of observation, that the improvement, which the duke of York had effected in the discipline of the army, was maintained without any exaggerated severity. When his royal highness came into office, corporal punishment, which had been carried to so great an extent as to become a matter of opprobrium in the eyes of foreigners, was considerably reduced by him; and it was to be hoped that the House would complete what the late commander-in-chief had begun. The kindness, the benevolence, and the impartiality, of the duke of York were well known; and although parties, upon whose cases he judged, might sometimes think his decisions harsh, yet in no case had any one impeached the motives upon which he had determined.

By the death of the duke of York, his next brother, the duke of Clarence, became the nearest heir of the crown. It was thought that this change in his situation would be accompanied with the necessity of a more expensive style of living; and, on the 15th of February, a royal message was presented to both Houses of parliament, stating that his majesty was desirous of making a further provision for the support of the duke and duchess of Clarence, suitable to the present situation of their royal highnesses. The message was taken into con-

sideration on the following day: the address in reply to it was voted unanimously in the House of Lords, but encountered considerable opposition in the Commons. The chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution, by which 3,000*l.* per annum were to be added to the income of the duke, and 6,000*l.* per annum to that of the duchess. He said, that whenever parliament had been called upon to provide for the due maintenance of any member of the royal family, the degree of proximity in which the individual might stand to the throne had always been a material ingredient in the inquiry. This principle had been applied in the case of the duke of York, even before the course of events had advanced him to that point in the line of succession at which the duke of Clarence already stood: even before his present majesty had ascended the throne, and while the princess Charlotte was still alive, he had enjoyed a higher income than his younger brothers. The condition of the duke of Clarence at present was the following. He had, charged upon the consolidated fund, an income of 26,500*l.*; but there was no separate allowance to the duchess, as there had been in the case of the duchess of York: all that their royal highnesses possessed conjointly, was this annuity of 26,500*l.*, which had been granted in different portions at different periods. An addition of 3,000*l.* a year had arisen from the death of the duke of York. In the earlier part of the year 1820, until the civil list should be settled, which did not take place until some months after the death of his late majesty, the allowances to the different younger branches of the royal family had

been charged upon the hereditary revenue. But in the month of July an act had been passed to regulate these allowances; it re-enacted those provisions with regard to the duke of Clarence and his younger brothers, which had expired upon the death of George 3*rd*; and it also contained a clause, giving the members of the royal family the benefit of survivorship which they had enjoyed under earlier acts. In consequence of this, the duke of Clarence enjoyed an additional sum of 3,000*l.* a year by the death of the duke of York, which made the whole income, to which he was now entitled, 29,500*l.* a year. But this was all; and there could be no more benefit of survivorship, as the law terminated the right to this advantage, when the shares of the royal brothers had been raised by it above 15,000*l.* a year. There was no separate allowance to the duchess whatever. What was proposed to be done at present was, to place the duke and duchess of Clarence as nearly as possible upon the same footing, as to income, as their late royal highnesses, the duke and duchess of York, had been; with one difference which he should state in the suggested allotment of the fund. In the case of the duke and duchess of York, the whole income had been 37,000*l.* a year; of which the duke possessed 33,000*l.*, and her royal highness the duchess, in her separate right, 4,000*l.*: what he meant to submit in the case of their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Clarence, involved a slight variation; he meant to add 3,000*l.* a year to the royal duke's present income, which then would be 32,500*l.*; and to grant to the duchess 6,000*l.* a year in her separate right; during the life of her

royal husband. He then moved a resolution to that effect.

The resolution was opposed by Lord Althorpe, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Abercromby. Lord Althorpe agreed, that, if it could be shewn that the change which had taken place would necessarily involve his royal highness in additional expenses, it was fitting that he should be enabled to meet them; but without some very good ground indeed, it would be wrong to add to the burthens of the people, among whom distress was already so prevalent. No case had been made out; nor had a single instance been produced in proof of the statement, that it was the constant custom of parliament to give the heir apparent a grant beyond that allowed to the other members of his family. It was true that the duke of York had possessed a larger income than his younger brothers, even when he was *not* heir apparent; but not a shilling had been added to it, when he became heir apparent; and, therefore, that instance was no precedent in favour of the principle of the present grant. Mr. Hume contended that it was ungracious and inconsistent, to be proposing an additional burthen of 9,000*l.* a year, so soon after a royal letter to the bishops had exhorted them to use all their influence in promoting charitable contributions for the relief of the starving population. To support monarchy, he said, at such an expense, tended neither to do honour to the crown, nor to produce satisfaction with monarchy itself. He had but lately presented to the House a petition from the weavers of Blackburn in Lancashire, praying that something might be done which would provide them with food even

of the vilest kind, and sufficient only to support nature, and the answer now given to their prayers, was a vote for adding 9,000*l.* a year to the income of the duke of Clarence. If, in the present situation of the country, parliament had money to spare, let it be given to those, who, by being absolutely in want of bread had a prior claim to their sympathy; and let them refrain from becoming parties to a measure which could only tend to render the royal family odious in the eyes of the people. How could any man, who looked at the misery prevalent over all the country, seriously venture to propose such an addition to an income which amounted already to 29,000*l.*; when tens of thousands of distressed operatives were dying for want, and yet had not been betrayed into violation of the laws. Unwilling to do any thing which might look like a reproach to the crown, he would not oppose to the motion a direct negative; but to give ministers an opportunity of withdrawing it, he would move that the chairman should report progress, and sit again for the further consideration of the proposed grant.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Abercromby opposed the motion on the ground, that neither the custom nor the necessity on which it was justified, had been proved to exist; nor was there any principle for establishing a distinction resting merely on what was called proximity to the throne. The question rested plainly on this simple proposition—that the demise of the duke of York had imposed on the duke of Clarence, as a consequence, the necessity of incurring a greater expenditure in maintaining his rank; than he had been previously called upon to meet. But where was the

proof of this necessity? None had been stated, and the claim, in so far as it rested on that ground, must be given up as untenable. The assertion of custom was likewise incorrect; for it was not true that, on all former occasions of settling the income of the royal family, regard had been had by parliament to the consideration, whether or not the prince of the blood was in the immediate succession to the throne. Certainly no such distinction had been taken in 1806, when an addition of 6,000*l.* had been made to the incomes of all the royal princes (except the duke of York's, which had been settled long before), and no distinctive allowance had been demanded for the heir presumptive. Indeed, so far as the duke of York was concerned, the attempt to find in his case, as the chancellor of the Exchequer had done, a precedent for a higher income for an heir presumptive must totally fail; for, at the time when these allowances were fixed, his royal highness was not the heir presumptive, the then prince of Wales, his elder brother, occupying that high station; nor was the duke of York so elevated, until after the death of the princess Charlotte, when no claim of larger income was made in his behalf. The income of the duke of York was, therefore, not measured by his rank as heir presumptive, but was granted in the year 1792, upon his marriage, and with reference to the scale of his then necessarily increased establishment. He received his increased allowance in 1792, not because he stood in a different relation as a member of the royal family from his younger brothers,—not because he was heir presumptive, for he

held not that seniority,—but solely on account of his marriage settlement. This was capable of demonstration, from a reference to the discussions upon the subject in the year 1792, and also in 1806. It was then quite clear that there was in fact no superior scale of income, established, or even recognized, by precedent, for an heir presumptive, as contradistinguished from the other princes of the royal family. Very different, indeed, was the condition of the heir apparent; in his case there was clearly, legally, and justly, a superior claim, for he was called upon to maintain a higher and more responsible station. The king and queen, the queen consort, the heir apparent and princess royal, were severally distinguished by law from all other members of the royal family. It was fit, then, when the law raised them to marked places of superior privilege and dignity, that parliament should give effect to the constitutional principle of such selection, by enabling them suitably to maintain their higher privileges. But no such distinction prevailed as to the heir presumptive: he was not called on to support more state than any other junior branch of the royal family—he was not called upon to undergo any extraordinary expenditure to support his rank; and the only question, then, ought to be, was he sufficiently provided for already? It was surely for those who called now for the first time for this increase, to make out a case, showing in what the difference consisted in the situation of the heir presumptive from that which he had previously enjoyed as a member of the royal family, and how far it involved an increase of expenditure? Viewing the question, therefore, in this light, it was

with great regret that he found himself compelled to call for further time, to inquire more maturely into the new circumstances in which the heir presumptive was supposed to be placed. It had been said that the difference was trifling, and would make no perceptible addition to the public burthens; that the public did not look very closely into these matters; and that the country would have preferred continuing to pay the larger income which had fallen by the decease of the duke of York, rather than have endured the calamity of his death. It was just and right that such should be the public feeling; but because this saving of income did in the course of nature fall in, was it to be squandered at such a crisis as this, when the national finances disclosed a deficit of so many millions over and above its resources—a crisis when distress pervaded all ranks of the community, and imperatively called upon the representatives of the people to save every shilling they could in the public expenditure?

Mr. Peel was ready to put the question on the ground called for by Mr. Brougham, and to say, that he honestly believed there would be the proposed amount of additional expenditure in the establishment of the duke of Clarence, consequent upon his occupying the rank of heir presumptive. He likewise believed, that, in that situation, his royal highness would be exposed to claims, which, it was desirable upon grounds of public importance, he should be in a condition to allow. It was, no doubt, difficult, if not impossible, to demonstrate that 9,000*l.* a year was precisely the sum which ought to be added to the income of the

present heir presumptive, that any thing more would be superfluous, and that any thing less would occasion embarrassment. Indeed, if the case admitted of so precise a calculation, the details must necessarily be of such a nature, that rather than enter minutely into them, he would prefer leaving every gentleman to form the estimate in his own mind, and apply his computation to the amount now called for. The precedent of the duke of York, it had been said, did not apply to this case, because, at the time when that arrangement was adopted, his royal highness did not stand in the situation of heir presumptive. Perhaps, arguing the point as an abstract question of dry law, that might be true; but practically the case was different; and, in point of fact, even supposing that the duke of York's larger income did not accrue to him as heir presumptive, the precedent *a fortiori* applied the more strongly in favour of the duke of Clarence; for, in the case of the duke of York, it appeared, that though he did not stand in the first degree, an income of a certain amount had been deemed necessary to support his marriage establishment. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite was not accurate in his assertion, that, when the duke of York's income was fixed, and in the subsequent arrangements respecting the establishments of the members of the royal family, the proximity of his late royal highness to the succession to the throne, compared with that of his younger brothers, had not been taken into the consideration. Mr. Pitt had expressly said—"Do not think that this grant is an injustice to, or hardship upon, the rest of the royal family." What the learn-

ed and honourable gentleman had said about the law recognizing only the heir apparent to the throne, and passing over heirs presumptive, was perfectly true. But why did the law not recognize heirs presumptive, and why had the House invariably considered them? Could there be any other reason, except that the claims arising from their proximity to the throne were equally well founded with those of heirs apparent? In this case, were not the claims of the heir presumptive, in all human probability, as well founded as those of any heir apparent could possibly be? The princess Charlotte, it must be recollected, was neither heir apparent nor heir presumptive; and yet her situation had induced the House to furnish greater resources for the maintenance of her rank and station. In discussing this subject, he could not dismiss from his mind that when 37,000*l.* was granted to the duke and duchess of York, the duke was in possession of other property arising from other sources. The income of the duke of York was nearly 50,000*l.* a year; it was, as nearly as possible, 49,000*l.* Now the income of the duke and duchess of Clarence, who stood in precisely the same situation with the duke and duchess of York, would not, in the event of this grant being carried, exceed 38,000*l.* He must, therefore, say that he did not think this grant of 9,000*l.* at all too much. If Mr. Hume had thought proper to exaggerate all the circumstances connected with this matter, and say that these 9,000*l.* would furnish bread for many needy and distressed persons, he (Mr. Peel) would answer "So would every other grant;" and would there not, in all probability, be found distressed objects, upon

whom such sums could be bestowed? Was not the honour and dignity of the crown to be considered, as well as the distresses of individuals? And yet every grant to the crown and royal family might be met by the honourable gentleman with precisely the same argument.

The original motion was carried by a majority of 167 to 65; and, a bill founded upon it having been brought in, another division of the House took place on the second reading, which was likewise carried by a large majority. On the motion that the House should go into a committee on the bill (16th March), Mr. Hume again brought on a debate, by opposing the Speaker's leaving the chair, and again inveighed against the inhumanity of not only giving the people a stone, in the shape of a denial of relief, when they asked for bread, but adding to that denial an additional grant to a member of the royal family, of 9,000*l.*, which would have maintained twelve hundred persons for a complete year. Mr. Alderman Wood declared that he would oppose the grant, "because he was convinced that there was not a man who drank a glass of gin, or paid for a pint of porter, who would not have to contribute his mite to the payment of it." Mr. Tennyson supported the grant, but thought, that the whole system, on which we proceeded, in providing for the members of the royal family, was impolitic in itself, and invidious towards them. It was unfair, that, on occasions of this kind, when additional grants to them were proposed, they should be held up, as it were, for examination throughout the country. The grant was said to be founded on the altered situation of the illustrious indivi-

dual to whom it was to be given ; but the necessary provision ought to have been made by a bill which would contemplate such cases, and the provision ought to be made for the situation, without reference to the individual who might happen to fill it. Considering that the sum proposed was not larger than had been given to the duke of York many years ago, when he did not stand in the same degree of proximity to the throne as that in which the duke of Clarence was now placed, he thought it was not too much. It was not taking a fair view of the question, to spread the sum over the distresses of the country, and to inquire how much of that distress might be covered by it. It would not be any additional burthen on the people ; it would come out of a considerable saving made by the death of the duke of York.

The motion for going into a committee was carried by 99 against 15, and the bill passed without any farther serious opposition ; Mr. Hume having contented himself, on the bringing up of the report, with denouncing the grant as "most profligate and unnecessary," but not again dividing the House upon it.

From the commencement of the session, public expectation had been fixed upon the question of the Catholic claims more eagerly than on any other subject which promised to occupy the attention of parliament, with the exception of the Corn-laws. The triumph of the Catholics in the House of Commons in 1826, although not the first triumph of the same kind in that branch of the legislature which had subsequently proved futile, had quickened their hopes, and in-

vigorated their exertions. At the general election which had intervened in the mean time, they flattered themselves that they had been gainers ; and, in fact, in so far as Ireland was concerned, the spiritual influence of the priesthood, applying the promises of religion and the dark denunciations of superstition to purposes of secular policy, had secured an unprecedented success to the party which favoured emancipation. The Catholic association, too, had continued to act ; the law which had been made for its suppression was not put into execution.* Its orators

* The marquis of Chandos put the two following questions to ministers in the House of Commons (6th of April) : First, Why has not the law for putting down the Catholic association been carried into effect ? Secondly, Whether any, and what, measures were in contemplation for the purpose of altering the law, so as to meet the present state of things, and effectually put the association down ? Mr. Peel answered, " that the institution of a criminal prosecution against a body like the Catholic Association, involved not only questions of law, but also questions of discretion : the former were decided by the law officers of the crown, but the latter were decided by the administration generally. If, therefore, a responsibility were to attach to any one for the non-enforcement of the law against the Catholic Association, it attached quite as much to himself as Home Secretary as to the Attorney-general for Ireland. Between that officer and himself there had hitherto been a constant concurrence of opinion on all measures relative to the internal administration of Ireland. They had both of them thought it right not to enforce the law against the Catholic Association. With regard to other prosecutions which the Attorney-general had been called upon to institute, he would merely say this, that he had never known his friend, the Attorney-general, shrink from his duty on account of party motives, where the law had been violated, or urge the prosecution of it where it had not." This might be

had continued to affront all good taste by their furious and bombastic rhetoric ; to injure all good feeling by unmeasured and personal abuse of their political opponents, and, most imprudently, to excite additional jealousy of their designs by senseless vituperation of the established church. The general tone of sentiment which characterized the language of these men at the elections, as well as their harangues in the ordinary business of the Association, was distinctly that of menace—menace not only of civil commotion in times of peace, but of fatal commotion, and inevitable separation, if England should be involved in war. Thus a priest, in a letter printed and circulated during the Roscommon election, asked, “Why should not Ireland assert her rights? Blood has been shed in Spain and in France:” and the leader of the Association, as if indulging a patriot hope that the state of Portugal would involve us in war, and that we should be found unequal to the contest, had boasted, that timid England was afraid to draw the sword, having by her side discontented Ireland. Mr. Shiel, another brother of the same band, sailed so near the wind in lauding the prospect of a foreign invasion to redeem Ireland from the tyranny of England, that the Attorney-general presented a bill of indictment against him for sedition—a prosecution, however, which was not carried through.* England is not a country

all very true ; but still it was only an acknowledgement of the notorious fact, that the law had not been enforced ; it was no answer to the question *why* it had not been enforced ?

* These men expatiated with open satisfaction on the ease, with which, according to them, a foreign enemy could invade Ireland, and lead the Irish Ca-

the public opinion of which can be silenced, or the public spirit crushed by menaces : men, who opposed the claims of the Catholics as being inconsistent with the essence and the security of the constitution, and pregnant with danger to liberty both in church and state, were not likely to be conciliated in their favour by a threat that they would be carried through at the point of the sword ; others, more indifferent to the question itself, but forced to consider it, regarded it with dislike, when it besought their attention by holding out, as a prospective triumph, the degradation of England before menaces of foreign interference ; and all were convinced, that, when the Catholic priesthood laboured so boldly, and called into requisition so strenuously all the flatteries and terrors of their faith to give political

tholics in array against the power and constitution of Britain. They boasted that the words, which they uttered in Dublin, would, within eight days, be known in Paris—as if they addressed themselves, not to British sense of rights, but to French ambition ; and they revelled in the patriotic idea, that theirs might soon be the glorious task of combatting by the side of foreign despotism for the destruction of English liberty. They called themselves the representatives of seven millions of Catholics, and proclaimed, that, by means of their emissaries and their priests, they could move the mass as they pleased ; and that, if only a few foreign regiments were to land in Ireland, these seven millions would rise in rebellion. Having thus exhibited all the vices of treason—encouraging insurrection at home, and tempting invasion from abroad—they failed to display its only and redeeming virtue—courage ; and they evaded the vengeance of the law by devices of words, affecting to deplore, in a few formal phrases, the results which they laboured to bring about, and which formed their prospects of future liberty and national prosperity.

power to the Catholic laity, it must be because they saw, in the possession of that power, the instrument which, wielded by their own hands, was to raise up the broken pillars of the Catholic hierarchy. These feelings had shown themselves in the English elections; and they again manifested themselves, now that the discussion was approaching, in the crowds of petitions against the concession of the claims which nightly covered the tables of both Houses, from the meeting of parliament till the decision of the question. In Ireland, the Catholics were equally active; while the Protestants of that country, so far as their opinions were expressed, were divided in sentiment.

Sir Francis Burdett had been intrusted with the general petition of the Catholics, and undertook to bring the question before the notice of the House of Commons. Accordingly, on the 5th of March, he moved the following resolution: "That this House is deeply impressed with the necessity of taking into immediate consideration, the laws inflicting penalties on his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with the view of removing them." In the speech with which he introduced the resolution, and opened a debate that lasted, by adjournment, two days, in a House in which five hundred and forty-eight members voted—after adverting to the advantages which the Catholic cause had gained even by delay, inasmuch as by that delay it had been enabled to rank, among its departed supporters, all the great statesmen of Britain, men who differed in almost every other public question, and had come to take its stand on plain considerations of sound sense, and good policy "dis-

entangled from that cumbrous weight of learned lore in which it had formerly been enveloped—he entreated the House to enter on the discussion with impartiality. Referring to the language, almost of exultation, on the illness and death of the duke of York, which had been allowed and applauded at some of the Catholic meetings, he implored the members to dismiss those unpleasant recollections from their minds, to abstain from such animosities, to lay aside all odious personalities, and to come to the consideration of the broad principles of the question itself, without shaping their arguments against the conduct of individuals, however liable to reproach that conduct might be. Where the passions were roused, it could not be expected that propriety would always be strictly observed, or that, where men's interests were deeply involved, they would be very abstinent in their mode of reasoning upon them. Some allowance should be made by the liberal opponent for the heat of debate in every society; and all ought the rather to agree in an oblivion of irritating recollections, because each party must, from the nature of the conflict of opinions, admit, that much had been done on both sides which could not, and ought not, to be defended, and much had occurred which they were bound equally to deplore. If the question were entered upon in this temper, he hoped to shew, that, on every ground of good faith in regard to treaties, as well as of reason, justice, policy, and good sense, the claims of the Catholics were irresistible, and that no possible mischief could arise from their concession.

"First of all," said the honourable baronet, "the history of the British

Catholics, both what they had said, and what they had done, proved how unworthily they had been subjected to the yoke of political proscription, and how impossible it was that they should not feel aggrieved and indignant under its degrading weight. Whoever would call to mind the names of their Catholic forefathers, would be struck with their reason as well as their renown. Theirs were names, which, in fact, had rendered illustrious every page of England's history, though their descendants at this day stood tarnished with unworthy imputations, a proscribed and excluded race. While Englishmen boasted justly of their liberties, and of the energy with which they had been wrested from tyrants, how could they consent to calumniate their Catholic forefathers, by whose achievements those liberties had been gloriously won? How could they call upon the descendants of such men to resign their hereditary glory, the general recollection of which made Englishmen proud, and had rendered the nation the admiration of the world? Neither could the House shut its eyes to the fact that, under all the galling disabilities which pressed upon the Catholics, they had, down to the present day, so far as they were permitted to afford their services, sustained the heroism, loyalty, and devotion, of their ancestors. The names which were "prodigal of blood" to uphold the English standard at Cressy and Agincourt, were to be found on the roll of heroes in every subsequent battle for the maintenance of England's rule, down to the day of Waterloo. All the imputations of holding slavish and obnoxious tenets had never shaken the fidelity of the

VOL. LXIX.

Catholic families, or made them shrink from affording their best assistance in the hour of peril. These obnoxious tenets had been disavowed by them; and, indeed, it was astonishing that such an imputation should ever have been applied to them, considering what history proved of their conduct, that very history which was thought to furnish evidence of the accusation. When the pope endeavoured to interfere with the policy of Edward 1st, and commanded him to send his proctors and messengers to the court of Rome, to shew by what right he claimed the realm of Scotland, what was the king's answer—"That he did not think fit to say any thing to it himself, but that the whole barons of England would write to his holiness, that their king could not act in that manner, nor refer a right, which was so clear and open, to the doubtful judgment of another court?" And what did the barons write? "The kings of England, in their said kingdom, have never submitted their rights, in temporals, to any ecclesiastical or secular court; have never answered to them, nor ought to answer, but have inviolably observed to keep up the free pre-eminence, state, and dignity, of the said kingdom at all times. Whence, upon a due deliberation, and treating of the contents of your memorable letter, the common and unanimous consent of all and singular was, is, and will be, God willing, for ever, that our said lord the king ought not to answer judicially before you, nor submit his rights over the realm of Scotland, nor any other of his temporal rights whatever, to your doubtful judgment. Neither has he any reason to send his messengers or proctors to plead

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for him in your presence ; particularly when the premises will most manifestly tend to diminish the right of the English crown, and its royal dignity, and be a prejudice to our liberties, customs, and paternal laws ; neither shall we in any wise permit such unaccustomed things, nor shall we suffer our said lord the king in any manner to attempt to do, if he would, such undue, prejudicial, and heretofore unheard-of actions. Therefore we humbly and reverently beseech your holiness, that you would kindly permit our sovereign lord the king to possess quietly all his rights, liberties, customs, and laws, without diminution or disturbance." Such was the language held by our Catholic ancestors, even in times of ignorance and superstition, to that very power, to which, it was said, their Catholic descendants were willing, amid all the illumination and mental independence of modern days, to surrender their understandings, their allegiance, and the liberties of their country.

It was further right to call to mind the times and circumstances that gave rise to the disabilities under which the Catholics still laboured. They had their origin in the heat, the animosity, and contention, which sprung out of what was called the Popish Plot. Given up as that plot now was, he did not mean to say that the patriots of that day had no reason to be suspicious, even very and justly suspicious of the king who then filled the throne, known to be a traitor to the country, and the mean and subservient pensioner of France. Moreover, the religion and the liberty of the country were then, from a variety of causes, inseparably connected ; the meditated attack upon the one was intended

to be used as the means of subverting the other. In such circumstances, it was not surprising that even good men should hurry each other into excesses, which, when looked at in different and cooler times, were of a questionable aspect, and were fraught with consequences of very doubtful justice. So highly had party spirit been inflamed, that even the great, and good, and virtuous, lord Russell, had permitted himself to be misled to unseemly violence. Then were invented the disqualifications of the Catholics, born in violence, and, as it were, baptised at their very birth by the shedding of innocent blood. The atrocity and injustice then perpetrated had since been solemnly revoked by the legislature ; and why should the other consequences of the same heated and violent passions remain ? The original causes of the disqualifications, preposterous as some of them were, had yet a feasible motive as well as a prospective purpose ; but it was now obvious to every man conversant with the history of the country, that these causes, whether real or pretended, had long since ceased to exist. Parliament had but lately reversed the attainder of the innocent lord Stafford : by that act of posthumous justice parliament had passed sentence on the iniquity of the times which gave birth to Catholic disqualification ; and the full benefit of this redeeming principle ought to be conferred. Some recompence was due to the descendants of men, who, like lord Stafford, had been most unjustly condemned, to relieve the country from the stigma of an admitted act of baseness and cruelty. The legislature, having avowed the injustice of the fact, ought to give the surviving sufferers the full benefit of the

avowal. Those who were gone were incapable of relief; but enough remained who were in a situation to deserve and receive justice at our hands.

"But the claims of the Catholics rested on still more special and undeniable grounds than were supplied by considerations of general justice, or by historical deductions. These claims had been secured to them by positive treaty; every hour that the disqualifications were allowed to continue was a new violation of our solemn engagements, and a breach of public faith: what the Catholics asked had been secured to them by the Treaty of Limerick. The first article of that Treaty was the following: "The loyal Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles II.; and their majesties, so soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security in that particular as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion." Now, he apprehended that Catholic peers sat in parliament in the reign of Charles II., so that here was an express stipulation for the benefit of Catholics generally. It was impossible to admit the interpretation put upon this provision by the opponents of the Catholic claims, as if its benefits had been limited to the persons besieged in Limerick; for strange indeed would it be, if those who held out longest in arms, and, therefore, did the greatest extent of mischief to the ruling powers, should yet be held to have been

entitled to peculiar grace and favour. It was monstrous to suppose that this Treaty related solely to the garrison of Limerick, for what said the 9th article? "The oath to be administered to such Roman Catholics as submit to their majesties government shall be the oath aforesaid, and no other:" The oath referred to was the oath of allegiance, "and no other," and the article comprehended all submitting Catholics generally. But how had faith been kept with them, when it was by the exaction of new oaths, and nothing else, that they had ever since been excluded from the enjoyments of their proper privileges? But, even if the interpretation that the men in arms alone were included, were conceded, then their descendants, and they must have some, were, though Catholics, invested with these privileges; there necessarily must be some Catholics in the kingdom who were not excluded along with the rest of their brethren—and where were they? But such a construction was trifling, contrary to all rules of logic, and all fair modes of reasoning. So far as the Treaty of Limerick went, the case was conclusive; faith had been pledged, and faith had been broken. He was sorry and ashamed, as an Englishman, that the obligations of justice and good faith had thus been violated; he was the more particularly so when he remembered, that even within these few weeks, the policy of a treaty, of the original propriety of making which many entertained doubts, and the ultimate consequences of which many viewed with dread, was not permitted to be questioned—when none ventured to deny the efficacy of the treaty for securing the House of Braganza upon the

throne of Portugal, or to doubt its binding property, whatever might be thought of the policy of originally forming it. And yet, in a treaty with Ireland, the same good faith was overlooked, although one would fain hope that no rational being could doubt the superior value of an alliance with the people of Ireland; and still this simple act of justice was denied to our Irish fellow subjects, notwithstanding the obvious advantage to the strength of England of an union with them beyond that of any other that could be formed throughout the whole civilized world.

"Thus," continued the honourable baronet, "common justice, the faith of treaties, the obligations of solemn engagements, demand, that the claims of the Catholics should be conceded. Sound policy, a wish to avoid danger, and increase our strength, urge the same demand; for the relaxations which have already taken place in the penal laws against the Catholics have been such as necessarily to put the peace and safety of the whole empire to the hazard, if the only remaining restrictions are not removed. Until not very many years ago, England had kept Ireland in a state of abject political submission and dependence: the laws had been, in this respect, dreadfully oppressive, but they had been such, at the same time, as fully to answer their odious purpose of degradation. Mr. Pitt saw that the system had gone on its full time, and he resolved to exchange it for measures of conciliation, and to elevate the character of the Irish people, as he depressed the power of their opponents to degrade them. But the measure of relief, which had been thus granted to the Catholics of Ireland, would do no more than

give them a knowledge of the wrongs under which they suffered, if it were unaccompanied by that act of justice which was now demanded on their behalf. He admitted that nothing could be more wise or humane than the course which had been adopted, supposing that those, who advised its adoption, intended that it should terminate in that consummation which the House was now called upon to accomplish. It was preposterous, after having freed the Catholics of Ireland from that oppressive code, which prevented them from holding landed property, from entering into the liberal professions, and from enjoying many other advantages to which their station in society entitled them, to suppose that the intellect of Ireland would be content to remain any longer in that state of enthrallment to which it was even yet partially consigned. That Ireland—with resources in its soil and on its shores, which, by the combined efforts of the government and the people, might be rendered an endless source of wealth to both—should subtract from, instead of adding to, the available finances of the country, was a disgrace to an Englishman wherever he appeared. As an Englishman, too, he had to blush, not merely for the fact, but still more for the reason of the fact—the infliction of civil disqualifications on account of religious principles. In every country on the continent of Europe, with the exception of that which was involved in more than Cimmerian darkness—he meant Spain—men of all religions were freely admissible to offices of rank and power. In England, however, which once occupied the very first rank as a liberal country, the case was different: her govern-

ment stood forward as an exception to the tolerant spirit of the age, and, by so doing, exposed a defenceless side not only to the taunts, but also to the weapons of her enemies.

“Were there, then, any imminent and overwhelming dangers, to justify the denial of claims, the concession of which was so loudly demanded by justice, good faith, sound policy? It had been said, that to emancipate the Catholics was to give them political power. To that assertion he replied, that it would give them no power which they had not at present; it would only remove from them a stigma by which they were unjustly, in his opinion, disgraced. Emancipation would enable four or five noblemen of the oldest and most illustrious families in the kingdom to take in the House of Lords that station of which their ancestors had been deprived; it would enable some respectable noblemen in Ireland to exercise the privileges belonging to the peerage of that country; it would enable the freeholders of Ireland to elect Catholics to represent them in Parliament. But was the danger arising from the admission of four Catholic peers into the House of Lords, and twenty or thirty members into the House of Commons, sufficient to balance the well-grounded discontent of six millions of intelligent and active subjects, indignant at the injury they received from the withholding of their rights?

“There was one circumstance which justified this anticipation, and which would render disappointment doubly severe. When the king of England visited his Irish dominions, he went thither to assure his Catholic subjects of

the completion of their just and laudable wishes. To be allowed to come within the presence of the king had always been considered as equivalent to a pardon of the criminal; and it was considered a proof of the ferocity of James 2nd, that, after admitting the unfortunate duke of Monmouth to his presence, he had permitted the penalties of the law to be executed against him. When the king received the Catholics of Ireland with honour into his presence, it was giving the nation an assurance that their disabilities should be done away. They construed his majesty's conduct in that light; and the letter which lord Sidmouth wrote to the lord-lieutenant, by his majesty's desire, justified them in that construction of it. In that letter were the following paragraphs:—

“I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment, which his majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind, and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His majesty trusts, that, in the mean time, not only the spirit of loyal union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated, and unimpaired, but that every cause of irritation will be avoided and discountenanced; mutual forbearance and good-will observed and encouraged, and a security be thus afforded for the continuance of that concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to his majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of his majesty, during his residence in

this country, to cherish and promote.

"His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart, which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland; and he leaves them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with a confident and gratifying persuasion, that this parting admonition and injunction of their sovereign will not be given in vain."

"Such language must be considered as the statement of his majesty's sentiments upon the subject; and it would be in the highest degree unbecoming to suppose, that his majesty had elevated with one hand the hopes of the people of Ireland, in order to enjoy the miserable pleasure of dashing them to the earth with the other. A change must take place; and emancipation was the only change which had ever been even proposed. So far from its being thought practicable to maintain the present system, the house had heard men of all opinions, actuated by the most contrary motives, with feelings not only averse, but absolutely hostile, to each other, all concurring in stating, that the present system could not by any possibility be suffered to last longer. To those, therefore, opposed to his views he would say, "If you cannot agree with my propositions, I have a right to call upon you for your measure, and to ask you what alternative you have to propose?"

Lord Morpeth seconded the resolution. "He knew not," he said, "how parliament could, at the present day, deny civil privileges to men against whom no fault could be alleged; whilst, on the other hand, no correspondent merit was found among those who confined

such privileges to themselves, which could sanction any such exclusive advantage. He held it to be clear, that the Catholics were attached to the constitution, and, at the same time, were exasperated by being excluded from its benefits. He admitted, that much had been done of late years for the Roman Catholics. But a benefit conferred was not received with perfect satisfaction, unless it was perfect and complete; and the feeling of gratitude must be weakened, when a grievance of a positive nature was suffered to remain. We had been lately on the brink of war with a foreign power; had that war taken place, and had the Catholics of Ireland, disgusted with the treatment which they had received, refused to join our armies, how much would such an event have distracted the attention, and paralysed the efforts, of the country? Yet, situated as the Roman Catholics at present were, with what grace could the state ask of them to fight its battles? a state, which, sending the Catholic forth to shed his blood as a soldier in its defence in the field, refused to requite his services as a citizen in the senate, and rewarded his glories and his triumphs with degrading suspicions, dishonourable jealousies, and galling disabilities. In the uncontrollable course of events, a period might arrive, when the firm and heartfelt union of the Roman Catholics of Ireland with their Protestant fellow-subjects, would be of paramount importance to the public welfare. He would ask those gentlemen, who were prepared to oppose the resolution of this night, whether they were contented with the present state of things in Ireland? If they were not, what system did they

mean to substitute in its stead? Until this question were answered, it was in vain to attack Catholic doctrines, Catholic priests, or Catholic lawyers. Papal supremacy, and divided supremacy, which were made pretexts for depriving the Catholics of political privileges, would be very amusing subjects of speculation, if his majesty happened to have no Roman Catholic subjects. But having Roman Catholic subjects, it was not beneficial for his majesty's dominions to deprive them, on account of these disputed points, of their civil privileges, to reject their claims, and thrust them without the pale of the constitution, instead of soothing their feelings by conciliation and kindness. Was it not monstrous to proclaim that a large, numerous, and wealthy body of men—that peers, illustrious for their high descent, for their honour, and unblemished conduct—the descendants of men, who had fought the battles and settled the liberties of England—were the followers and supporters of a church, the doctrines of which were incompatible with the principles of civil freedom? Were they to be deprived of rights which their fellow-subjects enjoyed, because they were unwilling to give up the religion which they professed, and the abjuration of which would justly draw down on them contempt and scorn? It was argued, that, if Catholic emancipation were granted, such a measure would, in effect, remove the bulwarks of the Protestant church. Now, he had always considered it to be one of the great distinctions of the Protestant church, that it did not stand in need of such temporal props and bulwarks. Many persons said,

“We sympathize with the distress of our fellow-subjects in Ireland; but how much of it would be removed by Catholic emancipation?” He would not attach more importance to this measure than it was worth; but because it would not create capital—because it would not provide food for the hungry and clothing for the naked—because it would not at once rain down manna on the impoverished land—was it, therefore to be rejected as useless? Was it nothing to dispel the many angry feelings which now prevailed—to see irritation soothed—to have confidence restored?”

Mr. G. Dawson opposed the resolution, and entered particularly into the effects resulting from the power of the Irish priesthood, and the use which they made of it towards furthering political purposes. It was, he said, from what he found in history, and from the general conduct of the Roman Catholics when in power, that he opposed the granting of any further concessions to them. What, he would ask, was the cause of the many wars which had from time to time desolated Ireland? It was to be found in the machinations of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and the unceasing desire which they cherished to overturn the Protestant religion. It was this which had cost so many Protestant lives in the reign of Elizabeth; it was this, and not a desire to restore the exiled family, which had armed the Irish against Cromwell; it was this which made them use their ascendancy during the reign of James 2nd to expel Protestant judges from the courts of justice, and Protestant clergymen from their places of worship, to confiscate the estates of Protes-

tant subjects, and issue writs of attainder against many of the first Protestant gentlemen in the country. It was to these ends that the priesthood still employed their power over the laity. That the Catholics of Ireland were united, was true; but to say that the disqualifying laws were the cause of that union was not correct. The bond of union between the Roman Catholic aristocracy and the peasantry was, in fact, the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was not founded on a communion of interests; it was not built on a conviction, that such an union was necessary, but was entered into on the mere authority of the priest. It was not effected by an exhortation, calling on those parties to join in a struggle for civil rights. It was not brought about by painting the glory which would attend the success of such a struggle;—no, the priest advised them to unite as the followers of the holy Catholic church;—alluded to its former greatness and to its present distressed state; predicted the overthrow of the established religion; called on every Roman Catholic to be true to his faith; and required of him to use his best efforts to procure for the Roman Catholics of Ireland the restoration of Catholic power and of Catholic supremacy. Such was the manner in which that bond of union was cemented. If any one doubted it, it would only be requisite for him to attend to what was now going forward in Ireland. He would there find an association constituted and conducting itself in such a manner as but too plainly to evince the object which it had in view;—he would there see men who were already triumphantly anticipating the entry of French

steam-boats into the harbours of Ireland, laden with arms and ammunition, to afford aid in effecting the re-establishment of the Catholic dominion. The Roman Catholic priests had been applauded for their gross and scurrilous attacks on the Protestant clergy; these priests had taught the people that emancipation would effect nothing for them, unless it were to be accompanied with the total annihilation of the Protestant establishment; and such was the wretched situation of the Protestants in Ireland, that they could not meet for the purpose of establishing a school, or forming a bible society, without being exposed to the insults and revilings of the Catholics. Every Protestant magistrate and judge was reviled and persecuted; unless he chose to become a tool in the hands of the Catholics, all the influence of the press was exerted against him for the purpose of vilifying his character and conduct. But the chief mischief which resulted from their proceedings, was, that it had the effect of totally disorganizing society. A new set of men had of late come forward in Ireland, he meant the Catholic priests, who, no longer satisfied with enjoying a spiritual despotism, were making every exertion to procure political influence. This body of men had established a power, inconsistent with the constitution, insulting to the landlord, and ruinous to the tenant, but against which the law afforded no remedy. In a constitutional point of view, he could not look upon the conduct of these men without great alarm; but the mischiefs, which they caused in private life, were of a most distressing nature. They had succeeded in bursting asunder the ties which had bound the land-

lord and the tenant together—they had eradicated all feelings of kindness from the breast of the former, and all feelings of gratitude from the breast of the latter. The elective franchise in Ireland was a right conferred by the landlord on his tenant, who, for a season was a mere trustee of it for him. The system itself was foul and defective, but the mischief of it was not lessened by transferring the privilege from the landlord to the priest; it were much better to leave it in the hands of its legitimate owner. Putting aside all political considerations, this conduct of the priests had a dreadful effect on the unfortunate tenants. It plunged them into distress, caused them to be ejected from their farms, and brought total ruin on them and their families; and the only consolation, which those who were reduced to this state of wretchedness derived, was, that they were held up as victims and martyrs by the Catholic demagogues. It was, indeed, true, that the priests had succeeded, in almost every instance, in separating the tenants from their landlords; but this success was not caused by fair recommendations or persuasion; it was the result of the most foul influence, and solely brought about by terrifying the imaginations of the ignorant tenantry by threats of eternal punishment. These priests had denied the communion and extreme unction to such as had voted in favour of those candidates who were averse to Catholic emancipation; they had used the power with which they were invested by the church, not in enlightening the minds of these poor creatures, but in exciting them to oppose their benefactors; and, to effect this object,

they had not spared threats of vengeance both in this world and in the next. This was no idle declamation: the facts, which he had stated, were incontrovertible truths; and he had documents in his possession relating to the Waterford election, which fully corroborated his assertion. Only a short time previous to the election, when the demagogues were already busy in misrepresenting the Protestant noblemen who were hostile to their views, but before the priesthood had yet interfered with the spiritual influence of the church, the Catholic tenantry of lord Waterford had voluntarily presented an address to him, in which they expressed their indignation at the calumnies which they heard circulated against his lordship as the friend of intolerance, and the professed enemy of their holy religion. They were aware, they said, of the purposes for which these arts were practised; but pledged themselves, when the day of trial came, to prove by their exertions to forward his lordships' interest, how sensibly they felt the comforts they enjoyed, and how deeply they were grateful for the kindness and liberality of the noble family to whom they owed them. This address was signed by five hundred and ten individuals; it was their own spontaneous act, the expression of natural sentiments which stood out against the intrigues of the merely political agitator. But the priests were brought into play, and, would it be believed, that, within a few months after the presentation of this address, the greater part of those who signed it actually voted against lord Waterford? Was it likely that this vote was the free act of the tenants them-

selves? On the contrary, after the election, the tenants detailed, without scruple, the struggles which they had had in their own minds, implored their landlord to forgive their desertion, and confessed that the priests by their threats had induced them to be guilty of it. The affidavits of these men, which he held in his hand, proved to what a shameful extent the priests had abused the power which superstition gives them over credulous ignorance. They had impressed upon their flocks, that to vote for lord George Beresford was apostacy from their religion, and a mortal sin, to be punished with eternal damnation; they had even gone the length of refusing to his supporters the sacraments of confession, of absolution, and of the communion.* It

* The following are some of the affidavits which were read to the House by Mr. Dawson:

"John Corcoran, of Newtown, maketh oath, and saith, that, on Sunday, the 4th day of December, as he was attending divine worship at the chapel of Grange, he then and there heard the rev. Michael Tobin, parish priest, preach from the altar in the following words: 'That there were people in the parish leading the congregation to the devil, and to their own damnation, by inducing them to vote against their religion. That they were following Orangemen, and that he would not hesitate to name lord George Beresford as the Orangeman, and the strongest pillar supporting hell; that, for his part, he, the said rev. Michael Tobin, would neither now or ever give them confession, or extreme unction, or any sacrament of the church, but they might die like dogs, and go to hell, and there look to Curraghmore for assistance.'"

"Patrick Magrath maketh oath, and saith, that in the month of December, 1825, a station of confession was held at Derry, in the parish of Modeligo, and that he the said Patrick Magrath was refused confession by the reverend Father Whelon, parish priest of the

might be asked, why all this had not been submitted to a committee of that house? The reason was, that the law was so defective as not to take cognizance of such conduct; and the result of such a committee could only have been a new election, at which the same arts would have been used, and, most probably, the same consequences would have followed. The priests had, indeed, succeeded, and always would succeed, so long as they made use of spiritual power. Their object was supremacy; and with nothing short of that would they rest satisfied, though they would accept of emancipation, as they had clamoured for it, as a great step towards gaining that ultimate end.

Mr. Villiers Stewart, who, supported by the priests and the

said parish, in consequence of his being one of the avowed supporters of lord George Beresford, whom he called a devil and an Orangeman. Patrick Magrath further swears, that, in the month of April, 1826, he was dangerously ill, and having sent for a priest to Dungarvon, on his inquiring who the person was, for whom his attendance was required, a message was sent to him by the priest, informing him that if he turned to God, and to Mr. Stuart, and themselves, and leave lord G. Beresford, he would get the benefit of the priest, but on no other conditions."

"William Moore maketh oath, and saith, that, on the 22nd of January, 1826, he was attending divine worship at the chapel of Grange, when he heard the rev. Pierce Sexton, the officiating priest on that day, make use of the following words from the altar: 'That he wished to say a few words to the congregation about this election. business; that there were a great number of Catholics who sold their souls to the devil, and that the gates of hell, which were the gates of Curraghmore, were open for them; that lord G. Beresford was the highest devil! and that he, the rev. Pierce Sexton, would not give any of those people confession, nor absolu-

Catholic Association, had been the successful opponent of lord George Beresford in the Waterford elec-

tion, nor communion, but let them die like dogs without the benefit of their clergy.' He then exhorted the congregation to support Mr. Stuart."

"Maurice Owens maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday, the 4th day of December, 1825, he was present at the chapel of Grange, and that he heard the rev. Michael Tobin make use of the following words from the altar: 'That the parishioners were led to the devil by an old pirate, that they ought to take better care of their souls than to join any Orangemen, that lord G. Beresford was at the head of the Orangemen, and the enemy of their religion, and that he, the said Michael Tobin, would see them die like dogs without confession, or the rites of the church, and going to hell, unless they voted for Mr. Stuart, and support their religion.'"

"Patrick Owens maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday, the 29th of January, 1826, at the chapel of Grange, he heard the rev. Pierce Sexton declare, that he would not give confession, nor extreme unction, nor any sacrament of the church, to any persons that would go against their religion, by voting for lord G. Beresford, that this was the time to make resistance, and that all who did not, should be allowed to die like dogs, that they may go to Curraghmore to look for help, and get them out of hell. He, deponent, further saith, that he heard the same language on several other Sundays from the rev. Michael Tobin."

"Michael Nugent maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday, the 5th day of March, he attended divine service at the chapel of Knockmay, and that he there heard a priest, whose name he believes to be O'Mara, publicly declare from the altar, in the face of a numerous congregation, that if any man there would vote at the next election for the man who opposed Catholic emancipation, he would not admit that man to communion, nor would he give him absolution; and that no man who would so vote for the enemy of emancipation need think of the benefits of the jubilee."

"John Fitzpatrick maketh oath, and

saith, that on Sunday 12th of March, he attended mass at the chapel of Modeligo, and that he heard the rev. Patrick Whelan express himself from the altar in the following words: 'That any of the parishioners who would vote for lord George Beresford, should never get confession, nor any rite of the church from him, that he never would attend any of them on their death-bed, and that if there was a second devil it was lord George Beresford.'"

"Patrick Shea maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday, March 12, he heard the rev. Thomas Kearney, in the chapel of Aglish say: 'That there was a respectable farmer in the parish, who was drawing the whole parish to hell, by supporting lord George Beresford, who was the head of the Orangemen, and the enemy of their religion.' He further saith, that the whole sermon was upon the election, and that the rev. Thomas Kearney said he would expose them from the altar before the whole parish, and would not give any one of them the rites of the church."

"James Kiely maketh oath, and saith, that on Sunday, the 11th of June, in the chapel of Ordmore, where he went to hear mass, that Father Michael Tobin addressed the congregation in Irish after mass, and charged them not to vote for lord George Beresford, because he was an Orangeman and would cut their throats. He declared that no person voting for lord George Beresford should get confession, nor extreme unction when dying, and that no person should either buy from or sell to him that should so vote. James Kiely further states, that since his return home from the election, he had occasion to purchase potatoes for the use of his family, and that, having applied to Edmund Hannigan, in the parish of Ardmore, he, the said Hannigan, refused to sell them to him, stating that his reason for not selling them was, that he had received express directions from the priest not to do so, because he, James Kiely, had voted for lord George Beresford."

"Maurice Morrissey deposes on oath, that when he was attending divine service on Sunday, June 18, at the chapel

that, for unaffected piety, and the zealous discharge of the duties of their office, they were not surpassed by the clergy of any other persuasion in Europe. No doubt they had interfered in the elections, but they had been forced to do so in self-defence. They were not represented in the legislature by the presence of a bench of bishops, as the Protestant clergy were; and *they strove to regain, as they might, that place and influence which were unjustly with-*

of Abbeyside, he heard the rev. James O'Brien declare from the altar, that he would curse any man who voted for lord George Beresford—that if on sea, he (the priest) would pray to God to sink them in the deep, and if on shore, that he would pray to God to afflict them with fever and sickness, from which they would never recover. And the deponent verily believes, that in consequence of such dreadful threats from the altar, all the tenants and friends of the marquis of Waterford, of whom a great number attended on that day, were afraid to give their votes to lord G. Beresford at the approaching election."

"Cornelius O'Daly states, on oath, that on Sunday, the 9th day of April, he heard the rev. Mr. Welsh address the congregation in the chapel of Aglish, in Irish, from the altar, in the following manner: 'That the agents of lord George Beresford wanted to send them to the devil, but that if he could prevent them, he would. He said, that if any of them who were there assembled should vote for lord George Beresford, he would punish them as a priest; that they must all know that he, and every priest in the county, had orders from the bishop to caution the people against voting for lord George Beresford, and that, for his part, he would expel every one from the church who would vote for the enemy of their religion; that if they did, they would go to the devil, and that he would stick to them as a priest until he got them clear to the devil.'"

"Thomas Welsh deposes, on oath, that he heard the rev. Mr. Buck say, that he had laid a curse on all those freeholders who had gone down in the morn-

held from them. The priests of the county of Waterford, he admitted, had interfered in the election for that county. Before it took place, they had made it their business to explain to their parishioners, the nature of the right which they were about to exercise, of the duty which they were called upon to perform. They had told them, that they were bound, in conscience, and in obedience to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, to give their

ing to Waterford, on the 21st June, to vote for lord George Beresford, that he had laid a curse on them, and their cattle, and corn, and every thing belonging to them, and to their generation after them; and that he forbade any one to speak or have dealings with such persons."

"John Toole deposes, on oath, and saith, that about the middle of the month of March, having been appointed to a situation in the Excise, which required the production of a certificate of his baptism, he applied to the rev. Father Marum, parish priest of the place where he was baptized, for such certificate, that the rev. Father Marum abused him, saying that he was a renegade rascal, that he was going to vote against the religion, and that he was not obliged to keep books for rascals like him, and refused him the certificate. He applied again and again for it, and every time received the same language. At last he got the certificate, and that Father Marum insisted upon the payment of 5s. which deponent gave to him. John Toole further states, that on Wednesday, March 22, Father Larkin held a station at the house of Felix Toole, deponent's father, at which several persons attended to receive the holy sacrament. He deposed that he applied to Father Larkin to administer the sacrament to him; that Father Larkin refused to do so, saying that he was not allowed to administer the sacrament to such persons as intended to vote for lord George Beresford against their religion and country. Deponent states further, that his father, Felix Toole, was refused the sacrament by Father Larkin for the same reasons."

vote, not from any motive of personal favour or advantage, but to that individual whom they believed in their hearts to be the best calculated to support the interests of their country. For himself, he disbelieved entirely the charges which had been stated against the priests, of having threatened with excommunication those who should vote in opposition to their wishes. But if they were well-founded, the course was open; the offenders could be brought to the bar of the House, and punished for the breach of its privileges of which they had been guilty.

Mr. Spring Rice, likewise, avowed and justified the interference of the priests. That interference, he said, only proved, that the Irish peasantry had abandoned the meaner consideration of self-interest, in order to act upon the firm impulses of religious and patriotic feelings. The late general election was an occasion, which not only justified, but called upon, the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to sacrifice home, property, feelings, every thing but character. If they had acted otherwise than they did, and had allowed anti-Catholic members to be returned, their opponents in this House would have said, "Here is a proof in support of the position for which we have so long contended, namely, that emancipation is a question with the few only, and that the great bulk of the nation, the constituency and yeomanry, take no interest in it." This interference had been deprecated as something new and unheard of; but this was not the first time that tenants had been called to rise against their landlords, nor was it only by friends of emancipation that

the summons had been sent forth. He held in his hand an address to the Irish people, invoking them in the name of heaven to desert their landlords, and act for themselves. This was not an address put forth in 1827, in the county of Waterford, and signed by an O'Connell, or a Dr. Doyle. No; it was the work of the hon. member's (Mr. Dawson's) own predecessors in the county of Londonderry—of the delegates of Dunganon: it was an address from Protestant delegates to Protestant electors; and it bore the names of many individuals who were now the foremost to complain of the interference of the Catholic priests. As to the particular facts detailed in the affidavits which had been read, if they were true, they furnished a ground for setting aside the election. But he was entitled to assume that they were not true; for, if they were, why had the parties, who brought them forward, shrunk from an examination before a committee of that House. Besides, if these affidavits were to be believed, the whole hypothesis of those who opposed emancipation fell to the ground. That hypothesis was, that the oath of allegiance alone would not bind a Catholic conscience—that Catholics were perjured persons, and not to be believed upon oath. Now, either that hypothesis, or the affidavits, were good for nothing. If the affidavits were to be believed, then, as they were the affidavits of Catholics, there was an end of the objection against the validity of oaths taken by Roman Catholics. Even if every thing stated in them were true, he would ask what had produced such a state of things? It was the effect of the penal code, acting upon the feelings of Catho-

lics and of Protestants, and exciting them into violence. He would not stop to defend the members of the Catholic Association; but he would ask gentlemen who objected to concession on the ground of the violence of that body, whether, if the Catholics remained tranquil, they were prepared to abandon their opposition?

Mr. G. Banks opposed the resolution, on account of the ultimate object which the Catholics had in view, and which would be prosecuted with unceasing industry. Aware as he was of the ambitious and intolerant spirit of the Catholic faith, he could not doubt, that, if the professors of it ever obtained political power in this country by getting seats in that House, their first effort would be, to raise their own party at least to an equality with the established church. No person, who was not attached to that church by creed and by custom, ought to be admitted into the legislative assemblies of a country like Great Britain. The Act of Succession provided that the king should be a Protestant; and if the king was the head of the Protestant church, the two Houses of Parliament, properly constituted, ought to be considered as its pillars.

Mr. Brownlow supported the resolution, as emancipation alone could remove the discontent and heart-burnings which disqualification produced, and give security and respectability even to the Protestants of Ireland, who, as matters stood, were objects of odium and jealousy — elevated by the oppression of six millions of their brethren, and placed on an eminence where they could not continue with safety, so long as they held it exclusively.

Mr. Cust, in a very able speech, opposed the resolution. Those, he said, who rested the expediency of conceding emancipation upon numbers, reminded him of the man, who, being surrounded by enemies, got about him a quantity of combustible materials, and threatened, if hard pressed, to set fire to the train, so that he and his opponents should go to the devil together. He did not believe that emancipation would have the effect of pacifying Ireland; for it was regarded only as a mean, not as an end. It was impossible to suppose, that the Catholics would be satisfied, unless it were followed up by other measures; and certain parties in Ireland were at no pains to conceal that the church establishment was the object aimed at. If this measure would not pacify and satisfy Ireland, which he was sure it would not, on what other ground could the House be called on to make so violent an inroad on the constitution? For the constitution was involved in this question; and in that view he would persevere in refusing concession even at the risk of the separation of the two countries: he would prefer separation from Ireland to that state of things which, he believed, would result from the concession of emancipation. It had been asked, whether that system could be justified by which the duke of Norfolk, for example, was excluded from a seat in the House of Peers, to which he had a claim by birth? He admitted that this was exclusion; but then it was not more severe in his case, than the principle of exclusion was in that of many Protestants. *The whole system of qualification was a system of exclusion.* What was the duke of Norfolk more than the more humble man

who might wish to represent his native town, but who was excluded, because he did not possess 800*l.* a year in landed property? There were other principles recognized by, and making part of, our laws and customs, which were, virtually, principles of exclusion. The whole body of the clergy were excluded from a seat in that House, or from having any share in levying the taxes which they were called upon to pay.

Mr. Richard Martin avowed, that he was indebted for his return to the influence of the Catholic clergy and Mr. O'Connell. He was proud of such aid; and, to his dying day, he would raise his grateful voice in defence of that gentleman and the Catholic clergy, for it was to them he was indebted for the privilege which he now enjoyed of raising his voice in their behalf: * it was their interest which had sent him to parliament in opposition to the influence of that government in whose service he had grown grey, and to whom he had given his vote for forty years. He avowed that he had been assured by lord Cornwallis, when that nobleman was lord lieutenant of Ireland, that emancipation would immediately follow the union of the two countries. Without this assurance, the Catholics would never have lent their aid to government in carrying through the Union.

The debate on the second night was opened by sir John Newport. He complained that the gentlemen,

who opposed emancipation, came forward with no scheme of government at all, not to say with no scheme of government which would relieve Ireland from the evils under which it now laboured; and yet it was acknowledged that it was wholly impossible for things to remain as they now were. Let not gentlemen "lay the flattering unction to their soul," that in another year they might consider the question as well as they did now; every successive year augmented the evil, and the task that remained for the House to perform, grew in proportion as time rolled on. The scheme which had been proposed from his side of the House was peace and conciliation, by which England would be relieved from considerable and unnecessary expense, while the condition of Ireland would be, at the same time, materially bettered; and he did conceive that all, who had the welfare of either or of both countries at heart, had a right to ask gentlemen who repudiated this system, what system they had to put in competition with it. The hostile feelings of the people of Ireland on this question had been so prolonged and inflamed as to furnish the materials of sedition; they were the fuel which had been prepared: and the wisest and surest way to prevent the fatal consequences which might result was, to remove the cause. He heard numerous complaints of the proceedings of the Catholic association, the violence of its leaders, and the agitation produced throughout the country in consequence of its existence. Did the House remember the assurances which were made, when they were asked to pass the bill for putting down that association? They were then told,

* These honest declarations of Mr. Martin were received by the House with much mirth. Mr. Martin's return had been petitioned against, but the committee had not yet made their report. The report was presented shortly afterwards; Mr. Martin was ousted; and his opponent, Mr. Lambert, seated.

that, once abolished, all associations would be at an end with it. How did the fact agree with this statement? The full powers, which had been asked for, were granted; and was the Catholic association extinct? Was it not in as full vigour as ever, and were not its proceedings carried on with even increased rancour? It could not be doubted that the legislature possessed power sufficient to put it down; but if it remained much longer, with the causes of excitement which now operated upon it, the strong man, when he should be put down, would pull down with him the pillars of the House, and bury himself in the ruins he had made.

Mr. Hart Davis said, that the measure now proposed had been before the House, in one shape or another, for twenty years. It had formerly been introduced as a bill; and now it was put in the form of a proposition that the House should go into a committee, or something like a committee, for the purpose of inquiring what could be done for the Roman Catholics. This might be a mode well enough adapted for catching stray votes, but he thought it was not the proper one in which to discuss the question. It was groping in the dark, to tell the House that it must grant the Catholic claims, without explaining what those claims were. He believed that any concessions, so far from having the effect of restoring peace to Ireland, would be, as they had hitherto been, only the seeds of new claims. If what was now asked for were granted, what the Catholics would next demand would be equality of power; and if they obtained that, they would proceed to ask at least an equal share in the

temporalities of the Irish church. If it could be stated distinctly what the Catholics wanted, the proposition might, perhaps, be acceded to; but he would never agree to a motion like that before the House, which pledged them to inquire and find out what it was that the Catholics wanted.

Lord Elliot supported the resolution, having changed his opinion upon this question since the time when it was last before the House. He had then thought that to make any farther concessions to the Catholics would be incompatible with the law as it now stands, and opposed to the principles of the constitution: he was now convinced that, whatever the danger might be (if danger there were any) in concession, a much greater and more momentous danger must result from concession being refused. He was not sanguine enough to imagine that granting these demands would immediately restore tranquillity. There were other causes of disorder which had grown out of the state of Ireland, and time would be required before those causes could be altogether extinguished; but he was satisfied, that when that, which the people of Ireland considered their most oppressive grievance, should be removed, the House would have gone a great way indeed in appeasing the animosity and rancour that almost desolated the country, and they would have obtained an infallible test for distinguishing the factious demagogue from the man who sincerely sought for that ease to his conscience, and that civil freedom which is the birth-right of every man in a free country. Great stress had been laid upon the conduct of the Catholic priests in some recent elections in Ireland.

That they had exercised an undue influence over the minds of the people, and manifested an open hostility to the government, he was disposed to believe ; but he doubted much, whether that hostility would be disarmed, or that influence diminished, by continuing the present restrictions. It was only by removing the cause of that excitement, which broke out in a form so fatal to the peace and welfare of the country, that these disorders could be extinguished ; and, if the accusation, brought against the Catholic priests, of meditating schemes of spoliation as their ultimate end, were well-founded, and if the day should ever come in which we should have that battle to fight, it was by passing this measure now that we should be able, in time of need, to fight it upon good grounds, and for the protection of just and lawful rights, without the imputation of having oppressed the people to whom we would be opposed.

The Master of the Rolls (sir John Copley) opposed the resolution in a long, learned, eloquent, and argumentative, speech. " He would not, he said, trouble the House with any observations upon the shape in which the proposition had been brought forward. It certainly was the intention of the honourable mover, that the whole subject should be fully discussed, and that the question, which agitated the empire, should be regarded in all its bearings. The House knew very well what it was that the Catholics demanded on the one hand, and what they proposed to concede on the other. They asked to participate in the legislature of the nation, and to be admissible to all the offices of state, with a few exceptions. That

was the basis on which the whole matter rested. In one respect, the proposition was a little extraordinary. The Protestants of England were, in fact, put upon their defence ; they were accused of intolerance, religious bigotry, and oppression ; and these charges were preferred by Roman Catholics, and those who advocated the cause of Roman Catholics. When these advocates spoke of laws which they denounced as oppressive, they carefully kept out of view the causes by which they had been produced ; talked of deceptions practised upon our forefathers, and mistakes committed by them ; and supposed that laws, which had for many ages formed the bulwarks of the liberty of the country, had been passed without any adequate cause, upon mistakes and misconceptions. Until within the last twenty years, the men, by whom these laws were passed, had been considered as the enlightened and sincere defenders of their country, and zealous advocates for freedom : now they were talked of as persecutors, and intolerant and bigotted oppressors. Having next taken a view of the various circumstances which had led to the enacting of the different disqualifying laws against the Catholics, and run over the gradual relaxations by which they had been removed, till admission into the legislature, the boon now demanded, was almost all that remained to be given, the Master of the Rolls said, that the question was entirely one of expediency. If the concessions, which were asked for, could be granted with safety to the civil liberties, and to the Protestant religion, of the empire, then he admitted that the Catholics were entitled to have them granted. But he thought it would not be diffi-

cult to prove, that, without special and efficient securities, they could not, in the opinion of even the greatest advocates of the Catholics, be granted with safety to the empire; that no security of any kind was now offered, or proposed, while many had previously been rejected; and that a blank and bare proposal of concession, which neither acknowledged the necessity, nor contained even the elements, of such securities, could not be entertained by the House, if it did its duty to the constitution, the religion, and the feelings of the country.

"In the first place, the House had heard, and, at first sight, the statement was plausible enough, that to the cause, which he now advocated, was opposed a constellation of genius, knowledge, and statesman-like ability. Above all, Mr. Pitt had been put forward as the great champion of emancipation, and those who professed to admire and follow his principles, and yet opposed it, were accused of apostacy or inconsistency. But although Mr. Pitt had been of opinion that the question of emancipation would be more easily carried if the union were effected, because the number of Catholics which it would introduce into the British parliament would of necessity be much smaller than the number which it would bring into an Irish parliament, he had likewise stated, in terms far too clear to be misunderstood, that emancipation could be granted only on adequate securities being given, and that on no other terms would he concede to the wishes of the Catholics. Lord Grenville, too, had said, that we must have security for the safety of the Protestant religion, and, also (in

consequence of the peculiar tenets and situation of the Catholics), against any foreign interference; and the security, without which he had thought it impossible to accede to the prayers of the Catholics, was a *veto*, which should enable the crown to control the election of bishops. When, therefore, it was said, that the opinion of Mr. Pitt was in favour of the Catholic claims, it was no authority for the side by which it was urged; because that opinion was given upon the understanding that the principle of a sufficient security was to be admitted. But, said the Master of the Rolls, I can go farther, and shew that even those gifted individuals, who had identified themselves, as it were, with the success of Catholic emancipation, had been the foremost to require securities. Did Mr. Grattan, that warm and enthusiastic advocate of the Catholics, ever profess to say that emancipation ought to be granted without securities, without restrictions? No; Mr. Grattan's sentiments on this identical point were on record, and his words were these: "when the Catholics demand to be admitted to political power, the government of the country has a right to expect and to require securities; and unless these be granted, they have no claim whatever to the boon which they demand." There never was a man more warmly attached to the cause of emancipation than the late lord Londonderry: yet what were his sentiments regarding the securities which the Catholics ought to give in return for the benefits which they demanded? "We must have securities," were his words, "not securities merely in name, but strong, adequate, and substan-

tial, securities against foreign interference, and also as a guard against the peculiar tenets of the Roman Catholic religion." The very same opinions were held by living authorities, no less gifted, and no less zealous in the cause of emancipation. I might refer to the sentiments of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Canning): his words are in substance to this effect, that emancipation could not be granted, unless adequate securities were given to protect this country against the danger of foreign interference. The Attorney-general for Ireland, too, (Mr. Plunkett) held the very same language and laid down the same principles. Are these authorities of no weight, are these names of light importance as connected with Catholic emancipation? Do not all these distinguished individuals agree on this point, that the Catholics should give securities, and that, unless they did so, they were not entitled to enjoy political power? Nothing, therefore, is more clear, than that my hon. friends, and those who think with them that securities are necessary if emancipation be granted, cannot vote for the motion now before the House, without stipulating also for those pledges which are requisite for the security and welfare of the kingdom.

"And now, I would ask, are the Catholics willing to comply with the wishes of their best friends, and do they profess a disposition to give the required pledge? Or is not rather this general and naked proposition now so introduced, because there is no willingness or intention to yield to the demand of security at all? A retrospect of the conduct of the Catholics themselves will best answer

the question. In 1808, a proposition of security was offered to the government by the Catholics, and was made the foundation of a bill introduced in that year by Mr. Grattan. Mr. Grattan stated, that it had been suggested by the heads of the Catholic religion themselves, and that it was entirely owing to them that it had been introduced into the bill. In a very short time, however, after its introduction, and in consequence of a communication from the Catholic bishops, Mr. Grattan stated to the House, that he could not now offer, on behalf of the Catholics, those securities which were mentioned in the bill; as those, with whom these securities had originated, had withdrawn their consent. This was the first attempt to bind the fidelity of the Catholics by securities to the government, and thus it was defeated by the Catholics themselves from whom the proposition came. By and by, the Catholic bishops appeared desirous to retrace their steps; and, in 1813, another bill was brought in by Mr. Grattan, in conjunction with the present foreign secretary. This bill, likewise, was warmly approved of by the heads of the Catholic church; it gave the crown a control in the appointment of Catholic bishops: and again Mr. Grattan stated, that this security was offered by the authority and with the concurrence of the Catholic ecclesiastical dignitaries. But before the bill had gone through its different stages, the Catholic bishops held a meeting at which they condemned the proposed security in no very measured terms, and denounced it as placing the Catholics in a worse situation than they would be in by continuing under

the penal laws.—And thus this measure, too, was disappointed by the Catholics themselves. Next came the bill of 1825. That bill had been fully discussed and, indeed, framed by the Catholics; and it was natural to suppose, therefore, that it was so shaped as to include every thing which the supporters of emancipation could desire. Now, not the least remarkable among its features, was a total omission of the most vital and essential part of the oath of 1793. By that oath the Catholic bound himself to do nothing that should alter or weaken the state of property in the country; but now that part of the oath was omitted. The oath of 1793 contained these remarkable words: “I swear that I will maintain the church and state established in this kingdom according to law”—in the oath of 1825, this obligation was not to be found. If that omission took place intentionally, can any man say that there was any desire, on the part of the Catholics, to offer securities in return for those benefits, which, it is admitted on all hands, they are entitled to receive only on certain conditions? If, therefore, it is agreed that pledges from the Catholics are necessary in return for the benefits which they seek, and if the Catholics themselves profess no inclination to give those pledges, what right have they to come forward claiming to be relieved from grievances under which they say they suffer? Have they not been the means of retarding their own cause, and defeating their own projects, receding from their promises, and stepping out of pledges one after another, in order that they may attain the power, which they seek, by force or artifice,

rather than by measures of a just and amicable nature? First they make offers; and then, in the fulness of their strength, they turn round and tell us that they are not satisfied. Does not all this prove that they are not in earnest when they talk of securities, that what they seek for is unlimited unconditional power without any pledge whatever? What does the general petition of the Catholics, demanding “unqualified emancipation” resolve itself into but this, that, whereas we, on our side, demand full, free, and equal privileges, we are determined to concede nothing in return? Concession to the Catholics ought to be made upon the principle of advantage on the one side and security upon the other; but the Catholics seem to think that they are the only party to be satisfied.

“The favorite argument pressed upon us in answer to this is, you ask the Catholics to do that which is contrary to the tenets of their religion; they cannot take the oaths you propose, or give the security you require, without violating their religion. It is extraordinary, however, that, in 1814, the person who exercised the functions of the head of their religion had said, in relation to the bill of the preceding year, that there was nothing in that bill, or in the granting of the veto, which any Catholic might not conscientiously agree to. It is well known that the pope is willing to meet any offer of security which the British government may demand from the Irish Catholics; the fact is certain, and I hold in my hand a letter which proves it. But let the House go a little further, and inquire, who appoints the Catholic bishops of Sillesia? Why, who

but the Protestant king of Prussia? — Yet the Irish Catholics tell us, it would be a violation of their religion to grant a similar power to the king of England. In Russia also, the only Catholic bishop in the empire is appointed by the sovereign; and is there, then, any thing in the monarch of Britain to render that power, which is intrusted to the other princes of Europe, an outrage, in his case, upon their most holy faith? Or is there any thing in the present times calculated to place us peculiarly at our ease, and induce us to abandon securities with a liberality which was not thought prudent in 1810 and 1813? On the contrary, is there not new cause for suspicion and alarm? Has not the increasing power of the Catholics both at home and in Europe, rendered securities doubly necessary? In 1810 and 1813, the influence of the papal see was dead, or, at least, it was helpless and harmless: but, since 1814, it had been stirring with increasing activity. In 1814 the power of the Jesuits, who so long had ruled Europe with unbounded sway, had so passed away, that the memory of their dominion and its mischiefs, was all of them that remained; now we have witnessed their revival; we have seen them spreading through every corner of Europe, accountable to no power, and acknowledging no control. At the former period, the inquisition no longer existed in Spain; but now, that hated engine of misery and torture, of cruelty and revenge, has been again established in its original power and deformity. At home, likewise, there was any thing but reason to be more easily satisfied than we were willing to have been at the former

periods. Then Ireland was comparatively in a state of tranquillity; now she is in a state the very reverse of tranquil. Those who keep alive dissension in that unhappy country are well provided with means to nourish the flame. This question of emancipation is one great source of supply. They do not condescend to ask the boon as a favour, they demand it as a right; they described themselves thus: "Ireland, a gigantic suppliant, thunders at the doors of the constitution." I do not inquire what cause produces such language; I take it as I find it, and I ask, when Ireland is in this state of excitement, can it be contended that the concessions now sought ought to be given without ample security?

"For, what is the character and extent of those concessions, so clamorously demanded as unquestionable rights? One is, that Catholics shall be eligible to parliament; a privilege, the nature of which it behoved the House seriously to consider. We are here assembled by the king's writ, which commands us to meet for the consideration, among other important matters, of subjects deeply affecting the interests of the state and of the Protestant church, and, thus assembled, we are called upon to admit, as members of a Protestant legislature, deliberating on matters connected with the security of the church of England, a body of Catholics, hostile to that church, and necessarily hostile to it from their principles as Roman Catholics. Let the House consider, for a moment, by whom the Catholics, who will be sent hither, are likely to be elected. The power of the Irish forty-shilling freeholders, and the influence of

those by whom that power is directed, are now sufficiently well known. When the bill, allowing these freeholders to vote, was passed, it was proclaimed throughout Ireland, that the elections were virtually thrown into the hands of the priests, and recent instances have proved how completely that assertion was borne out by the fact. It will also be remembered, that, when it was proposed, in 1825, to disfranchise the forty-shilling freeholders, the bill was most strenuously opposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and that for a very natural reason—because it would have had the effect of depriving them of the influence which they exercised over the return of members to serve in parliament. When, then, we find that the Catholic members to be returned to this House are to be returned by the hierarchy and clergy of the Roman Catholic communion, surely it becomes us to consider well, what are the feelings of that body towards the Protestant church, for which the Catholic members would thus be called on to legislate. What these feelings are, cannot be learned more correctly than from the language of one of the most influential and able men of that hierarchy, Dr. Doyle, who, in the letters published by him, under a different title (I. K. L.), thus describes the established church of Ireland:—“She is looked up to, not as the spouse of the Redeemer, but as the handmaid of the Ascendancy. The latter, whenever she becomes indolent, or forgets her rank (if rank it can be called), rebuke her into a deportment becoming her situation. They extend their protection to her for their own advantage only; and she, working al-

ternately on their hopes and fears, continues to hold her place as a necessary appendage of the family to which she owes her existence. When indulged, she is indolent; when rebuked, she becomes attentive: she draws tight, or relaxes her discipline, as it may please, or be determined, by her masters: her eye is ever fixed upon her own interests, and she deems nothing forbidden or unhallowed which may serve to promote them. As those who do an injury can never forgive, she is implacable in her hostility to the church which she supplanted; and, at this day, she seems indifferent to all things else, but to the concealment of her riches, and the persecution of Popery. She occasionally revolts against her fellow-servants, who lay bare her spoils, who tell of her frauds and oppressions, who remind her of her origin, and upbraid her with the profligacy of her mis-spent life: but she is much more frequently employed in forming offensive and defensive leagues with her fellows in the corporations, showing the advantages of injustice and oppression, in confounding the charter of her servitude with the title-deeds of her employers, in asserting her claim to a tithe of the land and labour of the kingdom, and proving, to the satisfaction of a christian community, that, though she receives the patrimony of the poor, she is not bound to exercise towards them a single act of mercy.” This language has not been confined to the individual who used it; the same sentiments are avowed by some of the most leading men of the Catholic body; they are proclaimed aloud in the Catholic Association. But when such are the sentiments of a Roman

Catholic bishop, when speaking of that establishment for which Catholics, probably elected by his influence, would be called to legislate, will the House ever consent that such men, returned by such influence, shall have the power of legislating for a church thus described by one of their own communion, without insisting upon securities by which that danger may be averted? It has been asked again and again, what possible injury could be done to the Protestant church by sixty or seventy Catholics forming part of an assembly containing several hundred Protestants? The answer is, that there are those already in the House who are but very luke-warm towards the interests of the established church; experience has even shown that there are some in the House who are actuated even by hostile feelings towards that church: and would it not be most unwisely adding to the danger of the Protestant establishment, to throw into the scale sixty or seventy Catholics, influenced as these Catholics must be? If, then, the House wished to consult the true interests of the established church of England, they were bound to reject the motion before them, or any motion for concessions, unaccompanied with such securities as would guard against all chance of danger.

“But the advocates of concession hold out to us the example of other states, and talk of the liberality which prevails on the subject of religious distinctions, in countries where the principles of civil liberty are not so well understood as in England. Thus we are told, that in Austria there is no distinction made between persons on

account of the religion which they profess. But in Austria, as in Hungary, in France, and in other European states, the whole of the hierarchy is appointed by government. There is, therefore, no fair analogy between what is done in these states and what is proposed to be done here; namely, the granting of political power to a set of men, who are notoriously under the influence of a hierarchy itself independent of the government, yielding no spiritual obedience to that government, but, on the contrary, deriving its authority from, and yielding obedience to, a foreign ecclesiastical head. This hierarchy possesses an almost unlimited influence over the members of its own communion; it carries on a continual correspondence with a foreign power, in which it acknowledges the supreme spiritual authority to reside, and in this correspondence it admits of no responsibility to its own temporal government here. There is, therefore, no resemblance between the condition of foreign states and that of this country in respect of privileges granted to persons of different religions: there is no similitude between the privileges granted there and the concessions which the present motion demands at the hands of the legislature.

“But as an invincible answer to every objection, and as a plea of necessity which cannot be evaded, the friends of emancipation finally tell us, that it must be granted, because Ireland cannot possibly continue in its present state; that nothing else can restore peace to that country; that having already given much, we have produced an unavoidable necessity for giving more. Anxious as we may be to

see tranquillity restored in Ireland, this is not the measure that will ever have that effect; and to tell us that we must now give, because of what we have formerly given, is just to put us on our guard against strengthening the precedent for future demands by multiplying present concessions. If this measure be carried, it will produce an ebullition in Ireland; the Catholics will triumph in their victory, and the Protestants repine in the consciousness that they are subdued. There will be a great explosion, followed by a momentary calm: but no man who is acquainted with the Roman Catholics of that country, or with the state of feeling which prevails there, will gravely assert, that discontent would be allayed and tranquillity restored. The Roman Catholic religion is a religion of encroachment, and there are circumstances connected with its existence in Ireland, which increase its disposition to encroach. The Roman Catholics of Ireland believe, that they have been supplanted by the Protestants, and that it is no less their duty than their interest to supplant them in return; and, from the immense influence exercised over them by the hierarchy, it is not supposable that they will desist from putting forward claim after claim, until Catholic ascendancy shall be finally established. What says Dr. Doyle himself? He says, "emancipation will be much, but much more remains to be accomplished;" adding, that "Protestantism is tottering to its fall:" and equally hostile and prophetic is the language in daily use in the Catholic Association, and heard in that assembly with cheers. Let but this question be carried, and sixty or seventy

Catholic members find their way into the House, and we shall soon see that this is but the beginning of their demands. The next point will be the church establishment; and then those who oppose it will be told, that they come too late; that they should have made their stand at an earlier period, before Roman Catholics were rendered eligible to parliament. The question is not now as to the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion, but it is, whether a Protestant establishment is to be continued in Ireland? and there are members in this House, though fortunately the number is not great, who would willingly go to issue upon it, even when so put. Is the House ready to relinquish the Protestant establishment in Ireland? That is the real question; and, if they are not, let them reject the proposition which is now before them."

The Attorney-general for Ireland (Mr. Plunkett) answered the Master of the Rolls. "The House, he said, had now been told, that the question was entirely one of expediency; that expediency was to be measured by security; and that, if adequate securities could be discovered, all that was demanded might be conceded. Then, if security were so desirable, it was worth seeking for! Now the motion was merely for inquiry, and in that inquiry it might not be impossible to find the security which was desired. He had at first supposed, that his right hon. and learned friend was ready to adopt the resolution then before the House, provided the Catholics would consent to find adequate securities; but, at the conclusion of his argument, he abandoned altogether his doctrine

of securities — and maintained that the claims of the Catholics of Ireland, would, if conceded upon any terms, lead only to further demands, and would never terminate until they had caused the subversion of the Protestant church. Were there, indeed, any terms—if the imputations which were made against the Catholics were well-founded, and their admission to civil rights were subversive of the present church establishment, — on which the Master of the Rolls could be induced not to exclude them for ever? If there were not, then his right hon. friend had pronounced upon them an immutable and interminable interdict from participation in the privileges of their fellow countrymen; and he must, in future, be placed in the first ranks of those who had doomed the Catholics to perpetual exclusion from the pale of the constitution.

“ This new doctrine of preparing for concession by exacting securities, and declaring, at the same time, that no securities, which could be given, would prove effectual, had been advanced, moreover, with much parade of authorities, and at the head of these authorities no less a name than that of Pitt. Now, if there was any point in Mr. Pitt’s political conduct on which no doubt could possibly be entertained, it was his conduct with regard to the claims of the Catholics.

“ But let the House, he continued, only observe the conduct pursued on this subject of securities by the opponents of the Catholics, and then judge of the embarrassing situation in which they endeavoured to place those who supported their claims. When, in

1825, that measure passed the House of Commons which was lost in the House of Lords, how was it encountered by lord Liverpool? And on what ground was it ultimately defeated? Not on the ground of the securities being insufficient—for that noble lord had distinctly stated, that, if he could get rid of the objections which he had to the principle of the measure, he should not care a straw about the securities—nay, that he would, in half an hour, frame a clause which should leave them free from all objection. The Master of the Rolls, however, objects to the measure on different grounds, and says, that, as far as the principle of the bill is concerned, he would give the Catholics every thing—but that he cannot consent to get rid of the securities, which lord Liverpool thought so unimportant that he undertook to settle every question regarding them in half an hour. When so much is said of securities, we would expect to hear something about the dangers against which they were to be a protection; for securities were, in general, measured by the magnitude of the dangers which rendered them necessary: but no distinct statement of these dangers has ever yet been given. When the opponents of emancipation speak of danger to the Protestant establishment, it must be taken for granted that they merely mean the Protestant establishment in Ireland. Now, the real insecurity of the Protestant establishment consists in this—that the religion, to which it belongs, is the religion of only a small portion of the inhabitants of the country; that by far the larger portion of them are of a different religion; and that it may

be supposed, that by a discontented people and an ambitious clergy, supposing the Catholic clergy to be ambitious, an attempt may be made to overthrow the Protestant hierarchy and the Protestant establishment. Would the bills which passed the House of Commons in 1818 and 1825—have reduced by their securities either the numbers of the population which differed in religion from the establishment, or increased the numbers of those who belonged to it? If there were any dangers to be apprehended from acceding to the present motion, they existed already, and arose from moral causes of long duration, over which the present bill would have no control, except, indeed, it were in lessening them.

The Protestant establishment in Ireland is a great bond of connection between the two countries; and, if it were overturned, the connexion between them would be seriously endangered. It has now existed for three hundred years; it is interwoven with every species of tenure by which landed property in Ireland is held; if it were shaken, the tenures of property must be shaken along with it; and the state would consequently be in the very jaws of dissolution. But how is it proposed to defend the Protestant establishment against the dangers which are thought to surround it? Those who are loudest in proclaiming the danger, hint at no remedy save absolute exclusion—no advice but what is contained in affirming, that the success of the Catholic question would necessarily bring the Protestant establishment to the ground. But will they only consider what is the converse of that proposition? Is it not, that,

so long as the Protestant establishment exists, the great bulk of the people of Ireland cannot be admitted to an equal participation in civil rights? At present there is a large population in Ireland discontented with having to provide for the clergymen of two distinct and separate establishments. One of the objects of the proposed measure is, to relieve that discontented population from the payment of both of them, by consigning to the government the means of providing for the Roman Catholic hierarchy. I will give the House an instance of the excellent results which have been derived from a similar experiment which was made nearly a century ago. At that time the members of the Protestant church establishment in Ireland were greatly alarmed by the proceedings of the Presbyterians, whom, for some cause or other, they considered as their deadly enemies. The laws imposing tests upon the Presbyterians were repealed, and the ministers of that religion were paid by the state. What have been the consequences of that measure? That the clergy of the established church have no warmer friends, no steadier supporters, than the Presbyterians; there are no quarrels, no contentions between them. In the North of Ireland, where the Presbyterians are most numerous, the people do not care to which church they go—in general they go where there is the best preacher—and thus the greatest harmony is kept up between those two sects, which were once so hostilely affected to each other.

The Attorney-general for Ireland then entered into a historical review of the disqualifying statutes, from which he inferred, that

taking the oath of supremacy had never been considered essential to allegiance, but was only a test by which it was occasionally tried. Before the Reformation, the power of the pope to interfere in the affairs of the church was on all hands undisputed, but his power to interfere in the temporal concerns of the state had been denied, denied by the most spirited resistance, whenever the occasion rendered it necessary, and that, too, by popish kings, and popish parliaments, asserting the independence of the country. It was on the Reformation, that the oath of supremacy was introduced into the system of our law by Elizabeth; and it was introduced for the purpose of distinguishing those who denied the authority of the pope to interfere in the affairs of the established church from those who maintained it, and thus of ascertaining the loyalty of every person whom she employed in her service. The 5th of Elizabeth, cap. 1., sec. 17., made the oath of supremacy a test to which every man must submit, before he could take his seat in the House of Commons. The preamble set forth, "Forasmuch as the Queen's Majesty is otherwise assured of the faith and loyalty of the temporal Lords of her high Court of Parliament, therefore this act shall not extend to compel any temporal peer of or above the degree of baron of this realm, to take or pronounce the oath aforesaid, or to incur any penalty limited in this act for not taking or refusing the same."

He contended from this act, that the refusal of the oath of supremacy was not considered, in the time of queen Elizabeth, as a proof of a want of allegiance to the Sovereign, but only as a test by which it was

tried upon certain occasions; and the temporal peers continued to exercise their functions as lords of Parliament without taking it, till the 80th of Charles II. The 18th of Geo. III., cap. 60, merely required Roman Catholics to swear that they would be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty, and said nothing about the oath of supremacy. The 31st of Geo. III., cap. 32, was the next act passed on the subject; and if there was any force in the doctrine that Catholics were not to be credited on their oaths, the legislature was guilty of subornation of perjury in passing it; for it first called upon the Catholic to swear that he was one, and then called upon him to take the oath of allegiance mentioned in the former act. The preamble is as follows:—"Whereas certain penalties and disabilities have been imposed on persons in communion with the See of Rome and their children, and certain principles have been imputed to them which they are willing to disclaim;" and then it proceeds to require from them the following oath and declaration:—"1st, I solemnly declare that I do profess the Roman Catholic religion. 2nd., I promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty."

The next statute, 43rd of Geo. III., cap. 24., is in the same strain. After reciting the last-mentioned act, it declares, "that the Scottish act, requiring the renunciation of Popery, and the *formula* thereto subjoined was, at the time of passing it, chiefly judged expedient, in order to preserve the government against the attempts and efforts of those persons who were supposed to acknowledge the *temporal* supe-

riority of the Pope." It then recites, "that the oath of the 81st of Geo. III. was found a proper and sufficient test of the loyalty of the persons subscribing it," and then proceeds to enact it in terms for Scotland. The inference from all these declarations, that the oath of supremacy was not considered an indispensable test of allegiance, had been practically confirmed by parliament in what it had done in relation to Canada. When we first took possession of the French province of Quebec, a large majority of its inhabitants were Roman Catholics, and the terms on which it was ceded to us were, that their rights should be secured to them so far as they were consistent with the laws of England. A proclamation was issued in the year 1763, by which they were called upon to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. This was clearly an act of injustice itself, and also a violation of the treaty by which the province became ours. But, in 1774, an act of parliament was passed which remedied the injustice, and proved beyond a doubt, that allegiance was recognized by the law as something altogether independent of the oath of supremacy. The act recalled the proclamation as being inapplicable to the state of the province, and enacted, "that no person professing the Roman Catholic religion, within the said province, shall be required to take the oath required by the first of Elizabeth, but shall take the oath hereby provided," namely, the oath of allegiance as taken by Catholics at home, "and thereupon shall enjoy all their customs, usages, and civil rights, consistently with their allegiance to his Majesty, and their subjection to the crown and parliament of

Great Britain." It was in vain after this, to contend, that the oath of supremacy was necessary as a test of allegiance. In fact, from the Reformation to the Revolution, Catholics had been admissible to sit in the parliament of Ireland, and in the reign of James I., no fewer than an hundred and one had actually occupied seats in it. The 5th of Elizabeth, which is the statute that first kept Catholics out of parliament, and the 18th of Geo. II., were never enacted in Ireland."

This brought him to the stipulations of the articles of Limerick. To what extent did they go in protecting the rights of the Catholics? The first article of that treaty provided, that "The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion, as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles II.; and their Majesties, as soon as their affairs will permit them to summon a parliament in this kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion." Now, it certainly appeared to him, that, as, at the time of signing these articles, the Roman Catholics of Ireland did possess certain important political privileges, and amongst others, the right of admission into parliament, this clause fully recognized those privileges. It did not refer merely to the exercise of religious rites, but also to the enjoyment of such political privileges as they had exercised in the reign of Charles II., one of which was eligibility to sit in the Irish parliament. It had been argued, however, that this

provision extended only to persons who were in the garrison. But the words of the article, which mentioned generally, and without reservation, "the Roman Catholics of this kingdom," sufficiently proved, that it was meant to include the whole body of Irish Roman Catholics.

"But the men who, in violation of this engagement, had shut out the Catholics from political power, carried through their system of oppression at least with consistency: in excluding the Catholics from power, they likewise took care that they should be prevented from acquiring wealth. It is demonstrable, that, if the means of acquiring wealth and information be granted, while political power is withheld, the overthrow of the state is almost certain to be the consequence. Yet that was the state to which we had at last come; the gradual abandonment of the greater part of the system of proscription, the undoing of what we had been so long, and so mischievously occupied in doing, had enabled the Catholics to acquire property, had elevated their character by tempting and allowing them to acquire information; the removal of part of their disabilities had only made them the more sensible of the injustice and oppression of those which remained. Every person, said the Attorney-general, who will allow himself the fair use of his senses, must know, that in Ireland there is, at this moment, an universal sympathy among all classes of Roman Catholics, on the subject of the disabilities which affect that body. There never was, at any period of their history, except when the people were in actual rebellion, such an unanimous call for civil rights, as at the pre-

sent moment. It is not confined to the higher ranks; the same feeling pervades the middling classes throughout the whole island. Knowledge, no less than wealth, has been rapidly spreading amongst those persons; and there is not a Roman Catholic in Ireland, possessed of 100*l.* a year, who has not all the energies of his mind directed towards this one object. Traders, shopkeepers—every person who fills a rank at all approaching to the middle class of society, well knows the great value of the rights which the Roman Catholics are anxious to obtain. This circumstance is, in a certain degree, a safeguard and security. These individuals are sensible of the blessings which they now enjoy, in consequence of the wise system pursued towards them for forty years: they have learned to prize these blessings as they ought, and are perfectly convinced that they cannot be gainers by rebellion or invasion. Yet it cannot be doubted that the rejection of their claims produces in the minds of that population, well-disposed as I believe it to be, an universal feeling of discontent; and I am bound to say, that, so far as my observation goes, that discontent increases in proportion as the Roman Catholics acquire wealth and knowledge. One would suppose, that, in proportion as men advanced in wealth, we should find the causes of discontent removed; and, as a general principle, this is true. What, then, occasions the difference with respect to Ireland? Are the laws ill-administered? No. Is there a deficiency in the administration of justice between man and man? No. Is it on account of any want of attention on the part of the government to the comfort and happiness of the

people? Certainly not. Whatever can be effected for their benefit is constantly attended to by the present illustrious chief governor of Ireland. From what, then, does the discontent which prevails in that country arise—out of what circumstances does it grow? It grows out of the vice of the system, which has so altered and perverted the rules of Providence, that the wholesome juices which ought to support and invigorate the state, are converted into noxious poisons, destructive of the constitution, and pernicious to the public security. What, then, is the remedy? The true remedy is, to destroy the vice in the system, by placing those who are now discontented, in that situation which they feel themselves entitled to fill, on every plea of justice and equity. No man can go into the cabin of an Irish peasant, or touch upon the subject, even to the most illiterate labourer, without perceiving that his feelings are, in an overwhelming degree, excited by it. The great body of the population feel themselves degraded—they consider themselves as an oppressed *caste*, as marked out for insult on account of their religious tenets. We have been told, and told truly, that there is in Ireland a set of restless demagogues and agitators, whose proceedings have a powerful effect on the public mind. This, I allow, is, to a certain extent, correct. I do not believe that it is their intention to excite the people to acts of outrage or rebellion—but to rouse them to a state bordering on fury, and to procure for themselves the character of being the uncontrolled masters of the Roman Catholic population, whom they may excite either to right or to wrong, just as they may

fancy. Is this a state in which Ireland ought to be left? Unquestionably not. There are the combustibles—and there are the men, match in hand, who may in a moment set the whole in a blaze.

In such circumstances he would assert, as his deliberate opinion, that the only real security for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland, (notwithstanding the abuse with which, on the present occasion, they had been loaded), was the exemplary character and laborious exertions of the men who constituted the Roman Catholic hierarchy, exhorting their flocks to reject the advice of factious and designing persons, and restraining them from evil, not merely by the fear of temporal punishment, but by those higher sanctions, belonging to their sacred character and functions, which afforded the best security for the preservation of public order. Even now all that was charged against them was, that they had interfered in elections; and affidavits had been read, to prove that their conduct had been unbecoming, unwarrantable, and most reprehensible. If I am asked, said the Attorney-general, whether, in sincerity, I believe the matters contained in these affidavits, I will, on my oath, say, that I do not. Moreover I must say, that I cannot condemn the priesthood of Ireland, when the law has mixed up politics and religion together, for directing their attention to the principles of those who were likely to represent the country in parliament. Had they not a right to say to their parishioners, "Here is a man, wishing to go into parliament, who will there vituperate you—who will describe you as an idolator—

who will oppose your attainment of those rights which you justly claim. If you like him, vote for him; but he is not a man that will do you the justice you require." Was there any thing in this against the law? Was there any thing contrary to moral feeling in such a warning? Is not patriotism a moral duty inculcated, in all countries, as a noble virtue? Why, then, when intelligence and light are rapidly spreading over Ireland, should it not be inculcated there? When, in 1795, the system of forming a great body of 40s. freeholders was adopted, I foretold, though I pretended to no great prophetic skill, what the result would be. Those who at that time slighted the warning, are now reaping the bitter fruit of their own policy. These yeomen, as they were called, who were created at that period, these 40s. freeholders, were described as the safeguards of the constitution, so long as they were the property of the landlords. That they were considered as mere property was perfectly evident. And the only doubt entertained even by those who complain most loudly of the use to which this property was put on a late occasion is, whether it be regal or equitable property."

Mr. Plunkett was followed by Mr. Peel. He first addressed himself to meet the argument founded upon the articles of the Treaty of Limerick; stating, that he would not shrink from what he had declared when this question was discussed in 1821, viz., that if he could be satisfied that any of the privileges withheld from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, were so withheld in violation of the Treaty of Limerick, it would very materially

influence his judgment in deciding on the present question. But, after having examined into this matter with the greatest attention, he felt a more perfect conviction that that treaty afforded the Catholics no claims to have the disabilities removed. There were various articles in the treaty of Limerick; the first article referred to the Roman Catholic gentry, the other articles referred to the other inhabitants of Limerick: now what he meant to contend was, that political privileges were never in the contemplation of either of the parties to the treaty. It had been contended, that the passage in the first article, which stated that the Roman Catholics should be allowed the exercise of their religion without disturbance or molestation, in the same manner as they had been allowed it in the reign of Charles II., meant that they were not to be subjected to any disabilities on account of their religion. Now, with regard to the construction which was to be put on these terms, it appeared from every writer of that age, that, by the free exercise of their religion without molestation, was merely meant toleration, independent of political power. That such was the meaning of the expression was clearly proved from the mouth of king William, one of the parties to that treaty, who, shortly after the making of it, stated that he was willing to grant to the Catholics the undisturbed exercise of their religion, but not political power; that they should enjoy freedom with respect to their persons and estates, and the exercise of their religion; that with that they ought to be satisfied; and that he could not comprehend, how, when they enjoyed this, they

could feel themselves justified in disturbing the quiet of the kingdom. Thus it appeared, that what was understood by this expression by one of the parties was not, that the Catholics were to be relieved from disabilities, but merely that they were to be allowed religious toleration. That treaty was concluded on the 3rd of October, 1691, and the conduct of the legislature, which met about three weeks afterwards, was somewhat remarkable, for it passed the very first statute which excluded Catholics from seats in parliament, by requiring the taking of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. If that treaty, which had been then so very recently concluded, could have borne the construction which is now attempted to be put upon it, was it likely that the Whig ministry of that day, amongst whom there were sir J. Somers, and lord Godolphin, would have been instrumental in the passing of such a statute, or that king William would have been base enough, after having previously stipulated to concede to the Catholics certain privileges, to have committed so gross a violation of his engagement, as to have given his assent to it? Indeed, it appeared that the Treaty of Limerick was not ratified by king William until the 20th of February, 1692, which was after the passing of that statute. Was it at all probable, then, if such had been understood to have been the meaning of the treaty, and if king William had been guilty of such a gross piece of injustice as to have violated it by assenting to such an act, that he would immediately afterwards have practised so absurd a piece of mockery, as to have pre-

tended to confirm the treaty? Indeed, the Whig historian of that day, in speaking of the performance of the treaty, says, "the articles of capitulation were faithfully executed, and some ambiguous terms in it were interpreted in favour of Ireland." He held that the true construction of the treaty, as proved at the very time of making it, was not that which was now put upon it by the advocates of emancipation.

Upon the general question, Mr. Peel said, that the reasons, which he had heard given for concession, actually increased his dislike to it, and he could not admit that the great names which had been used, stood at all in his way. Mr. Pitt had always rested his reasons for the removal of Catholic disabilities on grounds totally different from any which had been used on the present occasion. When Mr. Fox proposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts in 1790, a measure the same in principle as that now proposed, Pitt repudiated the doctrine in as strong terms as it was possible for man to use; and, in 1805, he had expressed himself on the subject of the Catholic claims to the effect, that he could not allow at any time, under any circumstances, that the Catholics were entitled to have their disabilities removed as a matter of right. Neither could he (Mr. Peel) admit it to be a right; and looking at it only as a question deeply involving the public good, he could not conscientiously bring himself to vote for what was termed emancipation, and found himself compelled frankly to say, that he preferred a system of exclusion to one of securities.

For, continued Mr. Peel, I must fairly confess that I have a distrust

of the Roman Catholics. I do not find fault with the faith of any man; and I think quite as highly of a Catholic as of a Protestant; but if on a man's faith there be founded a scheme of political influence, then we have a right to inquire into that scheme; and I cannot contemplate the doctrines of absolution, of confession, and of indulgences, without having a strong suspicion that these doctrines are maintained for the purpose of confirming the authority and influence which ~~man~~ exercises over man. What is it to me, whether that authority be called spiritual, or otherwise, if practically it influence ~~man~~ in his conduct in society? Is it because religious doctrines are made subservient to worldly and political purposes, that they are therefore to be excluded from the consideration of the legislature in the discussion of the present question? On the contrary, if the authority derived from those doctrines be only the stronger on account of their being borrowed from religion, and misapplied to worldly purposes, that, in my opinion, furnishes an additional motive for closely investigating the doctrines themselves. When I find the Pope issuing bulls to the Irish Catholic bishops, and such documents sent forth to four or five millions of people who possessed not the advantages of education, I must say that they are very likely to influence their practice in life. When I hear, too, such doctrine ascribed to a desire to support the pure faith of Christianity, I cannot help having a lurking suspicion that they are rather intended to maintain a spiritual authority capable of being applied to temporal purposes, which has been said to be extinct, but which, I

contend, is still existing. In 1807, Pius 7th sent to the Catholic bishops of Ireland, a bull, which granted an indulgence of three hundred days to all those persons who should, with devout purpose, repeat a certain ejaculatory address; and by the same instrument another indulgence of an hundred days was granted, for the repeating of a certain other formula, both of them applicable to souls in purgatory. It is painful to think that such a mockery should be made of religion, in order to prop the authority of man over man; it is disgusting to find such things sent by rational men to rational men, to be disseminated amongst an illiterate and fanatical populace. The friends of emancipation may ridicule, if they choose, the indications of a new reformation which now shew themselves in Ireland. But, so long as free discussion is allowed, and such means as these are used as means of influence over the ignorant multitude, nothing will deter pious persons from doing all in their power to counteract and undermine that influence. The gentlemen of the Catholic Association will soon find that their political discussions have re-acted on the public mind; that a spirit of inquiry has gone forth on the subject of their religion. I have no objection to the professors of the Catholic religion as individuals: I quarrel not with their religious tenets as a system of faith; but I am jealous of the political system which is ingrafted on those tenets, and I think I have a perfect right on the present occasion to consider what has been the influence of that political system in different countries. I do not desire to look at this point as it is to be

found illustrated in ancient councils, or in times when bigotry and superstition were prevalent throughout the world; but, viewing the effect of the Catholic religion as it exists in the present day in various countries—in some where it luxuriates in undisputed growth, in those where it is only struggling for supremacy, and in others where it is subordinate to another and a purer system—contemplating it under those different aspects, the result of my observation and investigation is, that it is expedient to maintain in this kingdom the mild, mitigated, and temperate predominance of the Protestant church (loud cheers). Some years ago it was usual to talk of the influence of the Catholic religion on the political condition of mankind as a thing impossible to take place in the present day: the intolerant spirit of that religion was described as a volcano which had burnt out, and whose ravages were to be looked for in past ages. I well remember a speech of the late Mr. Whitbread, in which that gentleman ridiculed the apprehensions which were entertained of religious feelings influencing political measures. “Look at Buonaparte,” said he; “do you think that he is inclined to promote religion?—do you fear the Pope whilst he is under Buonaparte’s influence?—are you afraid of the establishment of the Jesuits in France? You have more occasion to feel alarm at the spread of atheism and infidelity in that country.” If any body had then told Mr. Whitbread, that, fifteen years from the time when he uttered those words, religion would exercise an important influence on the political affairs of France, he would have treated the asseveration as a wild chimera—a rhapsody

even more absurd than the so much ridiculed reformation now going on in the county of Cavan.

Few things, continued Mr. Peel, appear to me more unnatural and improbable, than the supposition that the removal of the present disabilities would be the consummation of the wishes and efforts of the Catholics. It is the natural desire of every man to promote the welfare of the religious faith to which he is sincerely attached. If Roman Catholics were admitted into parliament, what would be more just and natural than that they should labour (and who could restrain them) to better the condition of their religious system, to extend its influence in the country, and bring it into closer connection with the government? The consequence would be, to bring the Catholic and Protestant religions into collision in such a manner as might prove the destruction of the latter; and, I confess, that I consider the confusion and disorders which must prevail for ages during the conflict, before that event could take place, a greater evil than the event itself. We are told that the Roman Catholics were perfectly satisfied with the measure proposed in 1825; but to see how mistaken such a view is, it is only necessary to look at a declaration which has been since published by the most respected and influential men of that body, in which they thus set forth their claims: “In a country boasting of peculiar liberality, we suffer severe privations because we differ from you in religious belief. The remaining penalties—neither few nor trivial—of a penal code of unparalleled severity, still press upon us: a Catholic Peer cannot sit and vote in the House of Peers, and is thus

deprived of his most valuable birth-right; a Catholic commoner cannot sit and vote in the House of Commons; a Catholic freeholder may be prevented from voting at elections for members; a Catholic cannot sit in the Privy-council, or be a minister of the crown; he cannot be a judge, or hold any crown office in any of the spiritual, equity, or common law, courts; he may practise at the bar, but he cannot become a king's counsel; he cannot hold any office in any of the corporations; he cannot graduate at either of the two universities, much less enjoy any of the numerous beneficial offices connected with them, although both of those seats of learning were founded by Catholics; he cannot marry either a Protestant or a Catholic, unless the ceremony be performed by a Protestant clergyman; he cannot settle real or personal property for the use of his church, or of Catholic schools, or for any other purposes of the Catholic religion; he cannot vote at vestries, or present to a living in the church, though both of those rights seem to appertain to the enjoyment of property, and may be actually exercised by infidels." Now, many of the disabilities here complained of were proposed to be continued by the bill—with which, we are told, the Catholics are to be perfectly satisfied. In that measure a special exception was made with regard to the right of holding the offices alluded to in the extract which I have read, and that of presentation to livings. These are just objects of reasonable ambition to Catholics, and if Catholics had seats in parliament, there can be no doubt that they would confederate to attain them. Roman Catholics would occasionally be found

voting with opposition, or with government, alternately; but when any question occurred which related to their church, they would be found united, as the East Indians and West Indians, on any discussion on the subject of the removal or imposition of a tax on sugar, and would, by nice balancing between parties, be able to exercise considerable power, although their numbers, as compared with Protestant members, might be exceedingly limited. It was to guard against any such influence, that, at the period of the Revolution, king William, and the great men who advised him, imposed disabilities on the Catholics, and not on account of their attachment to the house of Stuart. The grounds of that proceeding are clearly stated in king William's letter, where that monarch says that he was willing to afford the Catholics every advantage for the free exercise of their religion, but could not consent to admit them to parliament or to the offices which constitute the executive government, because he believed that they would exercise an influence on the government to promote their own purposes.

Mr. Peel then passed to the consideration of the question, whether the concessions now demanded would restore tranquillity to Ireland. Although he believed that the admission of Catholics to parliament, and to the offices of state, would endanger the constitution, yet, if he were satisfied that such a measure would have the effects which were anticipated from it by some persons, he would, he said, sacrifice his apprehensions of the ultimate result to the attainment of the immense present benefit; and, if he could not subdue his fears, would at least make them

subordinate to so happy a consequence. He could not, however, make up his mind to believe, that the removal of the disabilities would produce any such consummation. If the friends of the Catholics proposed, after having carried this point, to make the religion of the great majority of the Irish, the religion of the state in Ireland, to transfer the emoluments of the Protestant church to the Catholics, and open to them all the great offices of the state, I could understand how such a line of policy might appease and tranquillize the Catholics. But this they do not say that they intend to do: they disavow any attack on the established church. Well, if they proposed to maintain the Protestant establishment as that of the state, there would still exist a barrier between the Catholic and the attainment of his wishes. When the advocates of emancipation should have succeeded in placing Catholics and Protestants on an equality in point of law, did they mean to place them on an equality in point of power; and if they did, could they imagine, that Catholics would be found as efficient servants to administer the affairs of a Protestant state as Protestants were? If it were intended merely to remove from the Catholic the exclusion by law, and to give him a nominal eligibility to enjoy political privileges, which in practice he would be debarred from, the exclusion would then be the more galling, inasmuch as it would seem to be the result of personal considerations, and not of legal disqualification; and, under such a state of things, the agitation, which would prevail in Ireland on the occasion of elections, and other opportuni-

ties for the display of public feeling, would be quite as great as that which was at present experienced. How many objects would still remain to be attained by the Catholics? How would it be possible hereafter to deny the propriety of Catholic priests exercising their spiritual authority for temporal purposes? The Catholic priests had been vindicated for exciting what was called the patriotism of the Irish freeholders. Would not the priests hereafter be the judges of what constituted patriotism? Might not the priests, after the proposed measure of relief was granted, claim to be the best judges of what was patriotic and most conducive to the interests of their church? If the exercise of their spiritual authority in political matters was vindicated now, how could it be denied in future? He knew not precisely the extent to which the interference of the Catholic priests had been carried during the late elections, but he believed that it had prevailed to a degree which was utterly unjustifiable, and which it would be dangerous to vindicate, because that vindication could not at present be advanced on any ground which would not apply to the future.

But not only, continued Mr. Peel, has the political interference of the Catholic priests been vindicated: their eulogists have gone much further, and have positively declared, that the public tranquillity of Ireland at this moment depends upon them. Before I can join in giving these persons such extravagant praise, or concur in attributing to them such extraordinary results, I must ask their eulogists one question. Their defenders have all denounced in the severest terms, the conduct of cer-

tain demagogues and agitators. They do not know exactly, they say, what the object of these men is, and doubt whether they intend to drive the people into actual rebellion, but are certain that, at least, they intend to infuriate and exasperate them; in order to intimidate this country into concession. If that be the case, if such be the conduct of these demagogues, I would ask whether the Roman Catholic prelates, to whom the tranquillity of Ireland is said to be owing, have published any declaration against them? Did the Catholic prelates, when they found that the Association was continued, contrary to the predictions of the advocates of the Catholics, who said there would be nothing but submission to the laws, did they, I ask, discourage the proceedings of that body? I take the character of the Catholic Association from the Irish members; and if that character be correct, I cannot join in the praises lavished upon the Catholic prelates. Were any of the prelates who subscribed the petition to this House, members of the Association? I am forced to enter upon this examination, because we have been required to place confidence in the declarations of the prelates, and to them has been attributed the tranquillity of Ireland. It is not to be endured, that an appeal should at once be made to the generosity, and to the fears, of the English people. On the one hand we are told, that the Catholic prelates have done every thing in their power to promote peace in Ireland (and of course have discouraged the Association which has flown in the face of parliament); and, on the other, that the whole Irish nation, from the peer and the priest to the lowest peasant, are banded to-

gether, and determined to obtain emancipation. Now, I find that, out of the number of prelates who signed the petition, eleven are at this moment actually members of the Catholic Association. I would not have mentioned this circumstance, had it not been forced on my attention in the course of my inquiries into the justice of the exclusive pretensions put forward in behalf of the Catholic prelates. It will, in future, be as well that those eminent persons should, whilst they are signing petitions which express their entire respect for the legislature, and above all for the church establishment, abstain from making themselves parties at the same time to declarations which are utterly inconsistent with those professions. Some papers couched in terms of extraordinary asperity have been put forth by Dr. Doyle. It is said, in excuse for him, that they are controversial. It matters not. If he does not avow the statements contained in his letters, it is unworthy of a bishop to utter them; and if he does avow them, then they are utterly inconsistent with the declarations of the petition. On this point I am perfectly satisfied that nothing would have such an effect on the people of England, as fair dealing on the part of the Catholics. We expect from them an open declaration of what their sentiments are, either in political matters, or on religion. I am at a loss to know what to say with respect to the contradictory declarations of the Roman Catholic prelates, but there is something in them extremely painful to my feelings. But, in this very petition, on which so much stress has been laid as manifesting the candour and peaceful temper of the Irish prelates, there are still other

proofs of something very different from manly sincerity, and any thing evincing a want of such sincerity was the very first objection which he would always take either to an individual, or to a party. That petition of the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland referred the House to a document published a few months ago by the same body, under the title of "The Declaration of the Catholic bishops of Ireland," and which, they now stated to the House, they had framed in the simplicity of their hearts, in order to enlighten the public as to the truth of some of those ordinances of their church, which, as they believed, were most generally misunderstood and misconstrued. There he found it stated, that the Catholics, in common with all Christians, received and respected the entire of the Ten Commandments, as they were found in Exodus and Deuteronomy, and that the discordance between the Catholic and Protestant ritual upon this subject arose merely from a different manner of arranging. But when he took up a Catholic catechism, authorized by Dr. Milner, and approved by the four Catholic archbishops of Ireland, he found the first commandment given—"I am the Lord, thy God,"—and the second commandment was—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." To make up for the second, which was omitted, the ninth was—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife;" and the tenth was—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods, &c. nor any thing that is his." He made it no matter of accusation against the Roman Catholic clergy, that they chose to exclude any part of the decalogue from their ritual. Let

them reject the second commandment, if they would; but do not let them state to the House or to the public of England, that which it was difficult not to perceive was not borne out by fact.

Believing, therefore, as he conscientiously did, that to admit Catholics within the walls of parliament would be dangerous to the constitution, that its only effect in Ireland would be, to increase discord and dissension; that it would lead to fresh interference in every election between the Protestant landlord and his Catholic tenant, and to an invariable struggle upon such occasions in every county in which a contest could be raised;—he could not bind himself to take the question of emancipation as it was attempted to be put by some of the leaders of the Catholic claims. "This is our expedient," said they, "to put an end to discord; if you will not accept it, tell us what else is to be done." He did not feel himself called upon to take that demand in the way in which it was offered. He would do every thing that lay in his power, attempt every course that promised any thing like success, to put a stop to the dissensions which distracted Ireland; but in his conscience he believed, that the course, which was called emancipation, would be attended by the very contrary of any such result. The system on which he had been contented to act, and on which he was still content to act, with reference to Ireland, was this—to enter, at all times, into any alleged abuse; and to be satisfied that, among the Irish laity, without respect to creed or condition, justice and law were impartially administered. Whenever an actual wrong or evil existed, he mean

could agree more readily than he did, that it ought at once to be removed. If it could be shown even, that, by any one of the existing disabilities, real injustice or injury was inflicted upon the Catholics, he should be inclined to look at the removal of that disability with a very different eye from that with which he now contemplated the removal of the whole. That was the system upon which he had at least attempted, and on which he was still disposed, to act towards Ireland; but further, consistently with his conscience, and with a conviction formed upon long and careful deliberation, he was not prepared to go. If the House and the country were against him, he should bow with reverence to the opinion of a majority of the assembly which he saw before him; but he should still retain his opinions as to what was the system to which the country and the legislature ought to adhere. He thought it right to retain all the existing disabilities, as far as related to admitting Catholics to the legislature, and to offices of state. He thought it right to do this, in the first place, with reference to the plan arranged for the succession to the crown at the time of the Revolution; and, though he might perhaps be induced to overlook that consideration, if he could believe that any consequences, like those anticipated by some gentlemen, would arise from the remission of the disabilities, he did not think that, in reality, any such advantages—or any advantages whatever—were likely to accrue from that course. “In this belief,” concluded Mr. Peel, “however painful it is to me to differ from those persons for whom I personally entertain the

most cordial respect, and with whom, upon almost every other subject, I agree, I have now discharged a most painful duty—the opposing the resolution before the House. I have felt that I had no choice but to state with firmness, but I trust without asperity, the principles which my reason dictates, and which honour and conscience compel me to maintain. The influence of some great names, of some great men, has lately been lost to the cause which I support; but I never adopted my opinions upon it, from deference either to high station, or to high ability. Keen as the feelings of regret must be, with which the loss of these associates is recollected, it is still a matter of consolation to me, that, in the absence of these individuals, I have now an opportunity of showing my adherence to those tenets which I formerly espoused—of showing that, if my opinions be unpopular, I stand by them still, when the influence and authority, that may have given them currency, are gone; and when it is impossible, I believe, that, in the mind of any human being, I can stand suspected of pursuing them with any view to favour or personal aggrandizement.* This speech made a deep impression on the House.

* When Mr. Peel delivered this address, the anti-catholic party in the cabinet had suffered a great diminution of power. Besides the death of the duke of York, the sudden illness of lord Liverpool, not many days before the debate took place, had removed him from the ministry: it was still doubtful how the cabinet would be constructed, and there was already every probability that Mr. Canning, the leader of the Catholic party, would be placed at its head. Mr. Peel afterwards declared in the House of Commons, that he expected, on this occasion, to have been

Mr. Brougham, although he considered the interpretation of the Treaty of Limerick to be altogether a sort of by-discussion, could not bring himself to agree in the meaning which Mr. Peel had given to it. But it was not necessary to go back to the seventeenth century, and the reign of king William, to find a pledge of emancipation given to Ireland; there was one of a much more recent date, and in the reign of George III. The prospect of emancipation had been distinctly held out to Ireland at the time of the Union, as an inducement to her to agree to that measure, and was not to be treated as a promise half given, in a hasty moment, and which might be retracted without dishonour, in case it should be found politic or convenient to back out of it. This promise was given, this hope was held out; and, as reasons for refusing to fulfil it, the House had been terrified by recollections of the bloody deeds of Papists in former days, amused with foolish bulls of their popes in more modern times, and threatened with the overthrow of the constitution by the introduction of a few Catholics into parliament. There would be, it seemed, at least sixty or seventy members, who would vote as Catholics against the Protestants. But how was it now? They had the same power at present: they elected whom they pleased; and those whom they elected showed their thankfulness, as in other cases, towards those who sent them. The hon. member for Galway had even boasted that he was returned by the influ-

in a minority; and that, if he had been so, he had taken his resolution to resign.

ence of the Catholic priesthood and association. There being no question that the Catholics did send members to the House, and possessed influence in it, ought they not to be permitted to choose the man they were most willing should represent them? In regard to the prosecutions with which the Catholics of other times were charged, it was enough to say that, whether they were true or not, even those members, who had treated the House to them, had allowed that they had no application to the Catholics of the present day. The House was legislating not for the Catholics of Queen Mary, but for the Catholics of George IV. Neither did he think it was worth the while of the Home Secretary to bring forward, for the sake of exciting a few cheers, the allusions which he had made to papal bulls on the subject of indulgences. Who doubted that a Catholic believed in many matters which a Protestant held to be absurd? But, because there might be something ridiculous, something revolting to sound judgment, in the Catholic religion, did it follow, therefore, that those who professed it should be stigmatized?

In the mean while, Ireland was allowed on all hands to be in a state which it was likewise allowed on all hands could not be suffered to continue. Could any thing more be desired, to complete the frightful picture which had been drawn from personal observation and official knowledge by the under-secretary for Ireland himself (Mr. Dawson)? Was there a single element or feature of public wretchedness or calamity which it did not contain? According to his statement, landlord was against tenant; priest against his flock;

demagogues were raising disaffection, and were attempted in vain to be put down by a vigour beyond the law. These demagogues were obstinately persevering, and defying the law and government of the realm. Were these things without a cause? "What is to be done?"—This question the Master of the Rolls had declined to answer on the ground that it did not fall within his department. "I am not a cabinet minister," said he: let the ministers, to whom that question properly belongs, decide it; I came here to oppose this question on the part of my constituents; all of them are, to a man, against the Catholics; they have sent me here to oppose their emancipation; and, by a parity of reasoning, they have sent my noble colleague to support it"—as if the University of Cambridge had given the House opposite *data*, to enable them to solve the problem,—what was its opinion. The Master of the Rolls turned over the question to the Home Secretary; and the Home Secretary left it where he had found it; and thus was this great question abandoned, which had agitated not Ireland merely, but England and Europe. If some expedient was not thought of to meet the danger under the present aspect of affairs, the remedy must be adopted which had been proposed, not for the first, nor for the twentieth time. "I do not wish," said Mr. Brougham, "to use strong language, and much less am I inclined to indulge in expressions which may be misconstrued elsewhere; but it would be to fail in the duty which I owe to myself to say less than this; namely, that, if the request of the Catholics be refused them now, they will never again ask it as they

have hitherto done. We have now arrived unhappily at a crisis, when no man living can increase the discontent which prevails. Let it be supposed that, in any nation there is a minority, and that minority too a small one, which possessed all power, both civil and ecclesiastical, and persevered in oppressing the majority, notwithstanding the most urgent and temperate remonstrances; and suppose, to make the picture more distressing, but at the same time to increase the resemblance, that there had been promised a speedy recognition of their rights: if such a state of things existed, and I were one of such a body, who had been thus treated; if I, moreover, heard my religion every day treated with contempt, and did not rebel,—it would only be because I thought, that no oppression in the world could justify rebellion. If, however, any condition would justify rebellion, it is a condition like this; and whether rebellion can or cannot be justified, I am quite sure that, in a country like England, rebellion would inevitably ensue under such circumstances. I will only add in conclusion, that I trust this act of conciliation will now at length be done. I entreat the House to reflect, that no man on the other side has ventured to say that Ireland can remain in its present condition; that no man has thrown out an alternative, or suggested a remedy, for evils which are not only allowed on every hand to exist, but which are also admitted to have risen to a height altogether insupportable; that on the one side the prospect of peace, and tranquillity, and happiness, is held out, and that it is proposed to meet it on the other hand by nothing, absolutely no-

thing, but a flat, dry, and barren negative."

Mr. Goulburn expressed his surprise that Mr. Brougham should have extracted a promise of the recognition of the Catholic claims, from a royal speech in which there was not a word about the matter, and should have told the House that "to be admitted to a participation in the blessings of the British constitution," necessarily meant "a seat in parliament." If gentlemen would consider for a moment the time at which that speech was made, the real meaning of it could not be mistaken. In the preceding year, martial law had been in force in Ireland; and then, after the Union, the king came down and said, that the people of that country should now be admitted to the blessings of the British constitution. When this fact was recollected, it was easy to see the meaning of the expression. For his own part, so far from entertaining feelings of hostility against the Catholics, he had been induced to act towards them, in his official capacity, in a more favourable manner than he should otherwise have done, from the simple reflection that he was politically opposed to them. If he could bring himself to believe, that to grant emancipation was consistent with the safety of the country, or would remove the distresses of Ireland, he would cheerfully accede to it; but, convinced as he was, that its dangers would be greater than its benefits, he felt himself called upon to give a decided negative to the proposition before the House.

Mr. Canning closed the debate. He said he would call the attention of the House to the nature of the question before them, which had not yet, in any stage of the

discussion, been put in a manner sufficiently explicit. The hon. baronet, who had brought it forward, had treated it with the generosity and prodigality of argument of a person who thought that all, or at least that the main point, was included in his resolution. Of this an unfair and unwarrantable advantage had been taken, simply because the hon. baronet had not asked the plain question, which was all that was intended by the resolution, "Do you, a new parliament, entertain the same opinions that your predecessors did?" He should not have expected such interpretations of the resolution as had been put forth, even from a member who had sat for the first time in that House, and least of all would he have expected such an example of confusion from judicial accuracy in the person of the Master of the Rolls. The speech of that learned gentleman had commenced and concluded with complaining that no security had been propounded for the Protestant religion. But could any thing be more unreasonable, than to complain of such a want in a resolution like this? When the House had given its opinion upon the question before them, it would be time enough to take these securities into consideration, and engraft them upon any subsequent measure which might follow upon that decision. The question now proposed was simply, "Is the House deeply impressed with the necessity of taking immediately into consideration the laws inflicting penalties on his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with the view of removing them?" And this was no unimportant question, no question of idle curiosity: it was asked, because the House had been returned

to its constituents, and because it had been endeavoured to spread abroad an impression, that it was now sent back wholly changed. The object of the resolution was, to ascertain whether this change had been wrought; for if it had been known to be so, which he did not believe, it would have been highly injudicious to excite angry feelings, by bringing the subject forward at such a time. He protested against being told at this stage of the business, that the security of the Protestant religion, or other matters which were altogether of a subsequent nature, should be mixed up with it now. It had been said, that those, who voted for a bill with securities in 1813, and now voted for a resolution which said nothing about securities, were guilty of inconsistency. But how stood the fact? In 1813, he had carried, at the close of a parliament, resolutions similar to that now before the House. The new parliament had adopted the pledge, and his friend Mr. Grattan had brought in the bill. He (Mr. Canning) had undertaken to furnish a scheme of securities, which met the approbation of the House. They consisted of two points: the first was, to give the crown a certain authority in the nomination of Catholic bishops; and the other was, to subject the private correspondence between the court of Rome and the professors of the Catholic religion here to the inspection of government. But, supposing he had thought any restrictions necessary, what had that to do with the bill? The question, as to the bishops, was now done away with by the restoration of the pope; and there was in Rome an authority which did not exist at the date of that

bill. The House had been told, that the failure of that bill shewed how useless all securities were, and this upon the supposition that the bill failed, because the Catholic ecclesiastics refused to agree to the securities. But the truth was, that the Speaker of that day opposed, not the securities, but the concession of seats in parliament, and, by his conduct of that day, left us the precious legacy we were now enjoying. It was in that way that the bill of 1813 had failed. The Catholic ecclesiastics, who felt that they had gone somewhat too far in the concessions, like men who had been engaged in a hard bargain which was off, denied that they had ever consented to the terms. It had never been a principle to make a bargain with the ecclesiastics, to know how much they would give and take, and to frame the bill from their answer. On the contrary, if there had been one principle which he had inculcated *ad nauseam*, it was that which he had inculcated in 1813, and from which no courtship, no kindness, no entreaties, would make him depart; viz. that he would not interchange a word on this subject with a Roman Catholic. He recommended to the House to come to a decision of what was right, and that would enable them, not to leave it to the Catholics to hesitate and accept, but to make them obey. This, whether a kindness or a penalty, was the only principle on which parliament could legislate at all, and, when it made a bargain, it abandoned its duty.

It had been stated, not quite ingenuously, that the crown had authority in the nomination of the bishops in Prussia, and other continental countries. The king of the Netherlands was in negotiation

for a similar power, as was the court of Saxony; but how did they get it? They went to the fountain head—to the pope of Rome. They had means which we had not. He had seen in popular books, that to correspond with the pope was high treason, and, therefore, when the pope addressed a letter to our gracious king, he (Mr. Canning) took the advice of the law officers of the crown, who were of opinion, that, in answering the pope's letter, he would incur the penalties of a premunire. [Here Mr. Canning read the opinion signed "R. Gifford and John Copley."]

The Master of the Rolls having observed to him, that it was a private and confidential opinion,

Mr. Canning continued. It was true, he had made this application in confidence, but he had a right to acquaint the House with it, when he saw occasion. He being an ignorant person, looked into Burn's Justice, where he found that the penalties attached to a premunire, were attainder, forfeiture of his goods, incapacity to bring actions, and that he might be slain by any one. As this was a matter touching life and fortune, he could not be expected, after having acquired this knowledge, to go to the pope of Rome, and yet to the pope of Rome they must go if they would have any security. [The Master of the Rolls repeated his remark, that the opinion was private and confidential].

Mr. Canning resumed. This circumstance had been unthought of by him, from the period at which it occurred to a very recent time, but he had seen elsewhere an impeachment upon his honour and honesty. He had read in print an accusation that he had aban-

doned the securities.* The attack, therefore, was not unexpected; but the quarter from which it had been now made, was the last from which he could have expected it.

He now came to another branch of the securities—those relating to the private correspondence with Rome. If there were any persons who really thought, and did not merely pretend, for the purposes of debate, that any danger could accrue from a correspondence with the court of Rome respecting the marriage of second cousins twice removed, it was for them to bring in a bill to regulate such correspondence. This practice was known to go on daily. The 18th of Elizabeth, cap. 8., made it high treason for any person to get and publish a bull from the court of Rome. There was not a day in which some Catholic did not commit this offence, and yet his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) could get up and gravely say, that the country could not be in safety unless these bulls were taken by the horns. He could not believe that any person was sincere, who, having slumbered over this practice for ages, without proposing a remedy, thought of it only at the moment when the Catholic question came on to be debated. Now they were arraigned in the face of the nation. They were asked to give security, and it was said to be his fault, that these bulls ran wild and unchecked over the country. Was it possible to find words strong enough to express the contempt with which he treated such accusations? He wished to know whether the lords ascribed any importance to these securities? If there, was

* Mr. Canning alluded to a pamphlet by Dr. Philpotts, which was in great circulation at the time.

any danger, why was the country left without protection? If there was none, why were these practices held out as working ill? What other dangers might await the question at the eleventh hour, he had yet to learn. A singular fate always attended this question. They who advocated it, put to its opponents these questions — Will you do what we propose? Will you do nothing? Will you do something?—and—What will you do? Why do you dislike what we propose? The only answer to these was—We won't do what you propose: the others were left unanswered: and from 1813 to the present time he had not been able to learn what dangers they apprehended. The Commander-in-chief and the admiral of the fleet might be Catholics. No securities were asked to guard the truncheon by sea and by land, while the most oppressive precautions were adopted for opening a letter, the object of which was to enable a man to eat meat on a fast-day. By the act of 1793, a Catholic might be called to the bar—the House knew with what distinction, in some instances—but he could not wear a silk gown. An officer might rise to be a general, and no securities were demanded of him. He agreed that nothing had been positively said by Mr. Pitt at the period of the Union: but of Mr. Pitt's firm intention to carry the Catholic question he was willing to depose before any tribunal, with perfect confidence that he was deposing the truth. He had no knowledge, nor had heard any other person on the point, who had any knowledge, say, that Mr. Pitt had any otherwise altered his opinion, than that he was resolved not to stir the question during the life of the late

king. But, although no positive promise had been given to the Catholics at the time of the Union, they undoubtedly lent their aid to that measure on the understanding that greater facilities would thereby be afforded for their emancipation. Now when two thirds of the population of Ireland were in its favour, the Union was the bar to its being carried. He admitted that the understanding alluded to was neither a compact nor a treaty; but it ought to have some weight in the scale of the judgment of the House.

He could not get rid of the impression that the distaste to the question in this country was stronger now than it had been before. This he avowed was his opinion, but he was convinced that to the effect of repeated discussions these impressions must gradually give way; for that which right reason, justice, and humanity demanded aloud, could not long fail to find an echo in the bosoms of Englishmen. The motion before the House was simply, that the state of Ireland, and the Catholics of Ireland, was such as to demand consideration: to this no opposition but a negative one was offered, the effect of which was, that the House did not consider the Catholics of Ireland as worthy objects of their concern. That was the issue on which they were now going to their verdict. The motion went no further than parliament had before gone, and the House might reserve to itself the time and the manner in which it would act. If, on the other hand, this motion should be negatived, it would be an admission, that the state of Ireland was unworthy of consideration; and he would rather imagine than express the conse-

quences which he feared might ensue.

On the suggestion of sir Charles Forbes, the word "expediency" was substituted for "necessity:" and the House having divided, the motion was lost by a majority of four, the numbers being, for the motion 272, against it, 276—the division proving, notwithstanding Mr. Canning's disbelief of the fact, that the cause of the Catholics had lost by the general election, and justifying his opinion that the question of their claims was regarded in Britain with increased distaste.

In consequence of the issue of the debate, the order of the day in the House of Lords, for taking the Catholic petition into consideration on the 15th, was discharged on the 8th, on the motion of the marquis of Lansdowne. "He feared," he said, "to add, in the present state of feeling in Ireland, to the disastrous conviction in the minds of the Catholics, that a majority of both Houses of Parliament was determined to reject the consideration of their claims."

This "feeling" in Ireland did not lead to language in any degree more menacing or vindictive than that which, for months, had preceded the discussion. A general meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, after expressing "the regret, and awful forebodings," with which they viewed the vote of the House of Commons, and describing it as a vote which rejected even all consideration of the prayers "of seven millions of oppressed, injured, and highly discontented, subjects," exhorted the people to refrain from giving way to exasperated feelings, to cultivate "peace, perseverance, and Chris-

tian piety," and calmly await the course of events, in the hope that Britain would repent and relax "before the Catholics were driven to the very verge of despair." With much less good sense and moderation a non-intercourse resolution was talked of, in virtue of which all adherents of the Catholic party were to give up the use of articles of British manufacture, and all dealings with Britons themselves; and it was ostentatiously held out that with a resolution of the same kind "the American Revolution had commenced." To deprive Ireland of a market for her grain, her linen, and her provisions, was an idea worthy of those who proclaimed themselves to be the only men either anxious or active to promote her prosperity. Other public organs of the party proclaimed, that the time for debate and discussion was passed, and threw off the thin veil which had hitherto disguised, but not concealed, their designs against the established church. "Against that church as a temporality," said they, "must the whole energies of the Catholics be directed. The church has sworn eternal enmity against the Catholics, and the Catholics must put a vow in Heaven against the church." It was further seriously proposed, that petitions should immediately be presented, praying for a repeal of the Union. This mad idea, or something very like it, founded apparently on what had been so much pressed in the debate, viz., that the Irish Catholics had been induced to accede to the Union by the prospect of emancipation, seemed even to have found favour in the House of Commons; for, within a few days after the decision of the question, Mr. M.

Fitzgerald gave notice of a motion which would go to recommend the adoption of measures to carry into effect "the policy of the Union." Mr. Spring Rice, likewise, gave notice of a motion, for an inquiry into the character of the government of Ireland. These motions would necessarily have re-produced the whole discussion, cherishing

and exasperating all unkindly feelings; but events soon took place which led to their withdrawal, by convincing the Catholic parliamentary leaders that temporary repose had become the only course likely to conduct them to their object, and was indispensable to the success of their own personal ambition.

CHAP. II.

The Corn Laws—Resolutions introduced by Mr. Canning—Motion for the House going into a Committee opposed by the Agriculturists—Views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Peel—Mr. Banks's Amendment to raise the medium Price lost—Mr. Whitmore's Amendment to lower the medium Price lost—Ministers agree to raise the medium Price of Barley and Oats—Attempts to raise the medium Price of Rye, Pease, and Beans—Attempts to increase the Duty on Oatmeal and Flour—Scheme of Mr. Hume in opposition to the Resolutions—Bill founded on the Resolutions brought in—Amendments proposed—Debate and Division on the second Reading—Bill passes the House of Commons.

EQUAL, if not superior, to the attention excited by this great constitutional question, was the anxiety with which parliament and the public awaited that permanent system of regulations for the Corn Trade, which ministers had pledged themselves to propose during the present session. It had been originally intended to introduce the subject simultaneously into both Houses; and, accordingly, at the opening of the session, lord Liverpool gave notice, that he would bring forward the intended measure in the Peers on the 19th of February; but, in consequence of the state of Mr. Canning's health, who was to take charge of it in the House of Commons, it was delayed for a week; and, in the meantime, lord Liverpool himself was attacked by that illness which removed him from political life. The consequence of this was, that the propositions were brought forward only in the lower House, and it was not till the 1st of March that the health of Mr. Canning was so far re-established as to en-

able him to perform that duty—a duty which, he said, had been imposed upon him (although there were many others better qualified to develop such a subject in all its variety of details), but because it was thought proper, when the propositions of government were brought forward in parliament, that they should be introduced in such a manner as to indicate most clearly that they were recommendations from authority, and not the act or speculation of any individual, however high in rank and character.

In introducing the subject on the 1st of March, Mr. Canning expressed his surprise, that so much of hostile feeling should have been allowed to enter into the consideration of a question where none ought to have been found, and that this asperity should arise where there was no necessity to fly to extremes, and where the difficulties were, in point of fact, less than they were stated in argument. Every body admitted the necessity of protecting the agricultural interests, and the only ques-

tion was, the mode and degree in which that protection should be administered. That protection was due to domestic agriculture, could scarcely be denied; to what amount, and in what manner, were the points in question. Stern, inflexible, prohibition, as a measure of protection, could hardly be defended; for even those of the agriculturists who were most attached to it, uniformly made it a recommendation of their plan, that parliament, if it were sitting, and the executive government, if it were not, might always step in to furnish aid in case of necessity: to provide for such interference to remedy the consequences, or what might be the consequences, of prohibition was to acknowledge, that no system of absolute prohibition could be inflexibly maintained. Of late years, three different modes of protection, without prohibition, had been proposed. The first was that of Mr. Ricardo: it imposed on wheat a duty of 20s. per quarter, to be diminished by one shilling every year, till it should have reached a minimum of about 10s. The second proposed to begin with a duty of 16s., to be gradually lowered to 10s. By the third plan, which had been broached in a well-known periodical publication, a duty of 5s. or 6s. was to be imposed, once for all, without any reference to the price. All these three plans had been devised by persons who were generally favourable to a free trade in corn; but to all of them there lay the objection, that, when a pressure came, it would bring with it distress to the agriculturists. Those again, on the other side, who advocated total prohibition, modified by the occasional interference of parliament, or of the government,

admitted the necessity of interference, and yet called upon the House not to make any provision for cases in which it would be required. They allowed that protection to the consumer might be necessary, but would adopt no measure that might afford that protection.

Leaving these extremes, the more difficult question was, what was the degree of protection which should be extended to domestic agriculture—did the laws, as they at present existed, afford sufficient protection, or did they afford it to an unnecessary extent? With the exception of an act, passed in the reign of Edward III. and of which it was enough to say, that it not only prohibited the importation of foreign grain, but prohibited the corn grown in the neighbourhood of any one town in England from being carried into another town, it was the law of 1815 that introduced absolute prohibition, for the first time, into the legislation of this country regarding corn. On the other hand, when the price arrived at 80s. importation was to be unlimited; so that the law attempted to unite two opposite extremes. In the year 1816, the harvest was one of the most unfavourable that had ever been known in this country. So early as the month of August in that year, corn had risen above the importation price, but, from the delay of making up the average returns, the ports were not opened until the month of November. Thus the ports remained shut during three starving months. The harvest of 1817 was nearly as bad as that of the preceding year; there was a whole winter of suffering, and the ports were opened again in February. The harvest

of the year 1818 was extremely abundant, not only in England, but throughout the world; and it was then as much a matter of interest to keep the ports closed as it had before been to open them; but a fraction of two-pence turned the scale, and the ports were opened, not only when it was not necessary, but when it was highly prejudicial that they should be opened. These facts showed the effect of setting the two extremes in conflict with each other. It had become evident, that the great fluctuation of prices had been productive of evil; and, in 1822, the House listened to the petitions of the agriculturists, and the law was repealed. A new act was passed, which gave up unlimited prohibition, and recognized a certain duty. But a clause was added, to the effect, that the act itself should not come into force until the price of corn was as high as 80s. This was, in point of fact, the whole of the law; its other provisions were a mere dead letter. The price had never been so high as 80s.; it was still under 80s., and, therefore, we had never had experience of the other parts of the act.

He next came to consider the mode in which the object which they had in view was to be effected, and he was decidedly of opinion that a fixed and certain duty could never effect that object. Let them take, for instance, either the plan of Mr. Ricardo, or either of the other two; let the duty be fixed and invariable, and see what would be the effect of its application. In one year corn was at the price of 112s.; add a fixed and invariable duty of 12s. to this, and the price would be rendered enormous. In another year, corn was so low as

88s.; and if merely a duty of 12s. were then added, it would be as much too small as the other was too high. With respect to the price, he did not wish, in any degree, to find fault with that which had been assumed in 1815; and he was equally ready to admit the same with regard to that of 1822. The price of wheat for the twelve years which preceded 1815 was 85s. 4d., and the price of the last six of those years was 96s. 6d. In 1815 it was 80s. If, therefore, much was to be allowed for the inflammation and excitement of war, he thought that the prices had been fairly fixed. The prices of corn, from the year 1815 to the year 1820, were 75s. 11d. In the year 1822 the new price was taken; and, upon the whole, he could not entirely blame those who had taken 70s. as the price, because the average of the prices from the year 1815 up to the last year was 65s. 10d.: in the last year it was 55s. 6d. No man could doubt or deny that the medium price might fairly be taken at between twelve and six years. The exact average for the last four years came up to this price, and the average for the present year, as far as the present year had gone, amounted to 53s. per quarter. In considering, therefore, the price of production at which the legislature could interfere, according to the principles which had governed former parliaments, 60s. per quarter had been taken as the point at which the grower was entitled to the protection of a high duty, to guard him against the injury which he might sustain from the importation of foreign corn.

The next question was, as to the mode in which this duty

ought to be regulated. The experience of past years proved, that, to impose a fixed duty, without any reference to the variation of prices, was extremely objectionable and inefficient, because it was, inevitably, sometimes too high, and at other times too low, with reference to the actual state of the country. It was, therefore, more advisable to adopt a scale of duties which should vary in a relative proportion to the price of corn. The duty of 20s., when the price reached 60s., had been fixed on as one which it would be reasonable to propose. That duty was to diminish 2s. per quarter for every one shilling of increase in price, and to increase 2s. for every proportionate diminution of price, taking 60s. as the average price of the quarter of corn. The effect of this scale would be, that when the average price was 60s. the duty would be 20s.; from 61s. to 62s., it would be 18s.; from 62s. to 63s. it would be 16s.; from 63s. to 64s. it would be 14s.; from 64s. to 65s. it would be 12s.; from 65s. to 66s. it would be 10s.; so that, at 70s., all duty would cease, and the importation be perfectly free and without duty, excepting the ordinary registration at the Custom-house. On the other hand, when the average price should amount only to 59s., the duty would be 22s., and for every diminution of 1s. in price,

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trade; but ministers saw also, that it was necessary to establish such a regulation of the price as might protect the interests of the agriculturists. If he were asked why, since he proposed a prohibitory duty, he did not, at that point, propose an absolute prohibition, he would answer, that he did not think the results of the innovation (for so he must call it) made in 1815, upon the former policy of the country, were such as to make it advisable, either for the agriculturists themselves, or for the public generally, to recognise the principle of a prohibition, on a subject which involved the main interests of the nation. It appeared to him, that, if the trade in corn was to be continued at all, it ought to be continued, as far as was practicable, under the same principles as were applied to other species of trade; that it should be kept in a sober, regular course, and not subjected to the perpetual jerks and impulses which had been experienced of late, on the occasion of any extraordinary emergency. He was persuaded, that the only means of securing so desirable a state of things was by making the importation of corn free. He was aware that, considering the varying course of the markets, it could not be wholly and literally free; but it might be made sufficiently free by taking security against an inundation from abroad, and a failure at home, by means of a correct and equal register. Thus the real wants of the country would be supplied, the danger of an overflow would be avoided, as well as the danger arising from the principle of prohibition, which would cause a constant alternation between a drought and a deluge. The market would

then exhibit no more such fluctuations of price as had been experienced, and which had extended from 112s. to 38s. per quarter; the vibration would be bounded between 55s. and 65s., and the plane on which it acted would be much greater. This plan would also get rid of an evil of the first magnitude—the abuse to which the system of averages had been exposed. When it had happened, that, twice in the course of two years, a fraction of 5d. one way, and 2d. another, had had the effect of opening the ports when they ought to have been shut, and of shutting them when they ought to have been open, it was impossible to divest one's mind of the suspicion that unfair practices had prevailed in that system. The averages would be declared weekly, in such a manner as to prevent the deep speculations which now took place, and to guard, as much as possible, against the frauds that now were practised.

The Resolutions were the following:—“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any sort of corn, grain, meal, and flour, which may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, should at all times be admissible for home use, upon payment of the duties following; viz.—if imported from any foreign country:—WHEAT, viz.:—

“Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 60s. and under 61s. per quarter, the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1l. And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 60s. such duty shall be decreased by 2s. until such price shall be 70s.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 70s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1s.

“Whenever such price shall be under 60s. and not under 59s., the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1l. 2s. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 59s. such duty shall be increased by 2s.

BARLEY.—“Whenever the average price of barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 30s. and under 31s. the quarter, the duty shall be, for every quarter, 10s. And in respect of every integral shilling by which the price shall be above 30s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 37s. Whenever such price shall be at or above 37s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1s.

“Whenever such price shall be under 30s. and not under 29s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 11s. 6d. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 29s. such duty shall be increased 1s. 6d.

OATS.—“Whenever the average price of oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 21s. and under 22s., the quarter, the duty shall be, for every quarter, 7s. And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 21s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. until such price shall be 28s.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 28s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1s.

“Whenever such price shall be under 21s. and not under 20s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 8s. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each

integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 20s. such duty shall be increased by 1s.

RYE, PEAS, AND BEANS.—“Whenever the average price of rye, or of peas, or of beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 35s. and under 36s. the quarter, the duty shall be, for every quarter, 15s. And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 35s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 45s.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 45s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 1s.

“Whenever such price shall be under 35s. and not under 34s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 16s. 6d. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 34s. such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

WHEAT, MEAL, AND FLOUR.—“For every barrel, being 196lb., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OATMEAL.—“For every quantity of 252lb. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.—“For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

“If the produce of, and imported from, any British possession in North America, or elsewhere, out of Europe:—

WHEAT.—“For every quarter, 5s.; until the price of British Wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 65s. per quarter.

“Whenever such price shall be

at or above 65s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 6d.

BARLEY.—“For every quarter, 2s. 6d.; until the price of British Barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 33s. per quarter.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 33s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 6d.

OATS.—“For every quarter, 2s.; until the price of British oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 24s. per quarter.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 24s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 6d.

RYE, BEANS, AND PEAS.—“For every quarter, 3s.; until the price of British rye, or of beans, or of peas, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 40s.

“Whenever such price shall be at or above 40s. the duty shall be, for every quarter, 6d.

WHEAT-MEAL AND FLOUR.—“For every barrel, being 196lb., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

OAT-MEAL.—“For every quantity of 252lb. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEER OR BIGG.—“For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

“That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all the said duties shall be regulated and determined, from week to week, by the average prices of corn, made up in manner required by law; which prices shall, at the several ports of the United Kingdom, determine the several rates of the said duties, for and during the week next after

the receipt of the proper certificates of such average prices at such ports respectively."

No vote was taken upon the resolutions, when they were thus introduced. The debate upon them was postponed for a week, that every appearance of precipitation in a measure of such high importance might be avoided. The plan itself did not meet the views of the zealots of either party. There were, indeed, only a very small number who gave an open preference to absolute prohibition; but there were many of the agriculturists who thought that the average price and the duty had been pitched too low, while others, who affected to cherish more popular views, accused the government of having pitched them too high, to gratify the partial interests of the landholders in opposition both to sound principle, and to their own convictions. The latter attempted, therefore, to amend the resolutions by bringing down the prices; and the former, when they failed to stop the progress of the measure altogether, by raising them. On the 8th of March, when the discussion was resumed, or rather was begun, the motion for the House going into committee was opposed by lord Clive, sir E. Knatchbull, sir Thomas Lethbridge, and other leading members of the landed interest. Their opposition rested on the general ground, that domestic agriculture was entitled to all the protection which parliament could give it, even in the shape of a prohibition; that it was most unjust to expose the home-grower, oppressed with taxes, and obliged to purchase costly labour, to a competition with the farmers of foreign countries where taxation was light, and the price of labour

incomparably lower; that the plan was only experimental in its own nature, in a matter where all experiment was mischievous; that its effect would be, to reduce prices much below what could be considered a fair remunerating price to the grower; and that, while it thus deprived the agriculturist even of the imperfect protection which he at present enjoyed, it would ultimately prove injurious to the public welfare, by throwing out of cultivation those poorer soils which could be profitably laboured only at high prices, thus leaving the country at every moment dependant upon foreigners for its food. It was, they said, a sacrifice of the landholder to other interests which were not a whit more deserving of encouragement; for, who could look at the duties upon the importation of wool, timber, and iron, and say, that equal protection was extended to the corn trade? A greater quantity of wheat had been sown in this country last autumn than for some years past, and, if the harvest should turn out well, the produce would consequently be greater. The quantity of corn laid up in warehouses was nearly a million of quarters; and, if the price were to rise, what protection would be afforded to the home-grower, and how would a remunerating price be secured to him, under such circumstances, by the present resolutions? The practical operation of the measure, notwithstanding the pretended accuracy of its ascending and descending scale, would be to keep corn permanently from rising above fifty-four or fifty-five shillings. It would place in the hands of a few great commercial speculators the command of the market, and enable them to introduce fo-

reign corn in such abundance as to keep it always down to these low prices; prices at which it was utterly impossible that the home-grower could go on under the weight of taxation which pressed upon him. No man could say that the present price of corn was too high, who reflected that, within the last thirty years, it had not increased more than thirty per cent, while, during the same period, the taxes, the poor-rates, and the price of labour, had increased two hundred per cent. When the bill of 1815 was before the House, the president of the Board of Trade had stated in support of it, that taxation could not be expected to be reduced much below sixty millions; and that, as the amount before the war had not exceeded seventeen millions, the larger amount could not possibly be paid unless corn were much higher than it had been before 1793. That bill had been warmly supported by ministers in both Houses, on the ground that it was equally advantageous to the manufacturing and to the agricultural classes, and was necessary as a security to the public creditor. Every thing which had then been a cause why it should be adopted, was now a cause why it should be retained. Fluctuations in price were, no doubt, bad; but the proposed measure would not prevent them from occurring, and they were not greater, nay, perhaps they were less, in England than they often were in Poland and the north of Germany. Above all, it was premature to intermeddle with corn, to the certain effect, and almost with the avowed intention, of lowering its price, until the question of the currency had been permanently revised and settled. If the currency were placed upon a pro-

per footing, the injury to the agriculturist would be much less. At all events, the House ought not to legislate in the dark; and yet, while the efficacy of the proposed duties to secure a remunerating price for home-grown corn evidently depended upon what might be the prices in the foreign market to which they were to form an addition, the House did not know precisely at what price continental corn could be imported into this country; and there ought at least to be an investigation by a committee, before adopting an innovation which went to alter the whole system on which the country had hitherto proceeded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Peel answered, that there was no inconsistency in those who had supported the bill of 1815 now lending their aid to a measure of a different kind; for, even at the time that bill had been held out only as a choice of evils, and the change of circumstances, particularly the alterations in the currency, had both justified and required a change of measures. Inconsistency was to be found, if any where, in the conduct of the friends of restriction and prohibition. When the importation price was fixed in 1815 at 80s., it was not anticipated that the operation of the law would be, to raise corn to that point; but it so happened, that this effect did follow from two successive bad harvests in 1816 and 1817. In 1818, however, the harvest promising abundance, grain fell just as rapidly as it had risen: the farmers became alarmed, and exclaimed, as they often did, that their ruin was at hand. They placed their interests in the hands of a committee of their own body, and this agricultural parliament

sat in the immediate neighbourhood, gravely deliberating, and issuing their orders and manifestos, calling upon the landed interest to join them in objecting to the law of 1815. The consequence was, that the table of the House had been soon covered with, at least, five hundred petitions, attacking as strongly as language could attack, that very measure, the principles of which the landed interest had lauded but a short time before. Surely those who yielded to these manifestos, petitioning against that for which they had before prayed, were at least no less liable to the charge of inconsistency than those who, supporting the law of 1815, as the least mischievous in the circumstances in which it had been adopted, had yet given their labour to the devising of a better system, and, having devised it, now wished to see it established. The law of 1815 had met with a parliamentary condemnation. In 1821, on the representations of the landed proprietors, government had acquiesced in the propriety of taking the corn laws into consideration. A committee was appointed, and the result of their deliberations was, a very elaborate and able report, in which the principle of the law of 1815 had been condemned *in toto*. The opinion, too, of this committee had been adopted by another committee which sat in the following year. Further investigation, therefore, seemed to be superfluous. For to represent the spirit of the proposed measures as being a spirit of innovation was to betray gross ignorance, or, at least, to fall into a very gross mistake. So far from being the trial of a new experiment, it was only a return to a system which had been long tried, and been found to

be beneficial. From 1774 to 1815, the importation of foreign corn had been allowed; and an examination of what had occurred before and after that period would show, that there could be no greater fallacy than to suppose that the importation of corn was fatal to agriculture. If its effects had been prejudicial, they were most likely to show themselves in the diminution of inclosure bills. Now, from the Revolution till 1770, there had been six hundred and ninety inclosure bills; and from 1771 to 1815, the number had been two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. This was sufficient proof, that the importation of foreign grain was not injurious to the home-grower; and, in fact, the imaginary fears of ruin from a competition with foreign markets, could arise only from not attending to the real difference in price between foreign and home-grown corn. That difference was by no means so great, as seemed to be taken for granted. On examining the average price of grain in Mark-lane and at Dantzic from 1770 to 1795, the difference would be found to be about 20s. When to this were added the expenses of transport, and the duty imposed by the intended resolutions, it was impossible to anticipate from those resolutions an effect detrimental to British agriculture. There was a practical example perfectly in point; viz. the importation of grain from Ireland. Before 1807, the importation of grain from Ireland had been prohibited; in that year the prohibition had been removed. The price of labour was much lower, and the land was much richer, in Ireland than here. Yet the removal of that prohibition had not been injurious to the British grower.

So far from any alteration of the currency being called for as a prerequisite to an alteration in the Corn-laws, one reason for changing the Corn-laws was to be found in the alterations recently introduced into the currency, and the effects which they were likely to produce on the old system of regulations for the trade in grain. How could any man who considered the change in the value of money occasioned by these alterations seriously propose to keep up the price to 80s. at which it had been fixed by the law of 1815? After the country had returned to a gold currency, and had compelled the Bank to pay in gold, nothing was more likely to cause a run upon the Bank (according to the notions of the opponents of the proposed measure) than to establish prohibition up to a given point. If it were true, as the opponents of the resolutions had prophesied, that the ships which brought corn from abroad would take away the price of their cargoes, not in commodities, but in gold, what would be the consequence with corn at 80s. for three months? There would be a sudden influx of corn from all quarters of the world, without any proportionate demand for our manufactures; it must therefore be paid for in gold, and the quantity required would cause a run upon the Bank, "I suspect," said the chancellor of the Exchequer, "when I hear these frequent remarks about settling the currency that something more is meant than is distinctly avowed. I suspect that, by this settling of the currency is meant an alteration of the standard—a notion fully proclaimed in some late pamphlets. It is there laid down, that nothing could be fairly done with

respect to the Corn-laws, unless there was an alteration of the standard, or, as it was otherwise termed, 'an equitable adjustment.' I hardly know what the terms mean; but if they mean an alteration in the standard, I trust I shall never be found so forgetful of my duty as to consent to it; and if we are to wait for an alteration in the Corn-laws till such a measure shall have been adopted, I hope we shall have to wait a long time."

The opposition to the Speaker's leaving the chair, however, was not pressed to a division; but, in the committee, Mr. Banks moved an amendment to the effect of raising the medium price, by taking 64s. instead of 60s. as the point at which what might be considered the prohibitory duty of 20s. should attach. Ministers, he said, seemed to wish that corn should range from 55s. to 65s., and that the medium price should be 60s. But if this were their intention, the measure proposed would not effect their object; and he feared that the medium price, instead of being 60s. would be as low as 53s. or 54s. Ministers had proceeded upon a wrong principle. The interdiction of importations, under the present laws, had raised the price to 60s.; and ministers, considering that to be a sufficient price, which in reality it was not, had declared in favour of importation, providing, as they thought, for a continuance of this medium price. He moved, as an amendment, "that, whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 64s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter imported 1l."—Mr. Canning allowed it was difficult in all cases to say why any particular sum or point may have been fixed upon;

but in the present instance it had been done by analogy to all former regulations on this subject. An average price of the twelve preceding years had generally been taken; and, in this case, if the average had been strictly followed, the price ought to have been somewhat less than 60s.; so that, in this respect, the landed interest had no just cause of complaint.* On a division, the amendment was lost by a majority of 229 to 160.

* Yet it would appear from the following tables, which were appended to the resolutions, that for the twelve years immediately preceding 1827, the average price had been considerably above 60s.

Annual Average prices of Wheat for 12 years previous to 1815.

		Per Quarter.		
		s.	d.	
Year ended 1803..	57	1	Average of 6 yrs. 72s. 2d.	}
1804..	60	5		
1805..	87	1		
1806..	76	9		
1807..	73	1		
1808..	78	11		
1809..	94	5	Average of 6 yrs. 98s. 6d.	}
1810..	103	2		
1811..	92	5		
1812..	122	8		
1813..	106	6		
1814..	72	1		

Average of 12 yrs., . . 85 4

Annual Average prices of Wheat for 12 years from 1815 to 1826, both inclusive.

		Per Quarter,		
		s.	d.	
Year ended 1815..	63	8	Average of 6 yrs. 74s. 2d.	}
1816..	76	2		
1817..	94	0		
1818..	83	8		
1819..	72	9		
1820..	65	10		
1821..	54	5	Average of 6 yrs. 55s. 9d.	}
1822..	43	3		
1823..	51	9		
1824..	62	0		
1825..	66	6		
1826..	56	11		

Average of 12 yrs. . . 64 11

Average of first 6 weeks of 1827.. 53s. 6d.

An amendment proposed for an exactly opposite purpose, viz. to reduce the medium price at which the duty of 80s. should attach, shared the same fate. Mr. Whitmore, by whom it was moved, said, that the resolutions as proposed by ministers were liable to two great objections. In the first place, he conceived that, under the new arrangements, corn would be subject to greater fluctuations of price than would be consistent with the interests of the home-grower; and secondly, the facilities afforded to importation would raise the price of corn in this country, and lower it abroad: by this means a great proportion of our capital would be withdrawn, which would tend to increase the price of labour abroad, and to depress it at home. The price of corn, he contended, must necessarily fluctuate with the character of the seasons, and it was the importation of foreign corn alone that could equalize and regulate the price. The sudden fall of price in 1818 occurred in consequence of the great importation which had followed upon the failure of two successive harvests; but a considerable fall took place in 1821 and 1822, because the supply was greater in those years than it had been for some time before. This would again occur, if prohibition were resorted to; because if a larger quantity of corn was produced than was necessary for the consumption of the country, the price must of necessity fall. The standard of 60s. he did not conceive to be by any means a fixed one. It would have a tendency to 65s. in times of scarcity; and whenever the supply was greater than the consumption required, that price would inevitably fall. If, by the diminution of the stock of grain here,

the price should rise to 70s., the foreign grower would pour large supplies into the country, on terms very advantageous to himself; for, while there was an increase of 10s. in the price, there would be a diminution of 19s. in the duty, which, at 70s., would be only 1s. The holder of corn should not be subject to such a vacillating and uncertain system. He should be enabled to bring his supply to market, and sell it at a fair price, without being liable to such ruinous fluctuations. He fully concurred in the opinion that a fixed duty would be desirable, where it could be established; but he doubted its applicability to the prices at which it was proposed to place it. The high prices at which it became fixed were those which corn rarely attained, and the low prices at which it was again to be fixed, were those to which it seldom descended. To do away with any ground of clamour on either side, he would propose, that when corn rose to 50s., and was under 51s., instead of 60s., the duty should be 20s. He would then have the duty decrease 2s. for every 1s. which the price rose above 50s.; and increase 2s. for every 1s. it descended below it; and whenever the price rose to 55s. and did not exceed 65s., he would have a fixed duty of 10s. This, he thought, would go in a great degree to remedy the defect in the resolutions, and would prevent that great fluctuation of prices against which those resolutions did not sufficiently guard. Supposing wheat to be at 55s., with an import duty of 10s., at that price there could be no importation injurious to the British agriculturist. From the returns of the amount of corn imported from

the year 1775 to 1815, it appeared that, in no one year, with the price as low as 60s., had the quantity of wheat imported exceeded six hundred thousand quarters. He knew it was said, that importation, even to this limited extent, would displace so much British corn, and by that means materially lessen the value of the whole. This argument was founded on the assumption that our home stock was fully equal to all the demands of our market; and he very much doubted whether this was the case. The wheat of the last harvest was in a dry state, and sooner fit for use than it had been for several years. We began the consumption of it much earlier than usual, and we were now going hard upon our stock. He would not assert that that stock might not be found sufficient, if consumption were to proceed upon its present scale; but if trade and manufactures should be so much improved as to increase that consumption in any great degree, and if the next harvest should fall even a little below the last, we should find ourselves in a state which could not be contemplated without considerable alarm. Should such a state of things arrive, it would be found that the stock of foreign corn imported at 60s., or 65s. would be but small, and that it would get as high as 70s. before any quantity came in large enough to give a sensible relief to the market. Nothing, he said, could be more ridiculous than the apprehensions entertained of the market being deluged with grain at a ruinously low price from the ports of the Black Sea. They had been told that corn had actually been purchased in Odessa at 7s. per quarter;

but this was grain of an extremely inferior quality, had been long kept, and was wholly unfit for the English market. A real transaction in the corn trade at Odessa, which was now going on, would show practically how unreasonable these alarms were. The grain was purchased there, not at 7s., but at 18s. per quarter. The freight from thence (exclusive of insurance) was generally 12s., but at the present moment, it would, he believed, be found not to be less than 15s. the quarter. This brought the price to 33s. To this were to be added the premium of insurance, and the profit of the importer, which could not be stated at less than 7s. the quarter. Indeed, there were some who considered the risk so great, that they would not insure such a cargo at any price. Thus, then, this wheat though of an inferior quality, could not be brought to our shores at less than 40s. the quarter, to which was to be added the duty. This statement would show from practice, and not theory, that there was not the slightest ground for any alarm as to the corn which might be imported from that quarter. This, it should be remembered, was the price in Odessa, without the demand of the English market; but there could be no doubt, that, when it was known that our market was opened, the price at Odessa would rise considerably above its present amount; and, with the increased price, the English grower need have no alarm as to the competition. Another popular objection was, that by admitting foreign corn to our markets, we should in a short time be placed in a kind of dependence on the market of a foreign state,

and that state might withhold from us a supply at the moment when we should most require it. This objection was altogether without foundation. The greatest effort of that kind which had ever been made, was during the supremacy of Buonaparte. By his anti-commercial regulations, he endeavoured to strike at the root of our trade, and particularly to prevent our getting a supply of foreign corn. But what was the result of his attempt? If they looked to the returns of the imports from the Baltic during the continuance of these restrictions, it would be found that the quantity of foreign corn which reached our shores was very considerable, and that a very large part of our supply came from the ports of France itself. He would take the year 1810 for example, when the Berlin and Milan decrees were enforced with the strictest severity—that year when we had to supply an army in the Peninsula, and when it was an object of the utmost importance to the French Emperor, to prevent our obtaining a sufficient supply: yet, in that very year, it was remarkable, that we had imported a very considerable quantity of corn from Flanders, Holland, and France itself—all of which places were under the dominion of Napoleon. From France we got in that year two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ten quarters; from Flanders, a hundred and sixty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty four; and from Holland, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand and sixteen, making, in the whole, five hundred and eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and eighty quarters, from ports under the sway of that individual who

had made it a point to exclude the English from the markets of the continent, and who had endeavoured to cut off the supplies of our army in Spain. He could not give a stronger illustration of the utter inability of any government to prevent a supply of corn, when a demand existed for it in another. He concluded with moving as an amendment, "that, whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in manner required by law shall be 50s. and under 51s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter 1l."

Many members who had no objection to the amendment in point of principle, still thought that ministers, in their propositions, had hit upon a sufficiently fair medium, and therefore did not wish to break in upon the unity of the whole scheme; while those who supported it, did so, not upon any special preference of the one price to the other, but on the general ground that the trade in corn ought to be brought as nearly as possible to a state of freedom, and that, therefore, every facility given to importation was an improvement. The principle, they said, of securing to the home grower what was called a remunerating price, was erroneous and pernicious, in as much as a remunerating price had a constant tendency to advance, and just as the country increased in population, it advanced in a ratio constantly raising the price at which protection began. Lord Milton in particular, approved of the amendment, on the ground that the propositions of ministers, though good in principle, and a positive change for the better, so far as they went, did not go far enough. The interests of the manufacturing

classes seemed to have been followed in ascertaining the principle, but the interests of the agriculturists in fixing the price. What was the effect on the population of imposing a duty of 1s. on each quarter of wheat? Supposing twelve millions of quarters to be annually consumed, the amount of such a duty would be 600,000l. a year—which was no trifling tax. Now, the amendment, which was 10s. under the point proposed by ministers, would, on the same ratio of calculation, save the people from a tax on corn amounting to about 6,000,000l. annually—a saving of immense importance to every branch of manufactures. The real interests of the country—not of one party but of all, required a free trade in corn. The further we advanced in wealth and population, the greater would be the number of mouths which we must feed, and the greater consequently must be the rise in prices. In proportion, then, as the amount of population was extended, the necessity became the more urgent for applying to the fertile soils of other countries which could best afford a proper supply of the chief necessary of life. It might be true that capital would be withdrawn from the cultivation of poor soils; but the advantage which would accrue in other branches of industry which, if corn were cheap, could be more beneficially prosecuted, would greatly overbalance any inconvenience which might arise from so partial a contraction of the capital employed in agriculture.

Sir Francis Burdett thought that the whole of this corn scheme was of very little importance either one way or the other: but his argument, which was directed entirely

to the state of the currency, sought to show the justice, as well as the necessity, of maintaining high prices. While the present state of the currency continued; corn was not likely to rise so high as to produce any material effect on the country; and the House, he said, instead of talking of the price of grain, ought first of all to occupy itself with the condition of the currency. For twenty years previous to the return to gold payments, we had been importing corn freely; and yet, all that while, what talk was there of agricultural distress? The interests of the country flourished; and, by a result which could hardly have been looked for, at the end of a long and expensive war, we were even in a more prosperous condition than at the beginning of it. The change in the system of our currency had been well meant, but its operation had been most mischievous; and, unless something decided was done upon that subject, the distress of the country must continue. Some justice was due to the agriculturist, as well as to the public creditor; and unless some change were made in the currency, they did as much injustice to the agriculturists now, as they should do to the public creditor by lowering the interest of the national debt. He doubted whether the evils of the paper system had been as great as was supposed. At all events, the system had been introduced gradually; it had raised prices; and the whole arrangements and contracts of the country had been framed with a view to the continuance of those prices. It followed necessarily, then, that any course which lowered those prices unnaturally, became a serious fraud upon the

mortgager, the payer of an annuity, almost any man who in any way had to fulfil an obligation. He was persuaded, that a system of high money prices was necessary to the advantage of the country, situated as it now was. This would injure no one: the relative position of parties would be the same; but the claims of the government would be less by being paid in a currency of less value. He admitted the difficulty of what was called an equitable adjustment; but as to the advantages of it, if it could be compassed, he thought they could be doubted by no man. The country had scarcely ever received two such blows together, as the Corn-laws in 1815, and the Bullion act. The grand object of every legislature ought to be to prevent, as much as possible, any fluctuation in the measure of value, and he was clearly of opinion, that we had done ill in resolving to return suddenly to our gold standard.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried by a majority of 335 to 50—so small was the proportion of members from whom the agriculturists had to fear any very near approach to a free trade in grain. The principle and the price, the scale of duties and the points at which they should attach, were thus fixed in regard to wheat. The principle of absolute prohibition being once fairly abandoned, even those who still cast towards it a lingering look, acknowledged in general, that the medium rate of price and duty contained in the resolutions were nearly what experience had shown to be necessary for the due protection of the home-grower. But they were not equally satisfied with the price which had

been adopted in regard to some inferior species of grain. Different county meetings, both in England and Scotland, while they acquiesced in the proposed regulation for wheat, passed resolutions declaring that the medium price, taken as a remunerating price for barley and oats, was much too low, and ought to be rigorously opposed. Their representations and explanations induced ministers to enter into their views. The original proposal in regard to barley had been, that, when the price was at 30s., and under 31s., the duty should be 10s., decreasing 1s. 6d. for every addition of 1s. to the price; that, when the price was 29s. and under 30s., the duty should be 11s., and that, for every shilling by which the price should fall below 29s., an addition of 1s. 6d. should be made to the duty. The medium price was now raised to 32s., and the duty to 12s. In the same manner the medium price of oats was raised from 21s. to 25s., and the duty which should attach at that medium price, from 7s. to 8s. The alteration was adopted by a majority of 215 members to 38, the minority containing not a few whose opposition was founded solely on the fact of the new price and duty being different from those originally proposed, and involving, therefore, their defenders in the charge of inconsistency. Mr. Hobhouse, in particular, took occasion to deliver a tirade against the ministry, as being divided and vacillating, without deigning for a moment to inquire whether the first proposition or the second were the better, or approaching, even by a single accidental syllable, to any sober observation on the facts or principles by which such questions are to be decided. There was no

denying the fact that thirty-two shillings were not thirty shillings; this was sufficient for Mr. Hobhouse; from these premises his logic left him to the conclusion that ministers formed "a miserable disjointed government," which the good taste of his rhetoric designated "a government not worth two-pence;" and which his modesty declared depended for the success of its own measure entirely on the generous support of himself, and the chosen band of unspotted patriots who were like him. Mr. Wood, likewise, one of the members for Preston, told ministers that they had allowed themselves to be "bullied" by the agricultural party. Mr. Peel calmly answered, that he did not see how a proper and justifiable addition of two shillings to the price of barley could require such an extravagant expenditure of indignation and abuse. Inconsistency there was none, nay, in good truth, change there was none. Mr. Canning, in bringing forward the resolutions, had declared that his object was, to promote a free trade in grain; and upon its being objected, that although the proportions as to wheat were fair, those of barley were not, had distinctly said, "that is matter of detail." He had accordingly called for further returns; and if he had found from thence that the prices which he had assumed were correct, he would have adhered to the original proposition; but he found they were not correct, and he did what the minister of a free people ought to do—propose the necessary alteration to the House of Commons. It appeared from these returns that the proportions of wheat, barley, and oats, were as follows:—the aggregate of forty-four years

gave an average of 56s. for wheat, 31s. for barley, and 20s. 6d. for oats. If ministers were willing to abide by 60s. for wheat, there was no ground for imputing inconsistency to them, for barley and oats had been distinctly left open to consideration: and by the present modification of their original propositions, ministers were neither liable to the reproach of being bullied by a majority in the House, nor did they deserve the elegant and classical phrases of the hon. member for Westminster.

A similar attempt, however, to raise the medium price of rye, peas, and beans, from 35s. to 40s., the original duty of 15s. being retained, was not equally successful. It was supported on the ground that the price, as contained in the resolutions, was a departure from the old principle by which the relative value of different kinds of grain had been estimated. In all preceding arrangements, the value of rye, peas, and beans, had been taken at two thirds of that of wheat, and the duty imposed had been two thirds of the wheat-duty. Now, however, the price assumed was lower than two thirds, and the duty imposed was three fourths of that laid upon wheat. It would be more fair and convenient to return to the old standard. The proposed prices had no doubt been taken from an average of the last six years; but then such an average was a most erroneous guide, for, in point of fact, the agriculturists, during the last six years, instead of making a profit, had been growing at a loss, and the question ought to be, not what was the average price during this or that period, but what was a fair and remunerating price. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered,

that the prices in regard to these articles had been taken precisely in the same way as the prices for the other species of grain which had been already agreed to; and the course pursued by the gentlemen connected with the landed interest was scarcely fair or consistent. When it was proposed to rely on the average of the last six years for oats and barley, these gentlemen were perfectly satisfied with it, because it gave them a better rate than the old rule would have given them; but now, when the same average, in regard to rye and peas, happened to cut a little the other way, they wished to discard it, and call back the old principle into their service. It certainly was both fair and expedient that the course pursued should be uniform; and assuredly the landed gentlemen were not sufferers by that which had been followed. The amendment was lost by a majority of 150 to 102.

During the progress of the resolutions through the committee, other alterations were proposed in their details, almost all tending to the benefit of the home-grower. Thus it was proposed to lower the quantity of oat-meal, on which, as being equivalent to a quarter of oats, a given duty should be paid, from 190lbs. to 176lbs., ministers themselves having reduced it to the first of these quantities from 252lbs., the quantity which they had originally assumed. It seemed to be agreed that the quantity of oat-meal which might be made from a quarter of the grain, ranged from 180lbs. to 190lbs.; and the latter was finally adopted. The lower quantity, however, of 170lbs, the adoption of which would have been equivalent to an increase of duty, was supported by a minority

of 40 members against 155, and that in a matter which the chancellor of the Exchequer said was scarcely worth discussing; for, when the ports were open in August 1820, upwards of 700,000 quarters of oats had been brought in, but not a single quarter of oat-meal.

A similar attempt was made by Sir John Newport to raise the duty on wheat flour. By the original resolution, a duty, equal in amount to the duty on five bushels of wheat, was to be imposed on every barrel containing 196lbs of flour. Sir John Newport proposed to add, "and also a fixed duty of 4s. on every such barrel at all times." His intention in making this proposal was, he said, to confer a benefit on the lower classes. When grain was imported, the worst and the middling sorts of it went to support the poor; when flour, again, was imported, it was of the best quality, and was consumed exclusively by the rich. In the first instance, our own poor derived the benefit; in the second, the benefit went to the poor of foreign countries. Mr. Spring Rice, and Mr. Moore, thought the amendment was moderate and reasonable; and that in particular, the manufacture of flour in Ireland, which, if not created, had been encouraged by the state of things which there prevailed under the authority of government, was entitled to this protection. But Mr. Peel and Mr. C. Grant answered, that, although they had acquiesced in a departure from the original propositions in regard to barley and oats, because they were not convinced that the original proposition ought to have been enforced, they could never submit to an amendment like this, for which no one rational reason

could be given. The resolution said that 196lbs of flour should correspond with five bushels of wheat. Strictly speaking, from eight bushels of wheat, 336lbs of flour ought to be produced; but the resolution assumed that eight bushels of wheat yielded only 313lbs of flour; and five bushels were assumed as equal to 196lbs of flour, when in fact they were equal to 210lbs. By the existing law, when wheat paid a duty of 20s., flour paid 5s. 5d.; but by the present resolutions, it would pay 7s., an increase of between 20 and 25 per cent. Could a larger protection be given than this? The complaints of the millers were unreasonable. They had the grinding of fifteen millions of quarters; and because there was a prospect of eighty thousand, or even two hundred thousand, quarters of foreign flour being imported, they became discontented. With respect to Ireland, she had the advantage of being close to the market, into which she could pour her produce with facility; whilst the flour of the United States, the competition of which was feared, had to cross the Atlantic; and yet Ireland wished for a prohibition against the importation of foreign flour. Irish flour might be bought for 35s. the barrel; and it appeared, from a price current, that American bonded flour was 25s. and 26s., subject to a duty of 15s. or 20s. There could not, therefore, be a more complete protection. No other country besides the United States could enter into a competition with our market, and she had not much to send. The largest importation of American flour was in 1817, and that was only one hundred thousand barrels. The barrel of American superfine flour was six dollars, which,

with the charges for freight, insurance, &c., was equal to 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; adding the duty of 1*l.* 4*s.*, the cost would be 2*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per barrel. The difference between that and wheat was only 9*d.* The complaint, on which the amendment was justified, was, that a large quantity of foreign flour had been imported; but let the House compare the quantity of foreign flour with the quantity of foreign wheat imported, and say whether any danger, like that which was apprehended, could result. And even if it could be made out that an undue protection had been given, that could be no reason why an undeviating duty of 4*s.* should be applied in all cases. It was clear that the effect of such a proposition, with regard to America, must be disadvantageous to this country. America, looking only to the practical result of such a measure, would believe that the first opportunity which had offered of excluding almost the only article which she did import to this country had been seized hold of. There could be no doubt that she would retaliate as far as she was able, and that the positive inconvenience would far outweigh the imaginary dangers which the right hon. baronet apprehended.

The amendment was lost by a majority of 152 to 116. In the divisions in the committee on amendments favourable to the views of the landed interest, the majorities for the original propositions were generally about three to two. In the divisions, again, on amendments of an opposite tendency, the majorities against them were between six and seven to one.

On the 27th of March, the report was brought up; when Mr. Hume,

who had hitherto been unnaturally silent, objected to the whole plan of the resolutions, and divided the House on a scheme of his own, which had the merit of uniting all parties against it, with the exception of fifteen members, who joined him in wishing to see it at least considered. He began by assuring the House, that "he differed from every person who had yet spoken on the subject;" and, with most laudable consistency, he concluded by telling them, that "he was of opinion, that, if no rents whatever were paid, it would be for the advantage of the country." He said, "that, without looking to averages, without looking to the price of grain, he would open the ports to corn in the same way as they were open to other articles. He would open a trade immediately with every country that had surplus corn to sell, and thus increase the demand for the manufactures of England. But if they went on imposing a duty of 20*s.* 8*d.* when wheat was at 62*s.*, it would be a long time indeed before they secured such a trade. As the law now stood, it was not worth the while of foreigners to cultivate grain, which they would probably be obliged to keep for years, until it was spoiled. If the duty were fixed at 15*s.*, without reference to average or price, the consequence would be, that every state in Europe, which was able to supply a small quantity of corn, would be ready to open a trade with Great Britain; and he was perfectly satisfied, looking to the amount of the supply of corn from 1815 to the present moment, that the quantity of corn likely to be imported would not injuriously affect the landed interest of this country. His proposition was, that the duty

should now be imposed at 15s., and that 1s. should be taken off every year, until it came to a permanent tax of 10s. If this were done, the population would consume all the corn that was imported, as well as that which was grown in this country. The workmen would be well paid, and the manufacturers would be enabled to get off their goods. Such would be the effect of setting free the trade in corn; but the present law tended to produce want. He wished to introduce a countervailing tax, to the amount which the land-owners could show they paid beyond the other parts of the community. The land-owners, it was said, paid 5,000,000*l.* or 10,000,000*l.* more of taxes than the other branches of the community did. Now, he would either repeal those taxes, or give them a countervailing duty, in proportion to the amount which they proved they paid beyond the other classes of the community. It was impossible that the home consumption should be the great support of the British manufacturer, as would be seen by an account of the quantity of goods manufactured in a given time. The amount of the value of goods manufactured in 1824 was 44,000,000*l.*; in 1825, 49,000,000*l.*; and in 1826, 47,000,000*l.* Now, it was impossible that this country could consume manufactures to this extent. But if the trade in corn were thrown open, a vent would be afforded for those manufactures; and every knife or stocking sent abroad would produce a profit that would enable the manufacturer to pay his portion of the interest of the national debt. The land-owners demanded a protecting duty, for the purpose of obtaining high rents; but that was an object unworthy of the attention of parliament. He

then moved the following resolution:—‘That from the 5th of July, 1827, until the 5th of July, 1828, the duty payable on any quarter of wheat imported into the United Kingdom, shall be 15s.; that from the 5th of July, 1828, to the 5th of July, 1829, the duty shall be 14s.; and that this duty shall decrease 1s. every year afterwards until 1833, when a permanent duty of 10s. shall be established.’ This motion was seconded by Mr. Marshall, one of the members for Yorkshire, who said that the commercial interests of that county were greatly disappointed by the measures of ministers, from which they expected no substantial relief. On a division, it was rejected by 140 to 16.

The resolutions themselves having been thus canvassed and carried, a bill founded upon them was brought in: and, on the second reading (2nd April), the opposition to it was renewed on the part of the landed interest with undiminished hostility, as if the more compact form which the propositions had now assumed had enabled them to comprehend more fully, and made them feel more acutely, the mischiefs with which they believed it to be fraught. Sir Thomas Lethbridge described the bill as one which ought to be intitled, “An act for the more effectual encouragement of speculation in the corn trade, the more rapid diminution of the growth of grain in Great Britain, and the better encouragement of the growth of grain in other countries for the supply of the British market,”—asserted that, so far from affording a just protection to the British grower, it would keep down prices to between 50s. and 55s.—insisted upon the check it would give to the agricul-

tural prosperity of Ireland, which during the last four or five years had been progressively improving in the production of grain—and asked, why a system, hitherto found so beneficial, should be laid aside for the purpose of displaying such extreme liberality towards foreign nations, while these foreign nations, and France in particular, acted towards us on a principle of direct exclusion. He moved as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time on that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Curteis, who predicted the loss of the bill in the House of Lords, “where a storm was gathering which would annihilate it,” and characterized it as a result of the dangerous doctrines of the political economists, “men who destroy whatever they touch.”

The amendment was supported by Mr. Western, sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Wodehouse, sir T. Gooch, and other agricultural members, whose language gave ministers very plainly to understand, that the success of this bill would deprive them, in regard to certain other questions connected with expenditure, of the customary support of their most valued friends. If the price of corn, they said, was to be reduced, it followed that the price of every thing else ought to be equally reduced. Were ministers then ready to reduce the taxes? were they willing to propose that all foreign commodities should be imported at a reduced duty, that all departments of the state, civil and military, should be placed upon a less expensive footing? Unless they were prepared to do all this, the passing of the present bill would be a positive injustice—it would be a mode of keeping faith with the land-holder, which would form a

curious pendant to the admonitions so often pressed upon the House to keep faith with the fund-holder. It was most certain that, in general, every quantity of foreign grain brought into this country, displaced an equal quantity of home-grown grain, and thus displaced the labour by which it had been produced. The effect of the bill would be, therefore, to stimulate foreign cultivation as it depressed our own; thousands of acres of poor land abroad would be brought into competition with the poor land at home; and he must be a bold man, who would predict to what price corn here might fall. The inevitable consequence must be, to expel capital from the cultivation of British land, and to promote the prosperity of foreign farmers; for England must necessarily remain the highest and most enticing market, until her superior wealth and resources were reduced to the average standard of property and poverty in other nations. It was something worse than a doubtful experiment to be aiding in producing such results, when in Ireland the superfluity of labour was said already to call for the expatriation of one hundred thousand of her peasantry. The present system was accused of occasioning frequent and rapid fluctuations of price: these fluctuations were represented as being more injurious to the agriculturist than a moderate, but steady, price; and the present bill, which, it was pretended, would render the recurrence of these fluctuations impossible, was thus held out as a boon to the agriculturists themselves. But that was always a suspicious kind of tenderness which would compel men to be prosperous against their own views and convictions; and since the

agriculturists were willing to "beat the ills they have," even in the form of these dreaded fluctuations rather than fly to the "others which they know not of," wrapped up in the consequences of this hasty measure, it was neither fair nor wise to assure them, by the word of authority, that they did not know the interests of their own trade, and to make them the victims of this compulsory prudence. But, in point of fact, both the existence and the extent of these fluctuations were grossly exaggerated. They were uniformly spoken of as if it were only here that they existed, a peculiar consequence of our own peculiar system of corn laws, and unknown in countries which had placed the trade in grain upon a different and an opposite footing. Yet, in truth, they were much greater in the markets on the North Sea and the Baltic than they were at home. At Hamburgh, that emporium of free trade, the prices varied in 1817 from 62s. 3d. to 81s. 9d., the average for the year being 72s. In 1820 the average was 36s., the lowest price being 26s. 4d. The average of the last years for the same place was 23s. 5d.; that of March, 1825, being 20s. 9d.; that of September in the same year, 19s. 1d. In 1817, at the same place, barley averaged 35s. 1d.; which fell in 1825 to 10s. 8d. At Cracow, during the same periods, wheat, first at 57s. 10d., fell at last to 12s. 9d.; the average for six years being 19s. 3d. At Dantsic, in 1817, the average price of wheat was 84s.; in 1824, it was 22s. 6d.; in 1825, 26s. 4d. The variation was quadruple in those countries, while at home it was only double. To profess to be protecting domestic agriculture, and in the same breath, to institute a system which held out

to foreigners an irresistible temptation to glut the market, was conduct which only economists could understand or explain. "As for them," said sir T. Gooch, "without having any objection to the men themselves, I am heartily sick of them; and I wish them no further harm than that a clause be inserted in the bill, enacting that every vessel, which brings a cargo of foreign corn to this country, shall carry back, instead of ballast, a cargo of political economists."

The defence of the bill was undertaken principally by Mr. Grant, the vice-president of the Board of Trade. He allowed, that, possessing, as the land-owners did, the law of 1815, it was necessary to show some good reason for the change now proposed; and most satisfactory reason did he find in the fact, that that law had failed in every one of the objects which had been contemplated in its enactment. The intention of that law had been to effect three objects, namely, uniformity of price, protection to the farmer, and independence of foreign supply. It was notorious that the law had not answered any one of those purposes. To show that it had failed completely to produce steadiness of price, it was only necessary to refer to a document before the House, from which it appeared, that in June, 1817, the price of wheat was 112s., whilst, in September of the same year, it was only 74s. In April, 1818, the price was 91s.; and in August of the same year, it was 78s. There were other instances of variation in price equally striking in every year down to 1826; and they were no less remarkable with respect to oats and barley, during the same period, than those which

had occurred as to the article of wheat. With respect to the protection to be afforded to the farmer, the agriculturists themselves had one and all declared, before the committee of 1821, that the act of 1815 had produced nothing but distress. Amongst others, Mr. Webb Hall and Mr. Wakefield said, that the act of 1815 had produced no good, and that they had not expected any from it. From the general statements contained in periodical publications which were understood to be under the influence of the landed interest, it appeared, that the depression, under which that body laboured in 1821, had continued to a certain degree up to the present period. How then did the case stand with respect to independence of foreign supply, which was the main point urged in discussing the bill of 1815? The amount of foreign wheat imported in 1817 was two million three hundred and twenty-five thousand quarters, being only a hundred thousand quarters less than were imported during 1801 and 1802, which were years of great scarcity. In the same year, 1817, seven hundred thousand quarters of barley were imported, although barley was an article very rarely imported; and the amount of oats imported in 1817 was nine hundred thousand quarters, which was more than had been imported at any previous period. Most certainly we had not been independent of foreign supply since 1822. On the contrary, he need not remind the House, that government had been under the necessity of permitting an importation beyond the law. Not only had the present system thus failed out and out in effecting any one of its objects, but it had done posi-

tive mischief, by aggravating all the evils both of occasional excess, and of occasional deficiency. Under it, if corn came into the country at all, it must come suddenly, and in great masses, because the time for admitting it was limited. In case of a deficiency, the high price affixed, and the length of time which elapsed between the periods for striking the averages, exposed both the farmers and the public to the hazard of ruinous speculation and monopoly in the interim; while, in case of an excess, it was necessary that the price should sink far lower than, under an unrestricted system it need do, before the grower was allowed to relieve himself by exportation. Do as we might, we should never be independent of foreign importation.

Since then, the existing law, in so far as it was operative at all, was operative only to do harm; what solid objection could be urged against the present bill, which, by enforcing a steady and temperate demand, would prevent all exaggerations either of deficiency or of abundance? There could, he thought, be no comparison, in point of advantage, between a scale of duties, even though it should be in some instances prohibitory, and an absolute prohibition. When he was told that corn could not be grown upon the terms proposed, he was disposed to be somewhat incredulous. A good deal of the calculation went upon arbitrary estimate, and the existing state of things disproved the assertion. The average price of corn assumed by the new law was 60s.; and, the fact was, that for the last eight years, the average price had been under 57s. He admitted, that the agricultural interest had been in a state of

comparative depression during that time; but during the last year or two it had been rallying; and no stronger proof could be given that agriculture was worth following at the present time, than that capital was flowing towards it. A great deal of money had lately been laid out in the improvement of under-draining; and the importations of manure were increasing every year. A few examples of this last fact might perhaps have some value. In the article of bones, our importation in the year ending in January, 1824, had been to the amount of 14,000*l*. In the year 1825, it was 44,000*l*.; in the next year, it increased to 85,000*l*.; and in the last year, it amounted to 95,147*l*. In another article of manure, woollen rags, our importation in the year 1824 was three hundred and fifty tons. In the next year, it was three hundred and forty-one tons. In the year 1826, it was six hundred and fifteen tons; and in the last year, four hundred and twenty-eight. In the year ending January, 1824, we imported a hundred and seventy thousand five hundred cwts. of rape and linseed cake; in the next year, four hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred; in the next, six hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; and in the last year, five hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred. But, said the agriculturists, foreign grain displaces British grain; the quantity imported will be so great, and the price so low, that the market will be glutted. Neither experience nor fact justified these anticipations. The four hundred thousand quarters of wheat which we annually imported from Ireland, must necessarily displace so much

corn grown in Great Britain; yet it was not found that we sustained any injury, for the stimulus given to our manufactures had increased our consumption, and with it of course our demand. As to the quantity which we might be expected to import under the new law, some idea of it might be formed from the quantity which we had hitherto imported. Our total importation, during the twenty years ending in 1815, had been eleven million of quarters. Three of these years had been years of scarcity, which had consumed four millions of quarters out of the eleven millions. It might fairly be calculated, that our yearly importation would not exceed, upon an average of one year with another, six hundred thousand quarters. Just as little ground was there for the apprehension of the agriculturists, that foreign grain would come in at ruinously low prices. They reasoned, as if, with the most grievous depression in the price of grain, the prices of all other commodities, freight, navigation, and all other charges, would remain the same; they supposed two things which were incompatible—a stagnant market, and high prices. But an infallible result of low prices of grain would be that of affecting the prices of all other commodities. There were instances of the effect of a demand in raising prices abroad, and they were such as ought to allay all apprehension of the evils so much dreaded by the agriculturists from that frightful part of the world, the Black Sea, that source of the phantoms which seemed so greatly to bewilder the whole of the landed interest. Mr. Jacob's evidence had stormed that fortress, by proving that corn, at one time

with another, cannot leave Odessa, unless the price it produces rises to 60s., since it cannot be delivered in England at less than 44s. independent of the duty, whatever that may be. By the latest accounts from New York, the cost of wheat brought to the English market could not be less than 54s. per quarter, besides the duty. This was sufficient to prove, that, if ever delusion existed in the world, it was shown in the dread entertained by the agriculturists of a continual superabundance by the importation of foreign corn; and he trusted that the House would not allow itself to be frightened by such phantoms into a determination to support a system, of which it was none of the smallest evils, that it sowed dissension between those whom it professed to protect and the other great interests of the nation. The bill before the House gave the landed gentlemen an opportunity of removing that animosity, which, beyond a doubt, had been awakened against them. The country was generally satisfied upon the main question—there was very little of popular feeling upon it—and if the bill should proceed, there would soon be no more heard of those distressing and angry complaints against the landed interest. He entreated them not to lose the opportunity. They ought to be aware, that, in times of pressure and difficulty, there might come a crisis, in which there would no longer be an option as to the rate and manner of admitting foreign grain. There might come a time of extremity, in which government would find itself constrained to attend only to the interests of a starving population, when the pleas of humanity and justice would become

all powerful. They were also bound to consider, in settling a question of this important nature, the growing intelligence of the age, the enlightened mind of the community, and the power of the public press; and he was greatly mistaken if they would not find themselves before long under the necessity of viewing it in regard only to the real justice of the question.

The amendment, however, was pressed to a division, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 243 to 78. It passed a committee with no other alteration than a clause authorizing the king to prohibit, by an order in council, the importation of grain from any country where British vessels should be subject to a higher duty than was imposed on the vessels of such country coming hither. Colonel Wood proposed, as an amendment—That foreign wheat should be entirely prohibited so long as the weekly average was under 62s.; and that oats, barley, and other inferior sorts of grain, should be dealt with in the same way, subject to the scale of relative values already agreed upon and affixed to them. Sir Edward Knatchbull proposed—that the duty to be paid by the imported grain should be estimated by the amount of the home price at the time of its importation, and not at the time when it might be taken out of bond, and brought into the market; with a proviso, that the duty so levied should never be more than 20s. a quarter; and that the duty should not be actually paid until the time when the corn was taken out of bond. It was said, that without this provision, the effect of the law would be, to give an

advantage wholly unreasonable to the speculators in foreign corn, who held their grain in bond. If they imported when the price was 60s., the duty immediately chargeable to them, if they carried their corn to market, was 20s. a quarter. But if they held back, and the price rose to 65s., then, while the home agriculturist gained an advance of 5s. a quarter on his commodity, the foreign speculator gained an advance of 15s., for he gained 5s. upon the advance of corn in price from 60s. to 65s., and 10s. more upon the diminished

amount which he had to pay in duty. The opinion of the House, however, was not taken on either of these propositions, nor on an amendment moved by lord Althorp, that the averages should be taken every three weeks, instead of weekly. On the 12th of April, the bill was finally read a third time and passed; and, on the same day, the House adjourned for the Easter holidays to the 1st of May, a new writ being ordered to be issued for the borough of Newport, Mr. Canning having accepted the office of first lord of the Treasury.

CHAP. III.

Illness of the Earl of Liverpool—State of the Cabinet—Difficulties in the way of appointing a Premier—Interregnum of the Ministry—Mr. Tierney opposes a Vote of Supply on that ground—Sir Thomas Lethbridge gives Notice of a Motion for an Address to the King—Dissolution of the Ministry—Mr. Canning is made Minister—The greater Number of his former Colleagues immediately resign—New appointments—Mr. Canning's Coalition with the Whigs.

AS the fate which awaited the Corn-bill in the House of Lords was affected, or was believed to be affected, by the changes which took place in the interim among the members of the government—as it was only on the adjournment of parliament that the extent of these changes was publicly known—as it was during the adjournment that the new arrangements were formed—and as these arrangements in a great degree deprived the proceedings of the legislature, after parliament had reassembled, of all interest which was not connected with their causes and history, we here suspend our detail of parliamentary business, to mention the dissolution of the old government, and the formation of a new ministry.

The Earl of Liverpool had been present, apparently in good health, at the opening of the session; had on the 12th of February moved the Address to the king on the death of the duke of York; and had given notice that he himself would introduce the intended alterations of the Corn-laws into the House of Lords. Within a few days afterwards, he was suddenly attacked by a paralytic stroke. The immediate and more violent

effects of the disease yielded to the power of medicine, but its permanent consequences were of such a nature as to remove the minister for ever from public life. The office of premier was thus unoccupied; the government was left without a head; and, unfortunately, the difficulties of appointing a successor, which are never small where so splendid an object of honourable ambition awakens the desires of rival statesmen, were greatly increased by the very nature of that cabinet over which lord Liverpool had presided. For some years, it had not been characterized by perfect unanimity of sentiment regarding more than one of the most important public questions. Catholic emancipation was a known and acknowledged source of difference of opinion amongst its members; mutual forbearance regarding it, and an understanding that every minister should follow upon it his own private convictions, without attempting to lend to his opinion the influence and patronage of his particular department, were sufficient to prevent wrangling and dissension at the council table, but could not supply the want of that perfect and mutual confidence, which arises only from unanimity of sentiment.

Some, at least, of the cabinet, who were most steadily and honestly opposed to the Catholic claims, had not much trust in those of their colleagues, who, though formerly hostile, had for some years been favourable to the furtherance of those claims. The latter, on the other hand, coquetted with and courted the good opinion of the opposition; and assumed to themselves the praise of having introduced what were called liberal principles into our foreign and our commercial policy. It was the weight of lord Liverpool alone, which had kept these discordant materials together. Himself immovable in his hostility to the demands of the Catholics, it was still he who had introduced into the office which he now held, Mr. Canning, who, since 1812, had thought it prudent to exert his eloquence in supporting them. The alterations in the Silk-trade, the Navigation-laws, the Corn-laws, in the whole system, in short, of duties and prohibitions, had taken place under lord Liverpool's authority and with his approval. His character, at the same time, was to the public a sufficient pledge, that the love of novelty and theory would not be allowed to run into extravagance—for seldom has a minister, not distinguished by any striking brilliancy of genius, and greatly inferior as he was to more than one of his colleagues in popular oratory, gained so much weight, and conciliated such universal favour, by the mere force of his personal character. He possessed a sound, cautious, business mind; a long political life had stored it with all the political knowledge which a minister requires; regular and confirmed habits of business had given him a complete command

of it, whenever occasion called for it. Above all, the country trusted in his pure and unquestioned integrity. He was never suspected of governing to serve party purposes; he never made a speech for the pleasure of victory; he never entered into an intrigue to acquire or to retain power. He was as open and manly in his conduct, as he was honest and prudent in his resolves. He was confessedly most disinterested; every man knew that he cared little to-day though he should lose his place to-morrow, and therefore felt assured that he would do nothing unworthy to retain it. The result was, that his opinions carried with them much more weight than those of even his most brilliant colleagues; and it was to him the public looked as their security, that, whatever differences of feeling and opinion might prevail in the interior of the cabinet, its general policy, so long as it was guided by lord Liverpool, would display prudence, consistency, and integrity.

By his removal from office, these differences were freed from the weight which had hitherto compressed and restrained them. The men who had acted in willing subordination to lord Liverpool, were by no means equally inclined to yield to each other. None of them, except the duke of Wellington, could lay claim to such grounds of pre-eminence as lord Liverpool had possessed; but none of them would recognize any decided claims to superiority in his rival; and, although the necessity of keeping the cabinet together might have made them all willing to remain where they were, the selection of a head to that cabinet was matter which involved not merely their party predilections, but, to a certain extent,

their personal consideration. The Catholic question, above all, was now a stone of offence to them; and it was on this rock, that the cabinet went to pieces. The lord Chancellor, the duke of Wellington, and Mr. Peel, formed the strength of the party opposed to emancipation; Mr. Canning, though his sincerity in the cause had often been denied or questioned by such men as Burdett and Brougham, was placed by his official station at the head of its friends. If a new minister were appointed from among the latter, it was more than doubtful how far the former would think themselves bound, or could justly be expected to remain parts of a government, where, although ostensibly the disputed matter might never be mentioned at the council table, still the whole influence of the premiership would belong to a person hostile to their views, instead of being wielded, as it hitherto had been, by a nobleman whose determinations on the subject were perfectly in unison with their own. On the other hand, it was still more doubtful, whether the friends of the Catholics, who, whatever might be their qualifications in other respects for the government of the country, were superior to their opponents, in the power and habit of talking, would tamely submit to be excluded from the highest office in that government, on account of their opinions on a measure, mutual forbearance concerning which had hitherto kept the ministry together. To allow that no supporter of Catholic emancipation should be entitled to claim the premiership, was to place themselves and their opinions, in some measure, in subordination to their opponents, and to mark themselves

with a disqualification, which did not seem very reconcileable to the principle, that Catholic emancipation should not be made a ministerial question. This, at least, was the view on which the leading members of this party subsequently professed to have acted. Yet it is very plain that their situation under a new anti-catholic premier would have been, in so far as this question was concerned, precisely the same as it had been under the government of lord Liverpool. The elevation of such a minister would not have been to them a change of hopes, and a new barrier in the way of success, as the elevation of a minister friendly to the Catholics would have been to those of the cabinet who thought differently, and whose dislike of a cabinet not purely anti-catholic had given way to their confidence in its anti-catholic head. If there had remained an anti-catholic statesman, possessing the same weight, and the same claims, with lord Liverpool, the question, in all probability, would never have been stirred; those who had differed from the one, might differ from the other, and yet act with the latter as they had done with the former. As it was, it is impossible not to suspect that a person friendly to the Catholics, declining to continue in the ministry under a new anti-catholic premier, must have been actuated by motives of personal consideration and ambition, no less than by attachment to principles, the sacrifice of which was to be no condition of such continuance. There was nothing extravagant or over-weening in these personal considerations, considered in themselves, and such an ambition was any thing but dishonourable. It was only necessary that it should

be followed with openness and frankness; that it should not be gratified by secretly undermining former friends, and privately intriguing for the unwonted and suspicious assistance of former enemies.

Unfortunately, the circumstances were precisely those which could not but call into play these motives of personal consideration, and personal ambition. If a minister was to be sought among those members of the cabinet who were friendly to Catholic emancipation, no doubt could be entertained that Mr. Canning must be the man. Even if the selection had been to be made without any reference to that question, popular opinion at least would have pointed out the foreign Secretary as best entitled, by genius, by eloquence, by statesman-like accomplishments, as well as by experience, to claim to be prime minister of England in preference to any of his colleagues. There were many, indeed, who, without difficulty, could point out passages in Mr. Canning's political life, which were any thing but fitted to conciliate political confidence; but he was unquestionably a man of infinitely more popular talent than any other of the ministers; and if any other had been named to the premiership, the public voice would have said that the talent of the cabinet did not reside in its head. Of all the ministers, likewise, he was the least obnoxious to the party forming the opposition. The general course of his policy since he had assumed the seals of the foreign office, had been agreeable, they said, to their own views. The complete separation of this country from the supposed schemes of the continental cabinets united under

the name of the Holy Alliance; the recognition of the independence of the South American States, the armed interference in defence of the independence of Portugal, were, according to them, merely the adoption of principles which they themselves had long maintained. They regarded him as being, in a great measure, in their own interest: bitter as their animosity to him had once been (probably still was), they thought it prudent to dissemble it; and, in the House of Commons, they studiously distinguished him from those of his colleagues who were thought to be less accessible to their seductions. Thus, in the event of any schism in the cabinet between these colleagues and himself, he could reckon on the support of the regular opposition—subject only to this drawback, that there was not one of its leaders whom he had not at some time kept writhing under the lash of his ridicule, and not many of them who, in return, had not described his political character and conduct in language which it was not easy either to forget or to forgive. Every thing, therefore, conspired to point out Mr. Canning as the future minister. The anti-catholic party, again, could not select from among themselves any candidate who could claim the vacant office on equally popular grounds with the foreign Secretary. The lord Chancellor and the duke of Wellington might be considered as positively disqualified, the one by his age and official situation, and the other by his military character. Mr. Peel alone enjoyed that sort of weight and reputation which ought to belong to a minister; in him a great portion of the community, and that not the least respectable or influential, repeated

perfect confidence; and he was in fact the official leader of the anti-catholic party. But then Mr. Peel was a much younger statesman than Mr. Canning, as well as a less brilliant debater; and it was scarcely to be expected that Mr. Canning, if able to seize on the prize himself, would consent to act a subordinate part to his less experienced colleague. Mr. Peel, again, who was free from any sentiments of jealousy or rivalry, and seems never to have expected or desired that he should be called to the head of the Treasury, had, from conscientious motives, determined to resign, if Mr. Canning should be appointed.

Such were the difficulties in which his majesty was involved. To whichever division of the ministers whom he had so long trusted, and who had served him so well, he might now incline, the consequence in all probability would be the defection of the others; and, in the event of such a defection, there was no possibility of forming an efficient ministry. In these circumstances the king called upon Mr. Canning for his advice, as to the re-construction of the ministry; called upon him not as the person who was himself to be its head, but in his capacity of a privy-councillor. The advice which Mr. Canning gave was in appearance most disinterested and self-denying; but it was at the same time utterly impracticable. He recommended that a cabinet should be formed, whose members should be unanimous on the Catholic question; and as that unanimity, from the known opinions of his majesty, as well as from the state of public opinion, was to be against emancipation, he expressed his own willingness to retire from office, that he might

himself be no obstacle in the way of such an arrangement. Mr. Canning himself declared, that he did not consider it impracticable to form such an exclusive cabinet, although he acknowledged it to be difficult;* but those on whom it would have thrown the responsibility of government, deprived of a great part of the popular and efficient talent which had formed the strength of the ministry during the last five years, thought otherwise. Mr. Peel declared the proposal to be inadmissible; and certainly it was difficult to see, why unanimity on this question should now be considered of more importance than in 1822, when Mr. Canning himself became a member of the cabinet. To press it, when its adoption would have dismissed from their offices one great portion of the ministry, and would have left the other in a state of inefficiency and embarrassment which induced them at once to reject the Grecian gift, showed no desire to keep the cabinet together, and still less to keep it together on the principles by which it had hitherto been guided.

This scheme having failed, the next proposal made to Mr. Canning (who, so far as the public were allowed to know, seemed to be the only one of the ministers directly consulted) was one which would have placed matters precisely as they had been, and preserved both the members and the principles of the cabinet. It was, that the government should be re-constructed on the plan of lord Liverpool's, all the old members retaining office, an anti-catholic peer being placed at its head, and the Catholic question itself

* Mr. Canning's speech in the House of Commons, on the 1st of May.

continuing as formerly not to be made a cabinet measure. But Mr. Canning declared, that he would never consent to form part of such a ministry. It would be degradation in him, he said, to submit to be a member of a government constructed on the principle, that the views, which he held concerning the Catholic question, disqualified him from filling the highest office in that government. This resolution was not very reconcileable with his practical conduct since 1822, and amounted to a declaration, that Mr. Canning would accede to no arrangement, which did not place either himself, or a minister of his own way of thinking on the Catholic question, at the head of the government. An inflexible adherence to this determination put an end to every rational prospect of keeping the cabinet together. If Mr. Canning thought that self-respect, or attachment to principle, called upon him to resign, in the event of an anti-catholic being made premier, what reason or right had he to expect that the same motives would not lead to the resignation of his anti-catholic colleagues, in the event of the elevation of himself or any other Catholic minister? Certainly there was nothing in the characters of the lord Chancellor, the duke of Wellington, or Mr. Peel, which entitled him to suppose, that they were less sincere in their opinions than himself, or more inclined, for the sake of office, to "political tergiversation." In acting upon this principle, Mr. Canning said, in effect, that his services could be secured only by making him prime minister; for, even if he had consented that another of his party should have been the ostensible head of the cabinet (and he seems at one time to have

thought of Mr. Robinson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer*), his would have been in reality the triumph and the power. It was perfectly natural that he should be unwilling to resign so splendid a prize when within his grasp, and act in subordination to men of less showy talents and attainments; but it is no less true that this resolution alone was the cause which broke up the cabinet. Mr. Canning knew, a considerable time before he was commissioned to form an administration, that his adherence to it would deprive him of one of his most able, and influential, and trusted colleagues. So early as the 29th of March, when he mentioned the subject to Mr. Peel, Mr. Peel stated to him, without reserve, that a sense of duty would render his resignation imperative, in the event of Mr. Canning being called to the head of the ministry.†

The latter part of February, and the whole of March were spent in endeavouring to overcome these various difficulties. If intrigues were going on, they were most noiseless and concealed, for scarcely a whisper reached the public ear.‡ The opposition, both in parliament and from the press, aided the cause of the foreign Secretary, and offered their vows for his success. There was reason in this. If Mr. Canning should find himself deprived, by insisting on a Catholic premier, of a considerable and most influential portion of his former colleagues, then, unless he condescended to enlist mere "food

* Duke of Wellington's speech in the House of Lords, May 2nd.

† Mr. Peel's speech in the House of Commons, May 1st.

‡ It subsequently appeared that, during this interval, Mr. Canning was in secret communication with sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Brougham.

for powder," he would be able to fill the void only by drafting largely from the battalions of the opposition; and no man could predict at what price their services might be purchased, or how soon he might become the slave of the allies whom he had called in to save him. In the mean time, the country remained without a minister. At first, the delay was ascribed, as it plausibly might, to a sense of delicacy towards lord Liverpool, which might well be thought to make his majesty unwilling to hasten to supply his place without any urgent necessity, even in the very first moments of his calamity. But as weeks went away, and the permanent incapacity of the late premier was confirmed, the procrastination came to be ascribed to its true cause—the difficulty of the task. On the 30th of March, when it was moved in the House of Commons to bring up a report of the Committee of Supply for the purpose of voting the money which was required to carry on the public service, Mr. Tierney opposed it on the ground, that there was no administration to be responsible for it. Such a vote was a vote of confidence, and it was necessary to know in whom that confidence was to be reposed. It might have been even indelicate, he allowed, to have formed a new ministry while any chance remained of the return of lord Liverpool to office; but lord Liverpool, as a public servant, was now extinct; and the state of the country, in all its interests, imperiously demanded the formation, not merely of a ministry, but of an efficient and united ministry. "How do I know," said he, "that in a few days the general confidence of foreign powers may not be withdrawn

from England, in consequence of the foreign Secretary being withdrawn from the service of the king of England? We ought to know whether the foreign policy of the country is to be continued, to be directed by his master-mind, or is likely to be transferred to the management of some inferior spirit." He would not blame ministers for not bringing the negotiations—if negotiations had been commenced on this subject—to a close. He had been accustomed, from the language of the constitution, to consider that the supreme arrangement of these matters rested with the king, and that no one was responsible for the formation of a ministry, though every minister was responsible, after its formation, for the acts which he might recommend his majesty to sanction. Now, if it were the duty of the present advisers of the king to recommend him to form a new administration, and if they were anxious to form such an administration, surely it was an excuse for the House of Commons to be anxious to see that administration when it was formed. If it were as difficult, as was now represented, to find a first minister of state, surely it would be a shame to the House of Commons not to be anxious to know who that minister was. It was undoubtedly the privilege of his majesty to choose his own ministers, but then it was no less undoubtedly the privilege of the House of Commons to stop the supplies, until the royal prerogative was exercised, and the House was made acquainted with the person to whom the disposal of those supplies was to be intrusted. The present was a moment at which the greatest anxiety prevailed among all ranks and conditions of men, to

see a decided order of things once more established in the country. If ever there was a moment of great public anxiety in the history of our country—if ever there was a time in which there was great distrust in the wisdom of their governors felt by all who entertained sober and discreet views among the governed—if ever there was a period when it was absolutely necessary that the public confidence should repose somewhere, the present was that period; and the only chance, which the country had of being rescued from the difficulties which surrounded it, was in having its distrust dispelled, and its confidence re-invigorated. That which the country had been wanting for weeks past, was a strong, efficient, and united administration; and, if such an administration were not speedily formed, its difficulties would soon gain such a head, that it would not be within the power of man to overcome and remove them. What he meant by the words "united administration" he would not at present define, because he had no intention to provoke a discussion upon any dubious or controverted points. He used the words in their ordinary acceptance, and in no other; and he thought that the good of the country could be consulted only by setting over it an administration, endowed with that combination of integrity and talent which would enable it to preserve at once the respect of foreign powers, the confidence of its own sovereign, and, above all, the grateful attachment of the people intrusted to its care. He moved that the consideration of the report should be deferred till after the Easter holidays. Mr. Canning said, that, for the delay which had already taken

VOL. LXIX.

place, ministers were ready to take as much responsibility as for any other act of their administration; and when he made use of his majesty's name, and alluded to the forbearance which had been shown, in compliance with the royal feelings, he did not do so with any view of throwing upon his majesty the slightest portion of that responsibility which attached to himself individually, and to the whole administration collectively. That delay, he would now inform the House, was at an end. His majesty had desired a communication to be made to lord Liverpool's most immediate connexions, that the time was at length come, at which, with whatever pain it might be attended, he must, in compliance with the claims of public duty, proceed to fill up the chasm occasioned by the loss of his lordship's services; and sure he was, that it would be a satisfaction to the House to hear, as it had been to ministers who had recommended his majesty so to act, and to his majesty who had acted upon their recommendation, that lord Liverpool had consciousness to understand, that his feelings and situation had been equally respected by his sovereign and by his colleagues in office, and that it had been a great consolation to him to know that they had been so respected. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the House would not feel itself called upon to affix to the administration the last stigma which its last power could inflict—he meant a vote equal to the stoppage of the ordinary supplies—unless it either traced or suspected, in the course which ministers had pursued, other motives than those which appeared on the face of their conduct. At the moment of lord

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Liverpool's illness, the measures connected with the corn trade were ready to be proposed; and to carry them through the House of Commons, where his lordship could have taken no part in the decision, had appeared, in the agitated state of the public mind upon that question, to be a wiser course, than to wait for the formation of a new government; especially as they had had not only the advantage of lord Liverpool's concurrence and advice, but also all the advantage of his talents and authority in framing these measures. But from the beginning it had been the intention of government, as soon as the bill had reached its last stage in the House of Commons, to have proposed a delay for the very purpose of giving time for the formation of a ministry. It had been expected, that in the early part of the present week the bill would have reached that stage, and he assured the House that was the limit of time to which ministers had postponed the moving of the adjournment of the House, or rather the cessation of public business, for the purpose of appointing a new administration. But the duration of that interval, far beyond the period which had been originally anticipated, had led to a state of things which had compelled the chancellor of the Exchequer to ask for a sum on account, to carry on the public business till after the Easter recess. He did not mean to assert that inconvenience had not arisen from the course which had been pursued; but he did mean to assert, that the inconvenience was not such as deserved to be visited by a vote, which would inflict the severest censure which the House could give, strike at the existence of the ministry, and

amount to a withdrawal of all confidence from it. Under these circumstances, he could not think that even the right hon. gentleman himself would persist in pressing his motion. The delay, which had been complained of, was now at an end. In repeating that assertion, he did not mean to blame the right hon. gentleman for alluding to the delay: on the contrary, he rather thanked him for giving government an opportunity of explaining itself upon the subject; and of repeating, as he did once more, that, whatever inconvenience the delay might have produced, it was now at an end. He trusted, that, as the object of the right hon. gentleman's address must be answered by the declaration which he had just made, he would not object to the bringing up of the report on the present occasion.

Mr. Tierney offered to withdraw his amendment, if Mr. Canning would say, that such steps were now taking by those in authority, as would insure some definitive arrangement regarding the administration being announced before the House adjourned for the holidays; but Mr. Canning having refused to give this pledge, the House divided, when 80 members voted for the amendment, 153 voting for the original motion.

In fact, although Mr. Canning had by this time reason to believe, that to him would be intrusted the task of forming the ministry, his difficulties were but beginning. It was only the day before, that Mr. Peel had declared to him his determination to resign if he (Mr. Canning) became prime minister; and, as he could have no doubt of his own adherents, his uncertainty regarding the issue clearly proved, that he had no reason to count

upon those who, on the question which divided the cabinet, thought with Mr. Peel.

In distinct reference to that division of sentiment, and with a view to bring the opinion of parliament to bear directly upon the royal will, sir T. Lethbridge gave notice of a motion for an address to the king, praying "that he might be graciously pleased to take into consideration, in the appointment of an administration, the great importance of unanimity in any cabinet on questions affecting the vital interests of the empire." On the 6th of April, however, the day on which it was to have been brought forward, the king came to town from Windsor, professedly for the purpose of establishing some definitive arrangements, and, by the persuasion of his friends, sir T. Lethbridge was induced to withdraw it. It would appear, that, up to this time, even the principle on which the cabinet was to be formed had not been ascertained; for, on the occasion of this motion being withdrawn, Mr. Canning said, "If the hon. baronet thinks the advice of this House necessary on the subject of the formation of a ministry, he need not be under any apprehension of his counsel coming too late. Although the statement which I made a few days ago, and the fact of his majesty's arrival in town, are circumstances sufficient to guide the discretion of any gentleman, as to the course which he may think proper to pursue on this subject, I am bound in truth and candour to state to the hon. baronet, that the arrangements for an administration are not so far advanced as to render his motion too late, if he wishes to bring it forward."

His majesty had now finally de-

termined that the new ministry should be, like its predecessor, divided in opinion on the Catholic question, but that Mr. Canning, the leader of the Catholic party, who refused to serve under an anti-catholic premier, should be at its head. Mr. Canning proceeded to make his arrangements in the belief, as he afterwards averred, that by far the greater portion even of his former anti-catholic colleagues would willingly submit to his supremacy, although it did not appear that he had taken a single step to ascertain their intentions definitively, and although the principles, on which he himself acted, would have led to precisely the opposite conclusion. The consequence was, that, having formally received on the 10th of April his majesty's instructions to form a ministry, he found himself, within eight and forty hours, deprived of the assistance of no fewer than seven of the leading members of the former cabinet. Of Mr. Peel's determination he had been aware from the beginning, and it was reiterated to him in an interview in the course of that very day on which he had received his majesty's authority to construct a cabinet. On that evening, moreover, the lord chancellor informed him of his resolution to retire, though he might remain a few days in office for the purpose of concluding some judicial business: and Mr. Canning himself afterwards declared in the House of Commons, "that it was bare justice to lord Eldon to say, that his conduct was that of a man of the highest feelings of honour, and that throughout it had been above all exception"—yet this was praise not due to conduct which could induce Mr. Canning to believe on the 10th, that lord Eldon

would acquiesce in his elevation, while lord Eldon was actually to resign on the 12th. To Mr. Canning's notification, the earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal, immediately replied on the 11th, that he would willingly continue in the new ministry, if the person to be placed at the head of it entertained the same sentiments with lord Liverpool, but that otherwise he would withdraw. Lord Bathurst took the same course. A similar answer, after the exchange of some notes between him and Mr. Canning as to who was to be premier, was returned by the duke of Wellington on the morning of the 12th: and, about the same time, the resignation of lord Bexley was sent in. With the resignations of Mr. Peel, the duke of Wellington, lord Westmoreland, and lord Bexley, in his pocket, Mr. Canning on the 12th went to St. James's, having left orders at his office that other resignations, which might arrive, should be sent after him; and, accordingly, on the same morning he received the expected formal resignations of the lord Chancellor, and of earl Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary. All this took place only a few hours before the meeting of the House of Commons for the last time before the holidays; and Mr. Canning had given instructions that his new writ should be moved that evening. He presented these resignations to the king *en masse*, saying, "See here, Sire, what disables me from executing your majesty's will. Nothing is yet done which commits your majesty to any particular line of conduct; but I must crave permission to state to you, that if I am to go on in the formation of a new administration, my new writ must be moved for to night, for I cannot go on

through the recess without endeavouring to finish the business." His majesty gave him his hand to kiss, and Mr. Canning was minister.

Those resignations were speedily followed by others. The duke of Wellington ceased to be Master-general of the Ordnance, as well as Commander-in-chief; lord Melville, though agreeing with Mr. Canning on the Catholic question, resigned his office as first lord of the Admiralty, because he thought that it did not become him to act with such colleagues as Mr. Canning seemed prepared to associate with; the Admiralty Board, in fact, was dissolved: Mr. Wallace retired from the Mastership of the Mint; sir Charles Wetherell, from the office of Attorney-general, and sir J. Beckett, from that of Judge Advocate. The changes extended even to the household. The duke of Dorset resigned his charge as Master of the Horse. The duke of Montrose resigned his staff as lord Chamberlain, and his son, the marquis of Graham, as vice-Chamberlain; and the marquis of Londonderry ceased to be one of the lords of the bed-chamber. Lord Bexley retracted his resignation.

These changes came unexpectedly upon the country. It had contemplated the probable elevation of Mr. Canning, but it had not contemplated that elevation accompanied with the removal of so much of that high character and talent which it had been so long accustomed to admire and to trust. To support the new minister, in a situation which, beyond all doubt, was sufficiently perilous and embarrassing, his own adherents, and those of the Whigs who now saw a certain prospect of a treaty of union, trampled ordinary justice and com-

mon sense under foot ; and there are few more striking instances of the egregious absurdities into which the blindness and selfishness of mere party spirit will run, than the abuse, which on this occasion, was heaped upon the seceding ministers. Mr. Canning was represented as the intended victim of an ungenerous and unconstitutional cabal. The resigning ministers, it was said, had hoped to force the king into their own views, by leaving him helpless in consequence of their concerted resignations : that such a plot was an attack on the royal prerogative, which gave the king the uncontrolled nomination of his ministers ; that the cause, therefore, of Mr. Canning was identified with the cause of the constitution, and any disinclination to serve under him, by the sacrifice of a man's own principles, was held out as unanswerable proof that such a man was destitute of all soundness of understanding, and of all moral and political virtue. No small quantity of such trash was subsequently uttered even in the House of Commons ; and Mr. Canning himself acted unworthily, when he represented the conduct of his opponents as betraying a suspicious and extraordinary coincidence, while he was compelled to allow that, individually, they had all acted like men of honour. Assuredly, Mr. Canning, and the friends of Mr. Canning, who refused to give the public the use of their services, unless a person of their own way of thinking on the Catholic question were put at the head of the government, were the very last men who could be entitled to represent the appointment of a Catholic premier as a matter of too little moment to justi-

fy the retirement of the anti-catholic members of the cabinet. Their leader himself was prepared and determined to retire in the event of the appointment of an anti-catholic premier. Yet the latter event would have left the state of the ministry as to that question, precisely what it had been ; while the former introduced a vital change in regard to that question, by transferring to the friends of the Catholics all the influence to be derived from one of their number being the minister of the country. In some instances, no doubt, personal considerations, arising from want of confidence in Mr. Canning, seem to have been added to the general ground of principle ; but that general ground was sufficient to account for all that happened ; and men who voluntarily retire from the enjoyment of power which they are even entreated to retain, are entitled to some credit for sincerity of motive. Some of the retiring statesmen, indeed, lord Melville, for instance, and the marquis of Londonderry, held the same opinions on the Catholic question with Mr. Canning ; but their retirement came later : it did not take place till the cabinet had been abandoned by a large proportion of those who gave it real weight and efficiency ; and there was nothing inconsistent with any rule of upright public conduct, in refusing to adhere to a ministry in which such a blank had been created, and in which the filling up of that void must produce so radical a change. The charge of caballing to restrain the king in the constitutional exercise of his prerogative, and ungratefully flying in his face, because, in the exercise of that prerogative, he had placed a fellow-servant over their heads, was mere absurdity.



To select his ministers is the undoubted prerogative of the king; but it never was the prerogative of the Crown to compel a subject to fill a public office whether he would or not, and still less to compel him to fill it under the control of those in whom that subject reposes little official confidence, and from whom he differs in matters of public policy. On what principle could the king have said to Mr. Peel, "I charge you on your allegiance to serve under Mr. Canning," on which he might not at any time say to the House of Commons, "I charge you on your allegiance to vote the supplies, however you may distrust, and differ from my ministers." The supposition that the resignations of these ministers were the result of a preconcerted plan, because they happened to be almost simultaneous, was more absolutely ridiculous than any other. They could not formally decline to become part of a ministry with a Catholic head, until they were formally told that such a ministry was to be framed, and were requested to join it. Mr. Canning did not tell them this till the 10th of April; and even then he did not say explicitly that he was himself to be at the head of the government: their replies necessarily reached him in the course of the 11th and 12th. When Mr. Canning's adherents, therefore, enlarged upon this simultaneousness as proving a preconcerted scheme, and when Mr. Canning himself described it as an extraordinary coincidence, he and they just asserted this, that men were guilty of conspiracy because they answered letters of importance so soon as they received them. The uncontradicted declarations of the parties themselves in parliament make it impossible to

believe in the existence of any such scheme. With whatever difficulties Mr. Canning might find himself now surrounded—by whatever intrigues he might already have fore-armed, or might now endeavour to arm, himself against them—he could not justly say, that any one intrigue had been attempted against him.

It was fortunate for the new minister, that the recess of parliament left him leisure to look about for substitutes for the colleagues who had quitted him. He was not allowed to seek them all among his own friends: the Catholic question was still not to be made a cabinet question; the king had declared, at the very moment when he made Mr. Canning minister, that he himself was resolved to oppose any further concessions to the Papists. In this point of view, the nomination of a successor to lord Eldon was the most important feature in the new arrangements. Sir John Copley, the Master of the Rolls, whose speech against the Catholics in the late debate in the House of Commons had led to an almost personal altercation between him and Mr. Canning, was created lord Lyndhurst, and raised to the office of lord High Chancellor, his place in the Rolls court being supplied by the vice-chancellor, sir John Leach, and the vice-chancellor being succeeded by Mr. Hart. Mr. Sturges Bourne, and lord Dudley and Ward, both personal friends of the premier, were called to take the seals, the former of the Home, and the latter of the Foreign, department; the duke of Portland, a brother-in-law of Mr. Canning's wife, became lord Privy-Seal; Mr. Robinson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was called up to the House of

Peers, by the title of lord Goderich, and took the seals of the Colonial office, which lord Bathurst had resigned. The duke of Wellington was succeeded as Master-general of the Ordnance by the marquis of Anglesea; the office of Commander-in-chief remained unoccupied; the Board of Admiralty being dissolved, the office of lord High Admiral was revived, and bestowed upon the duke of Clarence, assisted by a council composed principally of those members of the former board who had not withdrawn from office. Mr. Plunkett was raised to the peerage, and created lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in place of lord Norbury, who had resigned; but that retirement was the result of old age and infirmity; and Mr. Plunkett's appointment would, in all probability, have taken place, although the cabinet had remained unbroken. Lord Manners expressed his determination to retire from the Chancellorship of Ireland, and that intention was carried into execution before the ensuing Michaelmas term. In Scotland, where there are but few offices dependent on political vicissitudes, no change took place.

But though offices were thus filled, no positive addition was made to the strength of the new ministry. This was sought and attained by a coalition with the Whigs, and some of the Radicals. It has already been mentioned, that the Whigs had for some time considered, or affected to consider, Mr. Canning as being, in a great measure, a member of their own body. Their sentiments, they said, coincided with his own principles, in kind, at least, in so far as foreign policy and commercial regulation were concerned, and they used to

represent him as inclined to go equally far with themselves in the application of these principles, if he were not trammelled, as they supposed him to be (though he affirmed the contrary), by his less daring colleagues. These colleagues he had now thrown off, and thus paved the way to a junction with the party whose support was become essential to his ministerial existence, and which was not inclined to let slip this opportunity of placing itself in some share of authority. It is true there remained many weighty questions, on which it seemed impossible for the coalescing parties to agree, unless one of them should sacrifice, for the enjoyment of power, all its public principles. Year after year the Whigs had pressed the necessity of parliamentary reform, describing it as a measure which was not merely expedient, but altogether essential to the safety of the country: Mr. Canning, on the other hand, was the bitter and irreconcilable enemy of this alleged reform in all its shapes. Religious freedom was a watch-word of the opposition, and the Test-act was in their judgment an intolerant burthen upon liberty of conscience; but that very act was one, to the repeal of which, Mr. Canning declared, he would never be brought to consent. To the opposition, any thing bearing the appearance of a restraint upon the press was an abomination which they could not tolerate, and all the vials of their wrath had been poured out against the ministers, who, in 1820, had imposed some check upon periodical publications. Of these ministers, Mr. Canning has not been least exposed to their obloquy, and these checks still existed. Were the Whigs to become enemies of reform, of toleration,

and of the press, or was Mr. Canning to become the reformer, the corporator, the "chartered libertine?"

During the remaining part of the session, some of these questions were propounded, and the issue shewed, that those newly enlisted on the side of the government were not disposed to endanger its stability, now that they formed part of it, by pressing their own views on the notice of parliament. But, unless there was a total sacrifice of principle on one side or the other, it was evident that the admission of the opposition to the cabinet would multiply all the evils of a divided government. Catholic emancipation was the only topic on which the members of the former cabinet had openly differed: the new cabinet was formed expressly on the principle that that difference should continue; and to it would be added, by an admixture of Whig members, all those other topics, which, for twenty years had furnished them with themes of invective, and sometimes of personal abuse against their new master, and the party to which he belonged. At bottom, however, their support of him rested on a very plain principle. If they differed from Mr. Canning in these points, so did they likewise differ from his colleagues who had resigned, while they were further separated from the latter on the question of Catholic emancipation.

They had thus one point of dissension less with the former than with the latter, and in a contest for power between the two parties, it was their interest to support that which approached nearest to their own. A negotiation was opened with lord Lansdowne, through lord Carlisle, who being connected by birth and marriage with the leading members of the Whig aristocracy, and by long habits of friendly intercourse with Mr. Canning, was in those respects, no less than by the moderation and respectability of his character, fitted to perform the office of a mediator. For some time, however, the Whigs exhibited a feigned, or a real reluctance, to take office. Whether it was that Mr. Canning, foreseeing the danger of such allies becoming masters, was reserved in his proposals, and not sufficiently liberal in his offers—or that the Whigs were unwilling to commit themselves, till the probable stability of the new minister had been put to some test,—the negotiations did not lead to the immediate introduction of any of them into the cabinet. They agreed, however, to give Mr. Canning their support: and, as a pledge and symbol of their coalition, offices of considerable emolument, though of little direct political influence, were conferred on some of their adherents. Mr. Scarlett was knighted, and named Attorney-general.

CHAP. IV.

Meeting of Parliament after the Recess—Mr. Peel explains in the House of Commons the Reasons of his Resignation—Statement of Mr. Canning—Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Brougham defend their Coalition with the Ministry—Explanations in the House of Lords by Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Westmorland; and Lord Melville, of the Reasons of their Resignations—Discussions in both Houses on the Formation of the New Ministry—Strong Hostility expressed towards it in the House of Lords—Speech of Earl Grey—Opinions of His Majesty on the Catholic Question—Motions on the State of Ireland withdrawn—Motion for the Repeal of the Test Acts withdrawn—Motion on the Chancellor's Jurisdiction in Bankruptcy—Motion regarding the Stamp Duty on Cheap Publications—The Marquis of Lansdowne made Secretary of State.

WHEN the parliament re-assembled on the 1st of May,* who so long had acted together in good and in evil report, and the public eagerness was at its height to learn something of the which had accomplished an union between parties and individuals causes, which had separated men whose contest had generally been

* When parliament met, after the recess, the new ministry was as follows:—

THE CABINET.

PEERS.

Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst	in place of Lord Eldon.
Lord President	Earl of Harrowby	
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Portland	the E. of Westmoreland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	Lord Bexley	
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ..	Viscount Dudley	Mr. Canning.
Secretary of State for the Colonies ..	{ Viscount Goderich (late) Mr. Robinson	Earl Bathurst.

COMMONERS.

Sec. of State for the Home Department..	Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne..	Mr. Peel.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson	
President of the Board of Control.....	Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn	
Secretary at War	Viscount Palmerston	
First Lord of the Treasury and Chan- cellor of the Exchequer	{ Rt. Hon. G. Canning....	{ Ld. Liverpool, and Mr. Robinson created Visc. Goderich.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord High Admiral	{ His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence}	{ Lord Melville and the other Lds. of the Adm.
Master-General of the Ordnance.....	Marquis of Anglesea	the Duke of Wellington.
Lord Chamberlain of the Household ..	Duke of Devonshire	Duke of Montrose.
Master of the Horse.....	Duke of Leeds.....	Duke of Dorset.
Chief Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland..	Hon. W. Lamb	Mr. Goulburn.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Master of the Rolls	Sir John Leach	{ Sir John Copley created Lord Lyndhurst.
Vice-Chancellor.....	Sir Anthony Hart	Sir John Leach.
Attorney General	Sir James Scarlett	Sir Charles Wetherill.
Solicitor General	Sir H. Pindell	

a war *ad internecionem*. The benches of the House of Commons displayed a juxta position of members which St. Stephen's chapel had not witnessed for twenty years, and which, if it had been predicted six weeks before, would have excited only laughter. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham, sir Francis Burdett and sir Robert Wilson, were ranged on the ministerial side of the House, and were ranged there in support of Mr. Canning.

On the motion that a new writ should issue for the borough of Ashburton for the election of a member in place of Mr. S. Bourn, who had accepted, since the adjournment of the House, the office of one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, Mr. Peel said, that, as the motion was immediately connected with the succession to that office which he had recently held, he trusted the House would allow him the opportunity of explaining the grounds on which he had retired from the situation of Secretary of State. In the prospect of this opportunity he had abstained from resorting to any other mode of explaining the motives by which his conduct had been guided. During the three weeks which had elapsed since his resignation, his silence had been made the subject of many doubts and of much misconstruction; he had submitted to them in the prospect of vindicating his character before that House. He said—*vindicate*, for he could not conceive that a public man embarked in the public service, was entitled, on light or trivial grounds, to withdraw his assistance from the servants of the crown whose confidence he had previously obtained. The grounds, on which he had retired from

office, were simply these. For eighteen years, from the first moment of his public life, whether in office or out of office, he had constantly offered an uncompromising, but he trusted a temperate, fair, and constitutional resistance to the extension of political privileges to the Roman Catholics. His opposition was founded on principle. He thought that the continuance of those bars, which excluded the Catholics from the acquisition of political power, was necessary for the maintenance of the constitution, and the safety of the established church. Therefore it was, that he opposed their removal: and cherishing at this moment the same opinions he had always done, and having taken the active and prominent part in support of these opinions which he had always done, as a minister of the crown, he did not think that he could, consistently with his honour as a public man, agree to an arrangement, which would, he knew, be beneficial to himself, but which would, likewise, if he retained office, materially forward the success of a question, to which he could never agree, and to which he had always offered, and always must offer, the most open and decided resistance. Therefore he determined to retire from the public service, if Mr. Canning should be placed at the head of the Treasury. If his opinion on that question had been changed, he would have felt himself bound by a sense of public duty to have accepted office under his right honourable friend's administration, and to have kept himself free from even the most distant suspicion of being actuated by private or personal feelings. But, as his opinion remained unchanged, as the duke

of York was no more, and the voice of lord Liverpool was silent, he conceived he had done right in acting upon his conscientious belief, that the contemplated changes would strengthen a vital public question which he had always opposed, and that in these changes, therefore, he ought not to concur. He gave up office, because he could not hold it in connection with any administration likely to forward the claims of the Catholics. Was it probable, then, that the appointment of Mr. Canning would have this effect? He assuredly thought that it would. Looking to his consistency and sincerity, and judging of him as he would wish to be judged himself, he believed that it would be his duty, as he believed it was his intention, to press the claims of the Papists, if not immediately, at least at no remote period. It was not merely that his right hon. friend differed from him in opinion on this question; but it was that the change in the administration would have occasioned the transfer of all that influence which belonged (and most properly belonged) to the office of prime minister, to the hands of one who would use it for the purpose of forwarding an object which he had always opposed. Moreover, it was not merely a transfer of that influence from one ordinary man to another ordinary man, but a transfer from the most able opponent of the Catholic claims to their most able and eloquent advocate. He saw, that, after such a transfer had been made, the government could not, in reference to the Catholic question, be conducted on the principles which had guided it under lord Liverpool's administration; and, as he could not consent that these principles should be changed, he

had withdrawn himself from it. During the whole period, from 1822 down to the present session, on every occasion when a proposition for making concessions to the Catholics had been brought forward, Mr. Canning had given it his most decided and powerful support. He had not only supported that question when brought forward by others, but he had himself originated motions for conceding a portion of the Catholic claims, which involved the whole of the principle. In 1822, he had introduced a bill to enable Catholic peers to sit in the House of Lords, which, after passing the Commons, had been lost elsewhere. In introducing it he used these words: "I solemnly declare to the House that I would not have brought this question forward, had I not felt assured that the reparation which I ask for the Catholic Peers is in the name of policy as expedient, as, in the name of humanity it is charitable, and in the name of God, just!" If then, said Mr. Peel, it were in the name of policy expedient, if in the name of humanity it were charitable, but, above all, if in the name of God, it were just, I must believe, confident as I am in Mr. Canning's sincerity, that he will again introduce that motion; and what alternative would remain to me if I continued in office? Mr. Canning, on that occasion, declared that he anticipated (as I certainly anticipated), that the partial success of the Popish peers, if completed elsewhere, would lead to the concession of all the claims set up by the general body of the Roman Catholics. Now, I feel no desire to acquiesce in, or to be a party in directing, an attack upon principles, which I have hitherto

been strenuously defending. It is not in my power, with a due regard to public character, to consent to the introduction of even any partial concession, because it is favoured by the ministers of the Crown, and invested with all their influence and authority; and still less can I agree to any general and extensive concession. What, then, would have been my situation? It would have been, in fact, neither more nor less than this—that I would have held my office on sufferance. I might have been called on in a week or a month to retire—and that, too, at a period infinitely more inconvenient than at present for the formation of the ministry. Could I, after the declarations of my right honourable friend, coupled with his uniform conduct, entertain a doubt of the course which, in my opinion, he is pledged to take as a man and a minister?

Mr. Peel very happily illustrated his own conduct in withdrawing from office under these circumstances by the example of Mr. Canning himself upon a similar occasion; when he refused to become part of a cabinet, the head of which was not pledged to the Catholic question. In May, 1812, when Mr. Stuart Wortley, now lord Wharncliffe, moved an address to the prince regent, praying him to take measures for forming a strong and efficient administration, it being understood that the Catholic question was to be left open among its members, Mr. Canning made use of the following language:—"I have been asked whether, supposing I had accepted the offer that was made to me, I should not have felt myself at perfect liberty to act as my own opinions should dictate upon the great question which constitutes the

main bar of separation? I reply, that, as a minister, I know I should have been at liberty. I do not mean to assert, that, if I had joined the present administration to fight against my own principles, under the banners of the noble lord, I should not have had the power of making my solitary speech, and of giving my solitary vote, in support of opinions I had previously maintained. I will not even say that there may not be honourable minds who would be satisfied with such a distinction; and it may be my misfortune or my fault, that mine is not a mind of that construction. If when out of office I have lent to any cause that I deemed just my influence and my authority, I never can consent to accept office under the condition, that I shall instantly divest myself of that influence and authority which ought still to be my companions, and to leave them on one great and vital question in open and wilful abeyance. Personal objections to the noble lord I declare I have none; I am actuated by no feeling of rivalry; and, with the exception of this particular question, I could have no earthly hesitation either in acting with or under him; but I cannot allow that the predominance of his opinion shall stifle mine. I cannot enter the cabinet, pretending not to know that the influence of the noble lord will be such as to paralyze all my feeble efforts there." If, then, he (Mr. Peel) had accepted office, he would have accepted it with the notice that these were Mr. Canning's own views of what the duty of a minister invested with office was; and, above all, he would have accepted office in opposition to the example of Mr. Canning himself—an example which he honoured, because he

thought it one which ought to be set by every public man placed in the situation in which his right hon. friend stood. In the same speech to which he had before referred, Mr. Canning proceeded to notice the variety of opinions which prevailed in the cabinet on the great question alluded to, and said that if he had "joined this *hortus siccus* of dissent, as Mr. Burke once termed it, we should have formed as beautiful a variety as was ever assembled in so small a collection. But, amidst such unprecedented differences, on which side is the influence and authority of government enlisted? That is the main question; this man may hold a blue opinion, another a white, a third a green, a fourth a yellow, and a fifth a red, but with which of these shades does the sentiment of government most nearly accord? Undoubtedly this point will be decided by the individual, who, holding the principal office, pre-eminently enjoys the confidence of the occupant of the throne; and the additional weight he adds to the scale must overbalance the remainder. I could not, therefore, feel that I entered the cabinet with honour if I consented to give them a mere barren solitary vote." Every word to which Mr. Canning had, on that occasion, given such eloquent and emphatic utterance was now equally applicable, Mr. Peel said, to himself. Nay, his own case was a much stronger one. It had this peculiarity, that, for nearly twelve years, he had held offices in the ministry which mixed him up with every Irish question, and the relation in which he was thus placed to the prime minister constituted a new and insuperable difficulty to his continuing a member of

administration. Now, when he had retired into the ranks of private life, he could fairly acknowledge that his position, as the only responsible minister of the Crown in that House who resisted the demands of the Catholics, had been surrounded with embarrassments, in which a minister of the Crown ought not to be placed, and from which it was expedient that he should free himself as speedily as possible. When he found himself, in 1825, left in a minority on three questions intimately connected with Ireland—namely, the great Catholic question, the measure for the alteration of the elective franchise, and that for the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy (which latter he looked upon as something very like the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland), he told the noble earl then at the head of the government, that, although it would be very painful to his feelings to separate from the friends with whom he agreed on all points except those with respect to which he had been in a minority, yet he felt the situation in which he was placed one of such difficulty that he was most anxious to be relieved from it. Lord Liverpool told him, that his (Mr. Peel's) retirement from the administration would also determine his resignation of office; that he considered it of so much importance that the office of Home Secretary should be filled by a person whose opinions were in accordance with those of prime minister, that, if he retired, that step would determine his (lord Liverpool's) resignation. The representations of the noble lord induced him to waive his intention, and to consent to remain in office until the sense of a new House of Commons

should be expressed upon the Catholic question. When he last addressed the House on that subject, on the occasion of the motion of the honourable baronet, the member for Westminster, he did so under the impression that he would be in a minority; and, in that event, he should have felt it his duty to withdraw from the public service. When he first accepted office, he accepted it under a prime minister between whom and himself there was not the shadow of a difference of opinion; but when his right hon. friend, from whom he had the misfortune to differ on this important question, was appointed to the situation of premier, he found it utterly impossible to retain his situation. The relation between the office of Home Secretary and that of prime minister was very peculiar, not only with respect to Irish affairs, but also as to other matters. The prime minister had the disposal of all the patronage of the crown, but the Home Secretary was the person who was legally and constitutionally responsible for it. Every presentation in the church, every political office bestowed by the prime minister, must bear the signature of the Home Secretary. This being the case, it was a matter of great importance that the two offices should not be held by persons entertaining opposite opinions,—that the individual charged with the domestic government of the country should not differ from the prime minister upon the most important of all domestic questions. When, therefore, his right hon. friend was appointed prime minister, he had only one of two courses to pursue—either to withdraw from office at once, or to continue in the administration and come in painful

collision with his friend (a circumstance which he should sincerely deprecate), until at length he retired from office upon some single, isolated, individual appointment, which the country would never understand, or admit, as a valid reason for withdrawing. These, then, were the public grounds on which he had proceeded. Taking the view which he did of the Catholic question, charged as he was by his office with the domestic administration of the empire, and therefore necessarily mixed up, as he must be, with every Irish question, he felt that he could not with propriety retain his office, he being the single minister in the House responsible for the administration of the laws in Ireland, opposed by all his colleagues, and seeing them, as certainly they had a perfect right to do, if they thought proper, actively concerting with his political opponents.

“The only question that remains,” continued Mr. Peel, “is, whether, having come to the resolution of retiring, I carried that resolution into effect with perfect good faith, and in a manner consistent with the respect due to the monarch who had honoured me. I would much more deeply lament the possibility of its being thought that I had violated the one or the other, than that I had taken the resolution itself upon insufficient grounds. The course which I pursued was this. The very first person, to whom I stated my inability to acquiesce in the appointment of my right hon. friend as prime minister, was my right hon. friend himself. I did not then know the intention of any other member of the administration. I acted on my own opinion with respect to my own situation; from the first moment the subject

was mentioned to me, I sought for no reservation. I did not say, "I will postpone giving an answer, until you make me a formal offer." On the first occasion of the subject being mentioned, which was on the 29th of March, I stated to him, without reserve, my opinion with respect to the particular situation in which I was placed, and informed him, that my sense of duty would dictate my retirement from office, in the event of his majesty selecting him as the head of the administration. I made that communication without the slightest interruption of the good understanding which has always existed between us up to the present moment. I accompanied the communication with an assurance, that I was perfectly satisfied with the situation which I held—that I wished for no advancement, no change; that, if an arrangement could be made for placing at the head of the government an individual of sufficient weight, professing the same principles which had governed the policy of the earl of Liverpool, I would willingly act under my right hon. friend, and see him possess all the influence in the cabinet to which his talents entitled him. In retiring from office, I had no concert or advising with others. By the command of his majesty I communicated to one of my colleagues the course which I intended to pursue; but I did not even inquire of that individual, nor did I know how he himself meant to act. With the lord Chancellor I had no communication; I never opened my lips to him on the subject, till the day on which Mr. Canning was ordered by his majesty to reconstitute the administration. I did not know his lordship's intentions, and he was unacquainted with

mine. The charge which has been so industriously propagated against the late ministers, of having acted in concert—of having caballed—of having wished to dictate to their sovereign—is the very reverse of the truth. There might be the appearance of concert, because in fact there was no concert; if they had been base enough so to plot against the king, they would probably have been cunning enough not to have allowed him to know it. But whilst I avow that I did not act in concert with those of my late colleagues, who, like myself, have retired from office, I must repel the painful accusation which has been industriously preferred against me, that I look upon them in a different light from that of esteem, respect, and admiration, in which I formerly viewed them, and that I wish my case to be considered as separated from theirs. It was true I did not act in concert with them, but it is equally true that I am prepared, if necessary, to defend them against the charge of having acted as a cabal. I hesitate not to say, that the course which has been pursued by each of those individuals is not only perfectly justifiable, but, with their impressions and views of public service, is one which ought to be held up as a great and splendid example to all public men. When one thinks of the manner in which the lord Chancellor has been treated, and that other illustrious individual, too, whose name is impressed on the brightest annals of the country, whose memory will not be more enduring for his military exploits, than for the simplicity and integrity of his character, and the habitual deference and respect which he bore to the kingly office, and, above all, to the present sovereign;

when one thinks of the accusations, which, for the purpose of effecting some object or another, have been made against those great men, the ingratitude and injustice of the proceeding are so revolting, that it is scarcely possible to speak of it with common patience.

"Such," he said in conclusion, "are the grounds on which I resolved to resign my office, and such was the mode in which I carried that resolution into effect. A separation from my right hon. friend, with whom I have acted so cordially on every point but one, is to me a source of deep regret, mitigated, however, in some degree by the recollection that I have done every thing becoming my character to prevent it. I retire from the service of my sovereign without any personal regret, except upon one point—namely, that I can no longer avail myself of those opportunities which office afforded of introducing a system of improvement into the existing laws. To effect that object is the chief desire of my life; and I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that, during the five years I have held the office of Home Secretary, every institution coming under my immediate cognisance has been subjected to such reforms as were considered advantageous and useful. I have likewise the satisfaction of recollecting, that every law which I found on the Statute-book at my entrance into office, imposing extraordinary restrictions on the liberties of the subject, has been either modified, or altogether repealed. I may be a Tory, and an illiberal, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that such has been my conduct. Tory as I am, also, it is gratifying to me to reflect, that no law stands on the Statute-

book in connexion with my name, which has not for its object the mitigation of the severity of the criminal law, and the prevention of any abuse in the administration of justice. It shall always be my object to maintain the ancient institutions of the country, with a natural prepossession in favour of the moral support which is uniformly derived from long experience and ancient associations, but never allowing these prepossessions to prevent me from entering into the candid examination of any alleged abuse, with the view of applying a gradual and temperate remedy. On these principles I have proceeded in attempting to ameliorate the criminal law; I am proud to reflect that, by so doing, I have gained the confidence of the country, and the continuance of that confidence is the chief reward I hope or desire for any exertions which I may be able to make."

Nothing could be more triumphant than this honest and manly exposition. Defence it was none; there was nothing to defend. The independence, the ingenuousness, the sound-hearted principle which pervaded it, produced in the House but one deep sentiment of admiration and respect. Mr. Dawson, late Under Secretary for the Home Department, who had gone out of office along with his principal, was much less dignified, and therefore much less impressive; he allowed himself to get into a passion, and thus exposed himself to the taunts of Mr. Brougham. He insisted that the new minister was bound to declare immediately, what he intended to do with the Catholic question. He was bound moreover to bring it forward without delay, for it would be an insult to

Ireland, if she should find that even with a ministry composed of her friends almost entirely, at least in a far greater proportion than it was understood his majesty had desired, emancipation was still not to be made a cabinet measure. The support of the opposition had been purchased solely by the prospect of that question being carried, and, if it were now put in abeyance, they had made themselves parties to one of the basest coalitions that political experience could enumerate.

Mr. Canning began his explanations by saying, that, throughout a continued intercourse with Mr. Peel, he had uniformly found his conduct distinguished by the same just feeling and high principle which were so strongly portrayed in the speech he had just delivered. "He has behaved throughout with manliness and candour. I can unfeignedly declare that I do not know a greater calamity than that the country should, at this moment, be deprived of his services; not only in the office, the duties of which he discharged with so much ability, and such signal advantage to the public, but in the general councils of the government. We shall, nevertheless, I hope, though deprived at this moment of his aid in the administration, have the benefit of it, in his place in the general legislative business of the kingdom, as a member of parliament. From the beginning of the discussions on the Catholic claims, I felt that our separation was inevitable, and could not be remote: would to God I could now persuade myself, that his retirement will be for only a short period. If the necessity, which made the resignation of one of us inevitable, had been left in my own hands,

VOL. LXIX.

my decision would have been in favour of my own resignation, rather than have permitted his." Mr. Canning continued, that the House would be greatly mistaken, if they believed his own situation to be one of gratified ambition. True it was—and why should he deny it?—he had been called on by the king for his advice, or rather he ought to say, for his opinion, on the occasion alluded to. He did then give his counsel to the king, that his majesty ought, under the circumstances in which he found himself placed, to frame a government united in opposition to the Catholic question. The advice he had so given the king was not what he should have wished to offer, were he allowed to be guided altogether by his own opinion; it was counsel, which, in fact, necessarily involved his own retirement from office. That result he did not conceal, but, at the same time, laid his resignation at the feet of his Sovereign, with much more confidence respecting his future position, apart from the government, than any which he knew he could occupy subsequently, with the question differently settled. When he had thus presumed to give his majesty a solicited opinion, and offered to retire, lest he should be deemed any obstacle to future arrangements, it was not for him to recommend to his majesty the individuals who were to form a government opposed to his own opinion. Therefore all that remained for him was, to ask leave to retire, and make way, so far as he was concerned, for its formation. In delivering this opinion, he did not conceal from the king, that the difficulties would be great in forming an exclusive cabinet upon that

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and of the press, or was Mr. Canning to become the reformer, the corporator, the "chartered libertine?"

During the remaining part of the session, some of these questions were propounded, and the issue shewed, that those newly enlisted on the side of the government were not disposed to endanger its stability, now that they formed part of it, by pressing their own views on the notice of parliament. But, unless there was a total sacrifice of principle on one side or the other, it was evident that the admission of the opposition to the cabinet would multiply all the evils of a divided government. Catholic emancipation was the only topic on which the members of the former cabinet had openly differed: the new cabinet was formed expressly on the principle that that difference should continue; and to it would be added, by an admixture of Whig members, all those other topics, which, for twenty years had furnished them with themes of invective, and sometimes of personal abuse against their new master, and the party to which he belonged. At bottom, however, their support of him rested on a very plain principle. If they differed from Mr. Canning in these points, so did they likewise differ from his colleagues who had resigned, while they were further separated from the latter on the question of Catholic emancipation.

They had thus one point of dissension less with the former than with the latter, and in a contest for power between the two parties, it was their interest to support that which approached nearest to their own. A negotiation was opened with lord Lansdowne, through lord Carlisle, who being connected by birth and marriage with the leading members of the Whig aristocracy, and by long habits of friendly intercourse with Mr. Canning, was in those respects, no less than by the moderation and respectability of his character, fitted to perform the office of a mediator. For some time, however, the Whigs exhibited a feigned, or a real reluctance, to take office. Whether it was that Mr. Canning, foreseeing the danger of such allies becoming masters, was reserved in his proposals, and not sufficiently liberal in his offers—or that the Whigs were unwilling to commit themselves, till the probable stability of the new minister had been put to some test,—the negotiations did not lead to the immediate introduction of any of them into the cabinet. They agreed, however, to give Mr. Canning their support: and, as a pledge and symbol of their coalition, offices of considerable emolument, though of little direct political influence, were conferred on some of their adherents. Mr. Scarlett was knighted, and named Attorney-general.

it his fault that he received in the closet of his Sovereign, the resignation of six Protestant members of the late cabinet?—not by concert or pre-arrangement, as his

* In judging of the correctness of this statement, it will be necessary to keep the following facts and dates in view. Mr. Peel's resolution to resign was communicated, on the 29th of March, to Mr. Canning, who endeavoured in vain to dissuade him from it. On the 10th of April, Mr. Canning, having been commanded by the king to form a ministry, in which the preponderating influence should be against the Catholics, wrote to the duke of Wellington, requesting him to continue his services in the new cabinet. That led to a correspondence between his grace and Mr. Canning, on the 10th and 11th of April, which informed the latter that the duke of Wellington would not serve under him. On the evening of the 10th of April, a meeting seems to have taken place, at which, at least, lord Eldon, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Peel, were present; and, at that meeting, lord Eldon announced his determination to resign. Mr. Canning, however, alleged, that he did not understand his resolution to have been finally and irrevocably made. On the 11th of April, lord Bathurst and lord Westmoreland determined to resign. Mr. Canning received the formal resignations of Mr. Peel and of lord Westmoreland on the 11th of April: those of the duke of Wellington and of lord Bexley (who, having, from motives, founded in mistake, offered his resignation, afterwards retracted it) were received by him on the following morning, about half-past ten. Mr. Canning had left the Foreign-office on that forenoon, before the resignations of lord Eldon and lord Bathurst arrived; but he gave directions that they should be sent after him, in case of their arrival. They were forwarded to him to St. James's. Mr. Canning, therefore, must have repaired to his majesty, with a full knowledge, that he could not form a government composed of the leading members of the former ministry. In no sense of the word, could the epithet "unexpected" be by him applied to the resignations, with reference to Thursday, the 12th of April.

right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) had declared, and he (Mr. Canning) believed, but by a coincident movement. There were indeed only five resignations sent into his majesty at the time to which he alluded, for lord Melville's was not tendered till the following day; but still the fact was this—that, when he was charged with bringing in an undue proportion of members of the cabinet favourable to the Catholic question, it was forgotten, that the Protestant half of the cabinet had voluntarily thought proper to resign. By this coincident movement he was placed in quite a new situation. Within twenty-four hours, five of the anti-catholic members of the late cabinet, upon whose support he had firmly reckoned, had resigned. Was it after that act of his late colleagues, that any honourable members, acquainted, too, with what had occurred, could fairly impute to him a wilful non-execution of the orders of his Sovereign? But did his conduct end there? It was about the middle of Thursday, and two hours before the meeting of that House, when he had given directions for moving the new writ for himself, that he had received these unexpected resignations; and in consequence, he repaired to the king with them in his hand, and said, "Sire, here see what disables me from executing your majesty's will. It is quite open for you still to take a new course of policy respecting the formation of your government; nothing has been yet done which commits your majesty to any particular line of conduct; but I must fairly crave permission to state to you, that, if I am to go on in the formation of a new administration, my new writ must be moved for this night, for I can-

not move on through the recess without endeavouring to finish the business." I will not presume to repeat the words which the king was graciously pleased to address to me on that occasion: suffice it to say, his majesty gave me his hand to kiss, and confirmed me in the office to which I had been named.

In giving this explanation, he had, he hoped, carefully abstained from making any severe observation, save to place the real facts that had occurred in their true order, and to show how he had been brought into the situation which he now filled. He knew not in what way he had sinned against his colleagues, so as to have provoked their late refusal to act with him. He was utterly at a loss to know how he had excited their angry feelings against him. On every subject which he could call to mind, whether of foreign or domestic policy, this one unhappy question excepted, he had received apparently their most cordial support. Was it, then, the Catholic question which had banished them from his side? No: for that question still stood exactly as it had done in 1812, exactly as he himself had described it on repeated occasions in the successive years which had followed, in the debate upon the state of Ireland in 1825, in the debate in the same year upon the Catholic claims, when he had used these words:—"I declare that, in office as well as out, I am at perfect liberty to moot this question whenever a sense of duty impels me to do so. Whether I shall do so while in office, whether I should do so if out of office, and whether, in either case, the fit time for doing so may appear to be come, are points

which I reserve for the decision of my unfettered judgment." On that footing the question, so far as he was concerned, still remained—it was on exactly the same footing as it had been in the years during which his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) had acted as his colleague. It was under such circumstances, that he did not shrink from, but willingly accepted, the support of other gentlemen, notwithstanding the opprobrium which was attempted to be cast upon him for receiving such assistance. In fact, the very proposition on which Mr. Peel justified his retirement, justified likewise the support which the new ministry was receiving from the former opposition. It was this:—"How can it be possible, when I have been advanced to the high situation which I now fill, that without any active promotion on my part, and in the absence of any direct personal effort of mine, the Catholic question can fail to advance, and make a moral approach to its consummation, even without my incurring any official responsibility in assisting such a result." He could not, he frankly avowed, deny the general truth of this observation; and, in the admission of that (as he believed) identical fact, would be found the complete and obvious answer to all taunts at the support which the present government were now receiving from the gentlemen of the opposition. Why had these gentlemen supported him? because they saw in the aspect of the present state of things exactly the same tendency which his right hon. friend had seen towards the moral advancement of that great question, namely, that, without his official interference, indeed with his perfect inaction,

they beheld a considerable prospect of improvement in a question for which they felt a common interest. If so, it was a good reason why he should have their support, and equally so for his right hon. friend to oppose him ; but it was a little too much to say, that the reason was good at one side and bad at the other, while both parties concurred in anticipating the same result.

To the questions again which had been put regarding what he now intended to do with this great, but unfortunate, question, he would plainly speak out his intentions. It was only to the good sense and good feeling of the people of both countries that he looked for its progress ; and that progress would be retarded by any attempt to provoke opinion among one class or to stifle it with the opposite, at the risk of a convulsion in one or the other part of the United Kingdom. He was not prepared to precipitate convulsion in either ; therefore he would not raise hopes which might be marred, or hold out too sanguine expectations without a moral prospect of their being realized. Much as he valued carrying emancipation for the tranquillity of Ireland (and he estimated it at a very high rate), he would not provoke, even for that purpose, the sort of passive resistance which might, he feared, be aroused in this country. Against that feeling he was not prepared to run. Neither did he therefore despair.—If the parties comported themselves calmly, and refrained from that factious conduct which was likely to provoke an active resistance, he was persuaded that the mind of the people of England, or of such portion of them as were hostile to that question, would be

gradually brought to take a more rational view of the subject ; and the well-thinking part of them, who, with mistaken, though conscientious, feelings, entertained strong prejudices of a particular kind, would look back with surprise on the apprehensions which they had previously harboured, and concur in the justice and reasonableness of a course of policy which they had previously rejected. With these sentiments, he was prepared to say, that he would not prematurely stir up the feelings of the people of England for a theoretic though essential good. He expected the dawn of a better day, but he would not precipitate its appearance ; he would not, for the sake of freedom of conscience, force the conscience of others. He would not press this question sternly upon the feelings of Englishmen. If he were asked, whether he thought their prejudices on this question had slept, he would say that he believed it to be a sleep from which, if prematurely aroused, they might be awakened with gigantic strength.

Mr. Canning concluded with saying : “ I sit where I now do by no seeking of my own. I proposed at first my own exclusion—it was not accepted ; then conditions were offered to me, which I refused, because they were accompanied by an admission of my own disqualification, to which, if I had submitted I should have been for ever degraded. In the year 1822 I was appointed to an office fraught with wealth, honour, and ambition. From that office I was called, not only not on my own seeking, but contrary to my own wish, and I made a sacrifice—a sacrifice, be it remembered, of no inconsiderable nature to a poor man ; and the offer

of a share in the administration was made to me, so help me God, without any stipulation. But if that offer had been made—as it ought to have been, if I was to be ousted now—if that offer had been made with this condition, that, if the highest place in the administration should become vacant, the opinions which I held on the Catholic question were to be a bar to my succeeding to it, I would have turned the offer back with the disdain with which I turned back that of serving under a Protestant (using the term Protestant in the familiar manner in which we are accustomed to use it) premier as the badge of my helotism, and the condition of my place.”

The only parties, who had still to explain and justify their conduct, were those members of the opposition who had quitted their former station, and were now settled beside the new ministry. This duty was discharged by sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Brougham. The former rested his justification principally on the plain and intelligible ground, that the present ministry held out a better prospect of success to the Catholic question than could be looked for under the government of the men who were likely to acquire power if Mr. Canning was ousted. He was bound to say, that, on the statement of Mr. Peel, the conduct of those who had seceded did not seem to be liable to any just reproach; but yet it was impossible for him not to rejoice that they had been compelled to act as they had done. The very same feelings which had induced Mr. Peel to withdraw his assistance from his majesty's government, as soon as he saw that the Catholic question was likely to be deter-

mined in a manner, in his opinion, contrary to the interests of the state, left him (sir Francis Burdett), whose views upon that particular measure were directly opposite to those of the right hon. gentleman, no choice but to give that government every support and assistance in his power. He had looked at the present opportunity as the only practical one which had arisen during his political life, for advocating, and advancing that question, upon the fortunate issue of which, he conceived the prosperity, and probably the safety, of this country depend. The motives, upon which the right hon. gentleman had withdrawn, were honourable to him in the highest degree; but still it was a benefit, and a most important benefit, to the country, that he had been compelled to withdraw. Whether from his own impressions, or following the example of the right hon. gentleman, he felt that he should be abandoning his duty, if he did not throw all his weight into the scale of the present arrangement. He was a practical man, or, at least, wished to be so. If he could not at once obtain all that he desired, or thought he was entitled to, he would not therefore reject what was within his power. He conceived that he had done no more than give his support to the Crown in the exercise of its undoubted prerogative, and in a case where he had no doubt that the prerogative was employed for the public welfare. Feeling it to be impossible that the choice which had been made could leave an alternative from the present course of policy any thing short of a *sine qua non*, he rejoiced in that withdrawal, which removed a stumbling-block out of the way of change,

whenever the country should come to be operated upon—as he had no doubt it would speedily be operated upon—by sentiments of sound policy, justice, and liberality.

Mr. Brougham maintained, on more general grounds, that he, and those who like him, had joined in supporting the present ministry, were acting most consistently as well as disinterestedly. Before they could justly be accused of having formed an unnatural alliance, it must be assumed, contrary to the notorious fact, that they had been opposed to the opinions advanced by government since the death of Lord Castlereagh, as to our foreign policy; that they had been zealous and illiberal impugners of that policy which had been introduced into the mercantile affairs of the country by the President of the Board of Trade; that they had been at war with the government, or the chief members of it, on the policy which was most fitting to preserve in content and tranquillity the sister kingdom of Ireland. Let the House consider what had been their conduct towards ministers in respect of the policy of Europe, or the new States of South America, or our agricultural interests at home. Were there no questions on which he and his friends differed from Mr. Canning, less than that gentleman differed from his own colleagues? Had they not seen one Secretary of State directly opposed to the speeches and votes of another Secretary of State? Had they not heard from the late Home Secretary himself, that things were on such a footing in the cabinet, that he himself had the intention of retiring a year or two ago? He would speak with unabated respect of those lords and

gentlemen who had resigned; and as to the speech of the late Home Secretary, though he was not accused of being too ready to pay his court to any individual, justice exacted from him his warmest praise. As a minister, that right hon. gentleman had shown himself to be above all exception; in his resignation he had placed himself above any suspicion which could be suggested by the utmost ingenuity of malice, were it possible for any one to be his enemy; and it was not among the least of the evils belonging to the Catholic question, that it had deprived the government and the country of the services of such a man. As to the Catholic question itself, if pursued prudently, discreetly, practically, with a full wariness of all the difficulties standing in the way, and accumulating round their steps as they arrived nearer the desired goal, there was greater reason to hope now than ever. But honestly wishing well to Catholic and to Protestant Ireland, he must hold that man to be an enemy to the advocates of the Catholics, both in and out of the House, who would attempt to push the question forward at this critical moment. Let them not do that which would give most pleasure to their bitter enemies. "For myself," said Mr. Brougham, "I have quitted a situation eminent beyond my hopes or merits on the opposite benches, where I was surrounded, I might almost say, followed, from the respect shewn to my humble abilities—by one of the largest, one of the most honourable, and, I can add, from being privy to their councils, one of the most disinterested oppositions ever known in this House—an opposition consisting of men who do

what they sincerely think best for their country, though in doing so they should feel sure that they were helping to confirm their adversaries in office. I have quitted that station, enough to satisfy the ambition of the proudest man, under arrangements which made my own acceptance of office impossible: my opinions on foreign and domestic policy have led me to take this step, with the sincere desire of furnishing a useful assistance to the liberal sentiments of the right hon. gentleman, including in the particular objects of this change, the Irish question which is likely to be furthered by it.—Not that I am for giving it that prominent situation in the public councils which is required by some; but I wished that it should derive every possible advantage from the junction of the two parties which have divided the House and the country, but are now united, in a cordial, hearty, and uniform, support of such measures as should be deemed best for the country. My acceptance of office would, I found, have had the effect of preventing that junction, and therefore I voluntarily, and without any suggestions being made to me on the occasion, resigned all claims of my own which could be held to stand in the way—acting in this, as I trust I shall do at all times, upon the conviction, that the character of a public man belongs to his country.”

The House of Lords met on the 2nd of May; and, in that branch of the legislature, the explanations to be given were much more numerous than in the House of Commons. All the seceding ministers were peers, excepting Mr. Peel. Lord Eldon said, that, in regard to the accusation of

having engaged in an unconstitutional attempt to dictate to the sovereign who should be his ministers, he must tell those who dared to make it, be they who they might, that it was a base and scandalous falsehood. On the other hand he would say, that, for the sake of that sovereign whom he had served so long, in dutiful attention to him and to his father, he had never disguised his opinion upon any subject submitted to him for his consideration. He spoke in the presence of those who knew the fact, that, for years back, he had thought it his duty to consider whether he ought not to quit his office. He had retained it, because he was urged and desired to retain it; and, when the late change took place, the question which he had to decide, in relation to himself, was, not whether he should adopt a resolution to resign, but whether he should dismiss that intention which he had expressed for years. Could he be expected to change this intention in the circumstances which had occurred? He might be right or he might be wrong in his opinion on the Catholic question, and for the present he would suppose himself in the wrong; yet he thought the question itself was one of such importance that its consideration ought not to be postponed any longer. His opinion was, and always had been, that, if the Catholic claims were carried, the religious liberties of the country were at an end, and that, with its religious liberties, would perish its civil freedom. Holding these opinions, it was impossible for him to give into what must be the views of the new minister, as to granting the Catholic claims, whether these views were to be carried into immediate ex-

caution, or were to be suspended merely for the purpose of better securing their success. Could he honestly remain in office under an administration formed on principles so hostile to his own? He could not allow that the new administration had been formed upon the same principles with that of lord Liverpool. That noble lord had been as zealous, honest, and candid an opponent of the Catholic claims, as he gave full credit to the present prime minister for being a zealous, honest, and candid supporter of them. As to the mode of his resignation, he had been accused of concerting it with another person (Mr. Peel). Now that other person, for whom, however, he entertained the greatest regard and esteem, knew nothing at all about his sending in his resignation; and he believed the same to be the case with every one of the ministers who had retired. The communications made by them were made without any concert with him. There was no censure too harsh for the man who should presume to dictate to the sovereign the choice of his ministers; but, at the same time, if any man were asked by his majesty for his advice on the subject, no censure could be too harsh for him; if he refused to give the sovereign his sincere and honest opinion, whether the ministers whom he chose would be able to serve him usefully.

Of all the resignations, none had excited greater interest than that of the duke of Wellington. His retirement, not merely from the cabinet, but from the command of the army, which was by no means in itself a cabinet office, and might be held with perfect propriety by a person who stood

in no political intimacy with the cabinet, seemed expressive of hostility to the new arrangements of a peculiar and very decided character. Accordingly, his grace's explanations on this occasion were, on both points, peculiarly full, manly, and satisfactory. He should be obliged, he said, to trouble their lordships with some details; but he would make them as short as possible, as he had no other reason for entering upon them than a wish to vindicate his character against the attacks which had been made upon it in another place—to say nothing of the abuse which had been poured on him, day after day, by a press, which, if not in the pay, was under the direct influence of government. There were two points on which he intended to trouble their lordships: the first was, his retirement from the councils of his majesty; and the second, his resignation of the office of commander-in-chief. In regard to the first, he had received from Mr. Canning, on the 10th of April, a letter, stating that the writer had been desired by the king to form a new administration, on the principles of lord Liverpool's, and expressing a hope that his grace would continue to form part of it.* This letter, their

* The following were the Letters referred to and read by his grace.

MR. CANNING TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Foreign Office, April 10, 6 p. m.

My dear Duke of Wellington;—The King has, at an audience from which I am just returned, been graciously pleased to signify to me his Majesty's commands, to lay before his Majesty, with as little loss of time as possible, a plan of arrangements for the reconstruction of the Administration.

In executing these commands, it will

lordships would observe, did not contain one word of information who the persons were of whom it

was intended that the new cabinet should consist, or what members of the old cabinet had resigned, or

be as much my own wish, as it is my duty to his Majesty, to adhere to the principles on which lord Liverpool's government has so long acted together.

I need not add how essentially the accomplishment must depend upon your grace's continuance as a member of the Cabinet. Ever, my dear Duke of Wellington, your Grace's sincere and faithful servant, (Signed)

GEO. CANNING.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO MR. CANNING.

London, April 10.

My dear Mr. Canning;—I have received your Letter of this evening, informing me that the King had desired you to lay before his Majesty a plan of arrangements for the re-construction of the Administration; and that, in executing these commands, it was your wish to adhere to the principles on which lord Liverpool's government had so long acted together.

I anxiously desire to be able to serve his Majesty, as I have done hitherto, in his Cabinet, and with the same colleagues. But, before I give an answer to your obliging proposition, I should wish to know who the person is whom you intend to propose to his Majesty as the head of the Government. Ever, my dear Mr. Canning, yours, most sincerely, (Signed)

WELLINGTON.

The Right Hon. George Canning.

MR. CANNING TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Foreign Office, April 11.

My dear Duke of Wellington;—I believed it to be so generally understood that the King usually entrusts the formation of an Administration to the individual whom it is his Majesty's gracious intention to place at the head of it, that it did not occur to me, when I communicated to your Grace yesterday the

commands which I had just received from his Majesty, to add that, in the present instance, his Majesty does not intend to depart from the usual course of proceeding on such occasions.

I am sorry to have delayed some hours this answer to your Grace's Letter; but, from the nature of the subject, I did not like to forward it without having previously submitted it (together with your Grace's Letter) to his Majesty. Ever, my dear Duke of Wellington, your Grace's sincere and faithful servant, (Signed)

GEO. CANNING.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO MR. CANNING.

London, April 11.

My dear Mr. Canning;—I have received your Letter of this day, and I did not understand the one of yesterday evening, as you have now explained it to me. I understood from yourself that you had had in contemplation another arrangement, and I do not believe that the practice to which you refer has been so invariable as to enable me to affix a meaning to your Letter which your words did not, in my opinion, convey.

I trust you will have experienced no inconvenience from the delay of this answer, which, I assure you, has been occasioned by the desire to discover a mode by which I could continue united with my recent colleagues.

I sincerely wish that I could bring my mind to the conviction, that, with the best intentions on your part, your government could be conducted practically on the principles of lord Liverpool; that it would generally be so considered; or that it would be adequate to meet our difficulties, in a manner satisfactory to the King, and conducive to the general interests of the country.

As, however, I am convinced that these principles must be abandoned eventually—that all our measures would be viewed with suspicion by the usual supporters of the government—that I

were expected to resign. He was not desired to come and receive explanations as to the evident omissions of the letter; nor was he referred to any person who could give him information on these points. He had since learned, from authority which could not be questioned, that this was not the line of conduct pursued towards his other colleagues. They had been invited to go to the intended minister, and receive such explanations as they required; or the minister had gone to them in person to give them these explanations; or had sent his personal friends to give them for him. To himself, however, no explanation was ever given, nor was he referred to any person who could give it. Although, as he had been on the most friendly terms with that right hon. gentleman, he was somewhat surprised at this departure from the forms of intimacy which had distinguished their intercourse, still he felt no pique against him for his omissions, and therefore determined that nothing should prevent him from communicating with him in the most open and amicable manner. In that spirit he wrote to him the same evening, expressing his anxiety to continue in his majesty's councils, but stating his wish to be informed who was to be placed

could do no good in the Cabinet—and that I should at last be obliged to separate myself from it at a moment at which such separation would be more inconvenient to the King's service than it can be at present, I beg you to request his Majesty to excuse me from belonging to his councils. Ever, my dear Mr. Canning, your's most sincerely,
 (Signed) WELLINGTON.
*The Right Hon.
 George Canning.*

at the head of the ministry. Next day he received Mr. Canning's reply. It stated, that it was usually understood, that the individual who was intrusted by the king with the formation of a government was to be himself at the head of it, and that it was not intended to depart from that custom in the present instance: that his grace's letter, however, had been submitted to the king, and his majesty's orders received, to inform his grace, that he, Mr. Canning, was to be the prime minister. His grace said, that this letter did not tend to convince him that there was any serious design that he should form a part of the new cabinet: but he still thought it was his duty not to let his private feelings towards the right hon. gentleman influence his decision on this great and important public question. He therefore considered it entirely upon its own grounds, and turned his attention particularly to the point, whether he could, consistently with his avowed principles, join in the new administration. He sincerely wished that he could bring himself to a conviction, that the new government was to adhere to the line of policy pursued by lord Liverpool. He thought that it would be a great advantage, if it could be so constituted; but he was afraid that it would not. He conceived that the principles of lord Liverpool's policy had been already abandoned, and that the measures of a government, constituted on the principles of Mr. Canning, would be viewed with suspicion by foreign governments, and would give no satisfaction to the people at home. Under these circumstances, his grace requested Mr. Canning to communicate to

his majesty, that he wished to be excused from forming a part of the new cabinet. Such were the communications which had taken place—so stood the facts. “I have heard,” continued his grace, “that Mr. Canning states to his personal friends, that my letter to him of the 10th instant, in which I inquired who was to be the head of the government, gave him great offence; and I therefore wish the point to be fully examined, in order that your lordships may see, whether any thing was then done by me which could justify him in taking offence. I must here inform your lordships, that early in the month of April, I had a conversation with the right hon. gentleman, in which he stated to me, that in case his majesty should desire him to re-construct the government, one of his plans was to recommend that Mr. Robinson, then chancellor of the Exchequer, should be called up to your lordships’ House, and should be made First Lord of the Treasury; and I confess that it was my intention, if I had heard any thing more of that scheme, to have proposed such a modification of it as would have kept the members of the old administration together. I mention this to your lordships, in order that you may see that the language of my first note was founded on his previous communication to me. Not only was the offence which Mr. Canning took at my note unfounded, but it was quite unjustifiable, even upon the grounds on which he himself had put it. When negotiations were going on for the formation of a ministry in 1812, the present lord-lieutenant of Ireland waited on a noble lord and a noble earl, for the purpose of consulting with them to

that effect; but, on both of these occasions, he was only commissioned by the prince regent—he did not know what place he himself was to occupy in the administration, or who was to be at its head—nor did he desire any place in the government. This is one instance of a command to form an administration not necessarily implying that he, to whom such command is given, is to be at the head of the government. After that had failed, lord Hastings (at that time lord Moira) carried a communication to a noble lord, for the purpose of forming a ministry, but he stated, that he did not know how a single seat was to be disposed of, or who was to be at its head. This is another instance in which the principle alluded to was not observed. But there is still an authority, which, in this case, would not be disputed, proving that the question which I had asked ought not to have been construed into an offence. After the death of Mr. Perceval, lord Liverpool waited on Mr. Canning, by command of the prince regent, and requested that he would consent to form part of the administration. From a memorandum of what took place on that occasion, it appears that the very first question which Mr. Canning put to lord Liverpool was, who was to be at the head of that administration? Now, if that was the first question which the right hon. gentleman thought proper to put in 1812, I do not see why I should be censured for putting it in 1827. Moreover, in the right hon. gentleman’s letter it was stated, that, in the formation of a ministry, it was not intended to depart from the line of policy adopted under the administration of the earl of

Liverpool. Now, if that policy were to be continued; I could never suppose that the right hon. gentleman would be at the head. I am sure that the right hon. gentleman is utterly incapable of misrepresenting my meaning, or of wilfully taking offence; but I had no intention of giving offence in asking the question. If Mr. Canning were minister on the 10th, why had he felt it necessary to lay my letter before his majesty? This fact proves that he was not then minister. It is further proved, that he was not minister on the 11th, by what was done in another place. In fact he was not minister until he kissed hands on the acceptance of office, which was not till the 12th; and on that day he had represented to his majesty, that he could not go on in the formation of a ministry till his new writ was moved for, which was done on the same day. Now it is too much that I should be accused of being peevish, hasty, ill-tempered, and so on, for having asked such a question, and then for having sent in my resignation, after having received the answer which I did receive."

For, his grace said, that, after being thus informed who was to be premier, it was impossible for him to remain in office under a minister, whom he would feel himself bound to oppose on at least one vital question of domestic policy. He would suppose that the king himself differed from his minister on some important principle of policy, and that he, forming part of the right hon. gentleman's cabinet, but agreeing with his majesty, were called upon to give his opinion; how could he give the right hon. gentleman that fair support which one member of the cabinet

had a right to expect from another? He could have no secret understanding upon the great and important question to which he was now alluding; he must know the principle on which the government was hereafter to be conducted; and that principle must not only be known to him, but also to the public at large. Would he not have been degrading himself, and deceiving the public, in sitting in a cabinet with the right hon. gentleman at its head whose principles he felt himself bound to oppose? It was no answer to tell him, that the present cabinet acted upon the same principles with that of which lord Liverpool had been the head. The two cabinets materially differed; and the chief difference between them was this — that the cabinet of lord Liverpool was founded on the principle of maintaining the laws as they now were; whilst that of the right hon. gentleman was founded on the principle of subverting them. Those who formed part of lord Liverpool's cabinet knew well, what it was to which they pledged themselves; for they knew that his lordship was conscientiously opposed to all changes in the existing form of government. But those who coalesced with the right hon. gentleman had no idea how far their coalition was to carry them; for the right hon. gentleman was the most able, and active, and zealous partisan of those changes with which the country was at present threatened. The principles of the noble earl were principles by which any man might safely abide: the principles of the right hon. gentleman fluctuated every day, and depended upon transitory reasons of temporary expedience. These were the con-

scientific reasons of his resignation. The absurd calumny, that he had threatened the king with his resignation, unless he would make him prime minister, hardly deserved an answer. They knew little of the king who imagined he could be moved by intimidation, and still less did they know of himself who thought his ambition ran in such a channel. "Can any man believe," asked his grace, in a spirit of honest and justifiable pride, "can any man believe that after I had raised myself to the command of the army, I would have given it up for any but conscientious reasons? I say, raised myself—not because I undervalue the support received from my noble and gallant friends around me,—not because I have forgotten the services of the officers and soldiers who acted under me,—not because I do not entertain a proper sense of the gracious favour and kindness of his majesty towards me,—but because I know that, whatever his majesty's kindness might have been towards me, he could not have exalted me through all the grades of military rank to the very highest, if I had not rendered to him and to my country some service of which he entertained a high sense. Will any man then believe, that, when I was in a situation which enabled me to recommend to the notice of his majesty all my former friends and companions in arms, and to reward them according to their merits, for the exertions which they had formerly made under my command in the field, I would voluntarily resign a situation so consonant to my feelings and my habits, for the mere empty ambition of being placed at the head of the government? I know that I am disqualified for any such office; and

I therefore say, that feeling as I do with respect to the situation which I recently filled at the head of the army,—liking it as I did from the opportunities which it gave me to improve the condition of my old comrades in arms,—knowing my own capacity, for filling that office, and my incapacity for filling the post of first minister, I should have been mad, and worse than mad, if I had ever entertained the insane project which certain individuals for their own base purposes have imputed to me. It is equally base to say that there was any conspiracy between myself and my colleagues, to dictate to the king the construction of a new administration. I call upon any individual to whom I ever mentioned my opinions as to the formation of a new government, to state in direct terms what those opinions were. I call on the noble chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, who himself resigned, and who, from having re-accepted his office, will be a fair witness, to say whether there was any concert between him and any of his colleagues as to their common resignation. There is no conspiracy. It is a foul falsehood to say that there was such a conspiracy. I repeat, it is a foul falsehood, and I care not who has said it."

In regard to his resignation of the command of the army, his grace said he would candidly state to the House, that, when he retired from his majesty's councils, he was perfectly aware that he could not retain any office under the new government. The office of Commander-in-chief placed the holder of it in a constant confidential relation with his majesty and the government. With the prime minister, the Commander-in-chief was

in communication every day. The Commander-in-chief had not a control over the army, for the chief control was placed in the hands of the prime minister. On the other hand, the minister could not withdraw any part of the army in Portugal, or elsewhere, without consulting the Commander-in-chief; he could not make up his budget, nor introduce any reform into the construction of the army in England, Scotland, Ireland, or indeed in any part of the world, without seeking the opinion of the Commander-in-chief. The difference which existed between himself and Mr. Canning, in political opinions, would not of itself have prevented him from retaining the office of Commander-in-chief. He would have followed the example of his illustrious and royal predecessor, and would have held himself aloof from all considerations of party feeling. No political opinions would have prevented him, under ordinary circumstances, from continuing either at the Horse-guards, or at the head of the army in the field; but from the tone and tenor of the communications which he had received from his majesty, from the nature of the invitation which the right hon. gentleman had originally given him in his first letter to join in the new administration, and from the contents of the last letter which he had received from Mr. Canning by his majesty's commands, he saw, that it would be impossible for him to consider the continuance of his relation with that right hon. gentleman either serviceable to the country or creditable to himself. He therefore sent in to his majesty the resignation of the two offices which he held under the appointment of the Crown. In regard both to

them, and to his situation as a member of the cabinet, his conduct had not been hastily adopted. He had adopted it only after the most mature deliberation which he could give to the subject: and the more he reflected on it, the more he felt satisfied that he had acted consistently and correctly. He had now been for several years a member of his majesty's cabinet, and he could say with satisfaction, that he had conciliated the good will of all his colleagues, even that of the right hon. gentleman himself. He would confidently appeal to his late noble colleagues, whether he had not done every thing which it was in his power to do, to keep them together? He had now stated to their lordships the true grounds on which he had acted, and they would come to their own conclusion as to the fact. He had no other object in making this statement, but that the truth should be laid before their lordships and the public, and he felt fully confident that they would concur in thinking, that he had been most unjustly and wantonly accused.

Earl Bathurst said that he resigned, because, on finding that, in addition to the loss of lord Liverpool, the country was to be deprived of the services of the duke of Wellington, lord Eldon, and Mr. Peel, there appeared to him to have been a blank formed, which could not be filled up in such a manner as would justify him in remaining in office.

The earl of Westmoreland said, that the notification, which he received from Mr. Canning, had not informed him, who was to be the chief of the new ministry; and his answer had simply been, that if the intended administration were to have at its head a per-

son holding the principles of lord Liverpool, he should be happy to give it his best support ; but that, if the reverse were to be the case, he could not be a member of it.

Lord Melville said, that the first intimation he received concerning the matter was from Mr. Huskisson, who informed him, upon the 11th of April, that Mr. Canning had been authorized to form a cabinet, bottomed upon the same principles with that of lord Liverpool, and comprehending the same individuals. It was not till the next day that he saw Mr. Canning, whom he then informed that he had been in total ignorance, till the day before, of the steps which were taking for the formation of a government, and who certainly left him under the impression that he would be able to form such a cabinet as had been described. It was not to be expected that he (lord Melville) would embark in a new government without knowing the members of which it was composed. It was on the day after that, that he learned the resignations which had taken place ; then, indeed, he did think that Mr. Canning, thus separated from his old associates, would not be able to form such an efficient government as the exigencies of the country required, and he stated his opinion, that neither would Mr. Canning be an adequate substitute to carry on the same prudent, able, and useful superintendence which lord Liverpool had done, nor would the remaining portion of the ministry be equal to the task of governing the country.

All these ministers, as well as lord Bexley, who, almost immediately after having resigned, returned to his office on an assurance, as he stated, " that the line of po-

licy adopted in the administration of lord Liverpool would not be abandoned," gave the most positive and indignant contradiction to the supposition that they had resigned even in concert, in the slightest degree, much less in furtherance of any cabal. Lord Westmoreland said very sensibly that, " when he saw what had been effected, he almost regretted the non-existence of some such cabal ; for, if there had been any, the unexpected occurrence, which was known only when the blow had been struck, probably would not have happened.

Viscount Goderich, who, a month before, had been Mr. Robinson, and chancellor of the Exchequer, had to undertake, in the House of Lords, that defence of the new ministry which Mr. Canning himself conducted in the commons. He assured their lordships, that, instead of looking on the place which he held in the present administration as an honour to be coveted, he would have considered it a calamity to be dreaded, if, by any means within his power, he had been able to keep together the elements of the late administration which were now unhappily separated. Many of the difficulties which had arisen had their origin in want of more communication. So far from imputing conspiracy and cabal to his former colleagues, he verily believed that, if there had been more communication, much of the mischief which had taken place might have been prevented. The government at present was not constituted in a manner altogether satisfactory, it was not the fault of him and his hon. and noble friends. The object of Mr. Canning had been to keep the elements of the late ministry together, but they had fallen away, and the

without any act of his. What kind of situation was he then placed in? Was he to say to his majesty, "I will run away and leave you in such a predicament as no sovereign was ever placed in before?"

The marquis of Lansdowne supplied the place of Mr. Brougham and sir Francis Burdett, in explaining the principles, and defending the propriety of that coalition, the negotiations for which had, on the part of the opposition, been conducted through him. He justified it on the same general grounds which had been made use of in the lower House—the identity between the principles of his party, and the spirit of the measures which government had for some time been pursuing in regard both to foreign and domestic policy. It appeared from his statement, that the overtures of alliance had come from the ministry, and been sanctioned by the king; for he said, "when the individuals with whom the formation of a government rested, brought to me his majesty's commands on the subject, I felt it no less my interest than my duty maturely to consider them; and I do not hesitate to confess that, upon consideration, it appeared to me no less my duty to obey them." It was not true, he said, that the union which had thus taken place was the result of any new or sudden impulse. Only three years ago, he had supported the just views of government in repairing the finances, widening the resources, and improving the commerce and navigation of the country; and above all, in cultivating relations of amity and friendship with that new world whose treasures were now opening to them. He prided

VOL. LXIX.

himself as having been, on several questions of domestic policy, an humble instrument of good to the country, by supporting the views of government. He had thought it to be his duty on the present occasion, to look, not so much to any object of immediate expediency, or the carrying any particular measure, but to the ensuring, as far as his foresight and his most earnest endeavours could extend, the preservation of the vital interests and prosperity of the country. It was not the misconstruction that might be put upon his motives, or any mistaken or invidious opinion that might be formed of his conduct, that should deter him in this or in any other place, from stating fully and fairly his opinions, and the grounds upon which they had been regulated. No such considerations should deter him from bringing forward the Catholic question, whenever he thought the time fitted for its discussion. On the other hand, no circumstances should induce him to bring forward that question, but such as were calculated at once to ensure its success, and secure the tranquillity of the empire. He admitted in their full extent the reasons which had been given by the noble lords for their several resignations, and the statements which they had made in accounting for that remarkable coincidence. But, after their several explanations, he could not but express his surprise that government had been able to go on so long, being conducted, as it now appeared, by ministers who did not think proper to communicate with one another upon the most important question which could be agitated among them.

Of the peers not directly interested in the recent changes, the

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earls of Mansfield and Winchelsea, and lord Ellenborough delivered their sentiments, all joining in expressing a spirit of determined hostility to the new government, and a total want of confidence in its present head, who had never been remarkable, lord Winchelsea said, for political consistency; ambition and love of place had been the pivots of his whole public life. Lord Ellenborough said, that it appeared clear to him, and he believed to others, that some deceit was to be practised. Either his majesty who had permitted this administration to be formed, with the understanding that the Catholic question was to be given up, was deceived, or the hopes held out to Ireland that the new administration was to extend to that country the peace and tranquillity which the carrying of that question could alone bestow, were wholly fallacious. Nothing had advanced the Catholic claims so much as discussion, and yet all discussion was now to be abandoned. As a friend to that cause, he would oppose the administration, because he thought its existence was fraught with deadly injury to the question; and even if he were not friendly to that measure, he would no less strenuously oppose an administration, in which the First Lord of the Treasury would always be employed in digging a mine which he would spring as soon as the favourable moment arrived. Lord Mansfield said, that it was now understood not to be the intention of the new prime minister to introduce the Catholic question at present. The Catholics of Ireland were advised, and their priests would repeat the advice, to observe for the present a morbid and lethargic silence, "to seem the

flower, but be the serpent under it:" but he would not wait till this plan should have produced its effect, and the minister should have introduced into the House members of his own way of thinking. He gave notice, therefore, that, on the 4th of June, he would bring forward a motion to the effect of either inducing their lordships to adopt emancipation in the fullest sense in which the word was ever applied, or of eliciting a declaration to the contrary, such as became a Protestant parliament, and such, said his lordship, "as I believe no king, since the time of James II, has been advised to refuse." On the following day, lord Winchelsea, adverting to the questions of parliamentary reform, the abolition of sinecures, and the repeal of the test act, said, that, looking at the most extraordinary condition of his majesty's government, composed of two different parties, one of which had always constitutionally, firmly, and honourably, supported these questions, while the other had always opposed them, he should think it his duty to bring them under the consideration of parliament, which would put to the test the principles of the present administration. He therefore gave notice, that, on the 7th of June, he would bring forward a motion for the House to resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the state of the nation. Neither of these motions, however, was ever brought to a hearing: they were both withdrawn long before the days on which they were to have been made.

The retired ministers, in fact exhibited just as little concert out of office, as they had displayed in resigning it. No regular o

systematic opposition was organized ; no plan of opposition tactics was formed or followed ; no leader of weight and influence conducted those who disliked either the person of the minister, or the coalition principles of the ministry. Mr. Peel studiously kept himself aloof from the danger of being placed in such a situation. Sir Thomas Lethbridge most frequently put himself forward as the castigator of the ministry ; but, although he performed the duty with much pertinacity and good humour, he was unfortunately deficient in the power of words. Frequent questions were put to Mr. Canning, with the view of drawing out from him the secret history, as it were, of the formation of the cabinet : but he, at last, positively refused to give any answer, unless the matters aimed at were regularly brought forward by motion. Almost every piece of business done in the House, from the opposing a committee of supply, to the presenting of an insignificant petition, was made the occasion for members vituperating or lauding the new arrangements ; but seldom was a new fact, or a new view elicited : every additional discussion was merely a tiresome repetition of the same sentiments which have been already expounded, and no pointed motion, or fair party division, brought out distinctly the relative strength of the parties.

The unexpected union that had been accomplished between Mr. Canning, the leading Tory, and the leading Whigs, which Lord Mansfield characterized by a quotation from the *Anti-jacobin*—"A sudden thought strikes me, let us swear eternal friendship," was what particularly excited the no-

tice of the public, and more especially concerned the good name of the statesmen who had been parties to it. That was clearly an event on the possibility of which Mr. Canning's colleagues had never reckoned. They may have supposed that, without them, he would find it impracticable to surround himself with an efficient cabinet ; that he would be induced, therefore, to remain as he had hitherto been, a leading member of a mixed cabinet, under a Protestant head, when he found that the gratification of his own ambition would bring with it the dissolution of his own party. It had never entered into their calculations that all party distinction would ostensibly be abandoned ; that all questions which divided them would, on both sides, be placed in at least temporary abeyance ; that he would seek and find among the leaders of opposition, substitutes for the friends, who, along with himself, had so long kept these leaders out of power, and thought, like him, that in keeping them out of power, they were rendering the country good service. The instantaneousness with which Mr. Canning had recourse to this expedient to extricate himself from his embarrassment, led to a very strong and general suspicion, that both the embarrassment and the expedient had been foreseen and prepared by him ; for so little are coalitions between opposing political parties, favourites with the English love of honesty and plain dealing, that the statesman, who allows himself to be involved in such an arrangement, must never expect that his fellow citizens will presume any thing in his behalf. He "comes in such a questionable shape, that they must speak to

him." Many believed, that, at the very time when he was attempting, as he said, to re-construct the former cabinet, under his own supremacy, he neither wished nor expected to succeed, and was privately intriguing with the Whigs, or at least sounding their disposition. This belief made its way into the House of Commons ; and, if it had been allowed to exist, would have been more fatal than any thing else to the credit and character of the new minister. On the 11th of May, sir Thomas Lethbridge put the question to Mr. Canning, whether there had, or had not, been a treaty, during the existence of the late ministry, between the right hon. gentleman and those who were called the leaders of the Whigs, for their coming into office, or supporting the government of the right hon. gentleman—if he might be able to compose one? If this treaty, or negotiation for a treaty, had been on foot before the dissolution of the old government, what became of the difficulty in which the right hon. gentleman pretended to have been suddenly placed? The question went to this point—had the right hon. gentleman in his possession at that time an offer which he divulged neither to his then colleagues, nor to the illustrious individual who was trusting him? Mr. Canning answered, "No:" but in saying that, he felt that he should not be doing justice to others, if he did not make it known, that he had received an intimation, that, if he should take office, he would receive from a certain number of persons not very numerous, but of no inconsiderable weight, an entirely disinterested support. Not that any of them would bargain for office—they tendered uncon-

ditionally a cordial and disinterested assistance. He would be doing still more injustice, if he did not add, that, when driven to straits, as he certainly had been, a question had arisen upon the subject of accession to office ; but this question had been raised by himself, and not by any of those gentlemen. It was thus admitted, that a communication of a favourable nature had taken place at some time ; and sir Thomas Lethbridge, again recurring to the subject (on 21st of May) and founding on this admission that Mr. Canning had received assurances of support in case an administration should be formed with himself at the head of it, in opposition to his colleagues, said, that he wished further to be informed, when it was that such communication took place? He also wished to know, if those overtures were communicated to his majesty ; and if they were, at what time they were communicated? When it should be thus ascertained whether and at what time they were communicated to his majesty, he should also wish to know, whether they had been made known to any, or to all, the colleagues of the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Canning answered, that he had never admitted having entered into any negotiation, or received any communications or overtures, as they had been called. He had received no letter from any person whatever : but by what might perhaps be called a breach of private confidence, yet at the same time one which had never been considered as dishonourable, he had been shown a letter from a third person to a friend of his, from which he collected that he might rely upon those services and upon that support. In regard to the special questions

now put, he must be allowed to refuse to answer them—not from any wish to avoid the questions in themselves, but because he thought that the dignity of parliament required that the House should revert to that ancient and regular form of proceeding which had lately been broken in upon, and almost lost sight of.

The same desultory system of warfare was pursued in the House of Lords; but there the condemnation of the coalition was much more loudly and strongly expressed. The duke of Newcastle, on presenting a petition against the corn laws, called upon the House to liberate the king from the situation in which he was placed by the most dangerous and unprincipled coalition that had ever entered into the head of a statesman to project. "I do think it to be the duty," said the noble duke, "of every honest man, of every friend to the country, to lend his aid in dispossessing of office, one who, perhaps I am using a harsh term, but I know no other which would express my meaning, and it is in a political sense that I apply it—one who is the most profligate minister that ever was in power." Earl Grey, instead of uniting with those of his friends who had joined the ministry, expressed almost the same sentiments, though in much more measured language. Nothing, his lordship said, could be more painful to his feelings, than to be compelled to express his dissent from the opinions of those noble friends with whom he had thought and acted throughout his whole life; but, although he was perfectly satisfied that, in taking their places where he now beheld them, they were acting disinterestedly, and from the fullest conviction of a

high and paramount duty, he felt himself compelled to remain where he had sat for twenty years, not from any determination to oppose his majesty's government, but because he could not see, in the principles on which that government was constructed, any grounds for the confidence which it was necessary he should feel in it, before he could promise, or pledge himself, to support its measures. Agreeing as he did, that it was at all times improper to introduce the name of his majesty, for the purpose of influencing the votes of the House, no man could shut his eyes to the nature of the engagement under which the present administration had been formed, and which rendered it impossible for him not to distrust that administration. It was said that it had been formed on the principle of lord Liverpool's government. Now, that principle was the exclusion of the Catholic question. He asked, then, was this, or was it not, the principle of the present government? They were told, indeed, that the individuals composing it retained the power of voting on that question as they pleased: but that privilege was nothing more than the right which every man was entitled to exercise. Was it, aye or no, the principle of this government, that the Catholic question was not to be made a cabinet measure? If so, that would settle his determination, and prevent him from giving the government his support, although he would give it to any measure that tended to carry directly or indirectly that most important question. Another principle, belonging equally to the present, as to the former government, and which prevented him from joining it, was that of divi-

sion. It might not be so equal in the present as in the late administration; but if he saw a person appointed to the highest situation in the law, who, it was well known, would use all the extensive patronage of that office in opposing the Catholic question, he saw that which made it impossible for him to say, that he would be a general supporter of an administration so formed. But their lordships were told that an individual friendly to that measure had been placed at the head of the government, which would secure the support of all those who filled the numerous offices attached to that situation. Of this, however, they must wait for evidence. The support of all these, if the government influence were so applied, might be of great effect; but if he saw symptoms in another quarter which were likely to neutralize that influence, he must wait for evidence of the fact before he acted upon it. Was there such an engagement as that to which he had already alluded, existing? If so, see in what a situation the party entering into it stood. He was engaged not to bring forward the Catholic question as a measure of the government; but then he would bring forward all the patronage of the Crown to defeat that very engagement to which he was pledged as a minister. They had heard the charge of conspiracy brought against noble lords in this House; but he wished to know, by what term he was to designate such a line of conduct as this.

There were still other reasons, continued his lordship, connected with the new head of the government, which made it impossible for him to give it his confidence. What had been the politi-

cal career of that right hon. gentleman? In 1809, he quitted office under circumstances which he (earl Grey) did not wish now to revive. He came back in 1814, when he filled the situation of president of the Board of Control. He went out again in 1820, on account of the queen's trial; though the world had yet to learn that the right hon. gentleman had not been the supporter of that policy which he now condemned. Of the recognition of the independence of the South American States he (earl Grey) perfectly approved; but if it were to be judged of from a speech of that right hon. gentleman, he could only say he thought the measure right, but that the policy which dictated it was deserving of the severest animadversion. The right hon. gentleman had stated, that he had promoted the separation of the South American States from Spain, as a compensation for his lost ground in Europe—that he had created—that he had called into existence—the New World, and thereby defeated the policy of France. What! had the proud government of England set aside all national privileges, for the purpose of accomplishing this object? We really had a right to look for some other safety than was to be found in the separation of South America from Spain. But it was not true that it was the union of the Indies with Spain which made this country so anxious to prevent the occupation of that country by France. It was not until two years after Spain had been occupied by a monstrous aggression on the part of France, that the recognition of the South American States had taken place. These states had been called into exis-

tence by nothing but their own exertions, and the united voice of this country, which made it impossible for any minister to resist it. Let their lordships only compare the empty boast of the new minister, that he had been the creator of the new world, with the statement in a note addressed to the Spanish minister in 1825, that "the separation of the Spanish colonies was neither our work nor our wish. The British government had no participation in that separation, which we are still of opinion might have been avoided if our counsels had been listened to in time." So that, if the right hon. gentleman's counsels had been listened to, although the French were then in occupation of Spain, that separation would never have been effected. Now, such being the policy of the right hon. gentleman, he did not think that it afforded much ground for confidence in him.

But the new minister, it was said, was the friend of civil and religious liberty; he was a friend to it, so as to support strenuously Catholic emancipation; but, in the construction of the administration which he was now forming, he had done more to injure that question than had been done for a long time by any individual. If he meant to serve that measure, the course he had taken was altogether wrong. There were, however, other tests by which to judge whether or not he was a friend to religious liberty. The right hon. gentleman had proclaimed his opposition to the repeal of the Test act. On what principle of religious liberty the right hon. gentleman could oppose the repeal of those useless and annoying acts, he was at a loss to

know; still less could he understand the principle, if this opposition was given with the view of promoting the Catholic question. In what way the continuance of an injustice to one sect could be supposed to accelerate the removal of an injury from another, he was unable to guess; unless, indeed, it was by continuing the evils which the Dissenters complained of, to induce them to make common cause with the Catholics for the removal of religious disabilities in general. So much for religious liberty! He would now say a word as to the right hon. gentleman's alleged advocacy of civil liberty; and he must own, that he had heard the declaration with surprise, if not with astonishment. When and where had the right hon. gentleman so shown himself? If his (lord Grey's) recollection of the events of the last thirty years did not fail him, it would be found that there had not been an invasion of civil liberty during that time, of which the right hon. gentleman was not the prominent supporter. He would not dwell on his known opposition to parliamentary reform, a ground on which some of his (lord Grey's) hon. friends had been accused for giving their support to the new administration; for that was not a question on which those gentlemen were pledged, nor on which the party to which they belonged were agreed. The question of reform had not been, he would admit, so uniformly supported, nor had it at present the public opinion so strongly in its favour, as that it should be made a *sine qua non* in joining an administration. It was not, then, because of the right hon. gentleman's opposition to reform, that he

objected to him as one opposed to civil liberty. But he could not conceal from himself the fact, that, within a few years, very many laws had been passed hostile to civil liberty, to each and every one of which the right hon. gentleman had given his efficient support: and unless he could retrace his steps, unless he could erase some of them which still remained on the Statute-book, there could be no confidence reposed in him as the friend of civil liberty. There was nothing more easy than to bring the opinions of the right hon. gentleman on this subject to the test. There was now existing on the Statute-book one of those invasions of civil liberty to which he had alluded. It was that which made the second conviction for libel subject to a sentence of transportation, the most violent attack on the liberty of the press which modern times had seen. Let his noble friend (the marquis of Lansdowne) but propose the repeal of this law, and he would soon find that the right honourable gentleman would become his warm opponent in defence of it. It was on these grounds that he felt himself bound to declare, that he had no confidence in the administration of the right hon. gentleman. The sentiments he thus uttered were his own, he spoke only for himself; for he regretted to say, that he was now almost without political connexions of any kind. He now felt himself almost alone. Nothing could be further from his intention than a union with the party in opposition to government, for from that party he differed, on most questions, as widely as the poles were asunder. Neither could he join those who supported the administration, in the construction

of which, as an administration, he had no confidence. The only course left to him was, to adhere to those principles which he had professed through life; and when he found that the measures of government accorded with those principles, they should have his support. When they introduced matters repugnant, in his opinion, to those principles, he would oppose them: but he deprecated the idea of joining the standard of a party, as a party opposed to government. Those who had done him the honour to attach any importance to his opinions, were aware that he had for some years been withdrawing himself more and more from a direct interference in the politics of the country. As long, however, as he did remain, he was anxious to be in that situation in which he could do what he considered most good. To take a more active part in public life, was quite out of his intention: *non eadem ætas, non mens*. With the noble marquis (Lansdowne) he concurred on most questions; and to him he would on every occasion give his support, where he conscientiously could; but at the same time he must declare, that he would never shrink from opposing any and every measure which he could not honestly and consistently approve.

Shortly after Mr. Canning's elevation to the post of prime minister, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London had informed the bishops assembled at Lambeth, that they were authorized to declare, that his Majesty was firm in his opposition to the Catholic claims, and that his opinions on that question were as strong as his father's had been. This communication had

been alluded to in the House of Commons on the 1st of May. On the 17th of the same month, lord Aberdeen, while declaring in the House of Lords that he could not give his confidence to the administration, alluded to a similar communication which he knew to have been made by the bishop of London to the clergy of the diocese. On the 21st of the same month, the earl of Harewood said, he had seen it publicly stated, that an opinion, held in a certain quarter, on the Catholic question, was conveyed to the bishops, and through them to the clergy, by two eminent divines. He therefore wished to ask, upon what authority that declaration was made, for if it was made upon the authority publicly stated, it could not have taken place without the knowledge of his majesty's privy council.

The bishop of London said, if the question put to him referred to a statement which had appeared in the public papers, respecting an opinion entertained on the Catholic question in the highest quarter, a quarter which he was not at liberty to mention, he had no hesitation in saying, that the statement was substantially correct. He should not have presumed to have made it, unless upon authority; and if their lordships desired that he should go further, and state what the authority was, he was ready to obey their commands. Loud cries of "order!" and "go on!" interrupted the statement of the learned prelate; a discussion on the point of order arose: the opponents of the Catholics and the ministry were satisfied with what they had heard; the other party were apprehensive lest more should be told; and the conversation was not carried further.

One consequence of the coalition which had thus been effected was, that every question and discussion was abandoned or avoided, which could have brought to the test, how far the men comprehending it were inclined to compromise their opinions on subjects concerning which they were known to differ widely. We have already mentioned, that so zealous were the friends of the Catholics in the beginning of the session, and so provoked at the rejection by the new parliament of the motion for a committee, that, immediately after the debate, notice had been given of two motions, the effect of which would virtually have been a renewal of the discussion, and a renewal of it as connected with the general government of Ireland. Both of these motions were now withdrawn, and the Catholic question was laid aside. Lord John Russell had given notice of a motion for the repeal of the Test acts. This measure, no less than Catholic emancipation, had been a principal bond of union among the opposition; but on the 3rd of May, Mr. Canning himself had declared that he was as much determined as ever to resist to the utmost Parliamentary Reform, and the repeal of the Test acts: the discussion would have brought him and his new friends into direct collision, and therefore the motion was withdrawn, the majority of the Dissenters being of opinion, that it would not be prudent to press the question upon the government in its present state.

Some other questions which, equally with either of these, had been, to the opposition, standing themes of vituperation against the government, could not be kept wholly back, and forced the adherents of

the ministry either directly to sacrifice their principles for the mere purpose of preserving that ministry, or to evade the embarrassment by saying, that, although their sentiments of the importance of these questions remained the same as ever, this was not a convenient or expedient time for giving effect to those sentiments; a proposition which might be perfectly true, but yet amounted merely to this, that the preservation of the ministry was the paramount object; because that inconvenience and that inexpediency were only the inconvenience and inexpediency of showing how rickety a thing the government and its supporters must become, if the two parties, who now composed it, adhered to the views which they had so long, and, as they said, so conscientiously entertained on the necessity of immediate changes in many vital matters of domestic regulation.

On the 22nd of May, Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor brought again before the House the subject of the delays in the Court of Chancery, on which he had laboured so long, and had been so loudly cheered in his labours by those who used to sit beside him. His statement was, that the delays which disgraced that court, and the arrears of business under which it was sinking, were the consequence, in a great measure at least, of the system of the court itself. When complaints had been formerly made of the existence of an arrear of business, it was answered, that it could not be got rid of without the assistance of an additional judge. That judge had been appointed, and yet the arrear had not been extinguished. He did not mean to blame the late

Chancellor, but he certainly did reprobate the system. He felt, to use the language of Mr. Shadwell, that no three angels could discharge the duties of the office of lord Chancellor, constituted as that office now was. He proposed, therefore, to withdraw from under the jurisdiction of the Great Seal, all matters of bankruptcy, which constituted so great a portion of the overwhelming load of business, which had not originally been subject to that jurisdiction, but had been made so by act of parliament, and which, of themselves, were amply sufficient to occupy the time, and exercise the talents, of any single judge. For this purpose he moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the statute of the 13th year of Elizabeth, and of certain subsequent statutes, which give to the lord Chancellor of England jurisdiction in matters of bankruptcy."

The motion was opposed by the new Attorney-general, sir James Scarlett, by Mr. Brougham, and Dr. Lushington. The Attorney-general said, that it was an unsound principle to make places to fit particular men; on the contrary, they ought to seek men to fit particular places; and it would be easy to shew that, with three efficient judges—and such they had now got—there was not the least necessity for subtracting from the court of Chancery any part of the jurisdiction which it at present possessed. The number of cases which had been set down in the papers in the court of Chancery, during the last four terms, stood thus:—Original causes, 322; causes on further directions and exceptions, 76; exceptions, 30; pleas and demurrers, 45. He next came

to the Master of the Rolls, in whose court there were set down—of the first class of cases, 258; of the second, 98; of the third, 17; and none of the fourth. The total amount was 580 original causes; 174 causes on further directions and exceptions; 47 sets of exceptions; and 45 pleas and demurrers. This he would take to be the average number of cases that were to be disposed of in the course of a year. The question then was, what number of cases was one judge capable of getting through in the course of a year? In answer to that, he would call on the House to look to experience. It appeared that the late Vice-chancellor, sir John Leach, during the four years which preceded his severe illness, had, upon an average, disposed in one year of 450 causes of the first class; 212 of the second and third; and 79 pleas and demurrers. So that, if they deducted from the number of cases of all kinds set down, in the last year, before the lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, what the Vice-chancellor had been able to decide upon in the course of a year, they would find the result to be, that it left only 130 causes in the first class, 9 in the second, and none in the third. Now, could any man suppose, if one individual were capable of going through such a mass of business, that two learned judges were not able to manage a much greater portion? A similar consideration of the cases in bankruptcy, to which the present motion more particularly applied, would lead to the same result. It appeared that, during the last three years, there had been in each year upon an average 590 bankrupt petitions. Now, the Vice-chancellor had, on the average, disposed of 453 bank-

ruptcy petitions, in each year, during that period. Deduct that number from 590, and it left 137 petitions to be disposed of by the Chancellor. He had already shown, that the Vice-chancellor had, in one year, disposed of cases of the first class, to which he had before referred, so as when deducted from the average total number set down, to leave only 130 for decision; and not more than 9 in the second and third classes. This was not more than an active judge would dispose of in a term; and yet these remained through the year. What had been the progress of business in the Vice-chancellor's court, when the late Master of the Rolls recovered his health? There were, at that time, four terms in arrear: so that, when he returned to his professional duties, he found that there was a considerable accumulation of business. To meet that arrear, the Vice-chancellor began by reducing it, in the proportion of one term each year; so that, in the second year, there were only three terms in arrear; in the third, two; and at present he believed the arrear was very trifling, and would in a very short time be wholly removed. This was a simple statement of the business in Chancery. If he were asked, what was the reason of the delay in deciding the remainder of the cases, he must beg leave to decline answering that question. He was merely stating a series of facts: and it did not make against his view of the subject, if it happened that a particular judge finished, in the course of a term, only two cases, perhaps but one, or sometimes not even one. The question was, whether it was necessary, when they had three judges, of one of whom they had had full-

experience, and with respect to two of them they had no reason to despair, to remodel the court of Chancery, and to place additional burthens on the public? In his opinion, the judges whom they had at present, were more than equal to do the whole business of Chancery. The quantum of labour was not so very considerable; and a Chancellor, with the advantages of youth, health, and activity, would be able to accomplish all that his office required. It was in the contemplation of the present lord Chancellor, assisted as he was by the experience of those gentlemen who practised in his court, to apply himself to the introduction of some mode by which the voluminous proceedings in cases of bankruptcy might be abridged. Let this experiment, then, be tried, before they proceeded to a new field—before they attempted to remodel the whole form of the court of Chancery. In regard to the bill for reforming the court, founded upon the report of the Chancery commissioners, he did not disagree with the commissioners on any material point, and he approved of many of their suggestions, though not of all; but he certainly felt, that, to make those suggestions the subject of a cumbersome bill in parliament, was a proceeding not only useless in itself, but one that would disappoint the public. He agreed in opinion with the present lord Chancellor, also, that the specific points of improvement noticed in the report of the commissioners, did not require any act of parliament for carrying them into effect, but might be made by the authority of the lord Chancellor in his own court. He, therefore, put it to the mover of the present proposition, whether, under the present circum-

stances of the government and the country, to which he would not allude more particularly, it would not be more decorous to pause before calling upon the House to take this matter, important though it was, out of the hands of his majesty's government.

Mr. D. W. Harvey entered into an exposition of the mischiefs of the Bankrupt-law as at present administered by the commissioners, whom he described as being, in general, either young men possessing capacity without experience, and backed by parliamentary influence, or briefless old men possessing experience without capacity, to whom the appointment was an act of charity. He complained, above all, of the inconsistency of those who now pretended that all evils would be remedied by the mere change of one man for another, while the system was to remain what it had hitherto been. The judge, it seemed, was to be changed, but the practice and business of his court was to remain almost unaltered, and all the splendid denunciations which had thrilled through every bosom in that House and the country, were only to be considered as party tactics, and were to be looked upon only as the result of disappointed ambition. Now that the object of professional advancement was obtained, those, who had been most loud in their attacks, had become the eulogists of the late lord Chancellor's merits; and the House was now told, that if, in the vehemence of debate, any thing had been said, which was calculated to injure his character, it ought to pass for nothing, and was to be considered only as the accidental effusion of party spirit. The new lord Chancellor, it seemed, was forthwith to concoct a neat small

system of Bankrupt-law, which was to put an end to the ruinous expense now complained of, and was to devise some intelligible code of official arrangement, by which all the clamours of the country were to be stilled. A greater insult than such a declaration could not easily be imagined. If the new administration had not been formed, the bill, which the present lord Chancellor had introduced for the improvement of the court of Chancery, would have been carried by acclamation. But now that it was formed, parliament was told that it was a useless measure; that the 188 propositions of the report, which had 188 eulogists, were to be abandoned; and that all that was necessary to simplify the court of Chancery was, that the lord Chancellor should make certain regulations under which all expenses and delays were to cease. If any man had a judgment so weak as to place confidence in such a statement, he ought to be placed forthwith under another branch of the lord Chancellor's jurisdiction—the jurisdiction in lunacy. The system, he repeated, must be reformed. It was full of abuses; and those, who now undertook to defend them, had, not many months ago, poured forth against them torrents of fiery indignation. Had they not changed their principles with their seats, they would have continued to see that much more than the substitution of one man for another was expected and was necessary to a tolerable reform in Chancery.

Dr. Lushington, although he opposed the motion, on the ground that no good object could be served by going into a committee at that late period of the session, merely to read the statute of Elizabeth and

the other bankrupt acts, which, when read, not one man in ten would understand, expressed his conviction, that nothing but legal enactments could remedy the evil, and that it was absurd to expect that the lord Chancellor could devise a cure for evils which nothing but an act of parliament could cure. The bill brought in by lord Lyndhurst himself was now abandoned, and they were told to wait till they should see what his lordship, and his two coadjutors, could do by the force of their own regulations. He placed every confidence in lord Lyndhurst; but he must doubt whether any exertions, which the noble lord might make, notwithstanding his advantages of being younger, as well as more bold and fearless in disposition, than his predecessor, could ever reduce the business of the court of Chancery within those limits of despatch and accuracy which were requisite to do justice between all parties.

Mr. Brougham asked, what inconsistency was there in his learned friend the attorney-general voting against severing bankruptcy from the jurisdiction of the Great Seal, even supposing him to have formerly voted for changes in the court of Chancery? Had he ever said that bankruptcy ought to be severed from the Great Seal? Why, the question had never been mooted before to-night. His learned friends had said before, that the state of the court of Chancery required investigation, and did they object to it now? They had said, that, at the present moment, they saw reasons for not effecting the separation now proposed, but was that a dereliction of their former principles? A wondrous change, it had been

said, was now visible in various members of parliament: they were all opposed to the alterations in the court of Chancery which they had formerly most strenuously advocated; and they had now, being in office, no objection to all the arrangements of that court, though, when out of office, they had poured forth against them "torrents of fiery indignation." It was assumed, for the purpose of an unfair attack, that he himself, and those who thought with him, had changed their opinions on the subject. Now, on what measure of government, on what chapter of policy, on what officer of state, on what judge of the land, had his conduct, opinions, or principles, changed? It had been said by those who contended that lord Eldon was not to blame for the arrears in the court, that no man could get through the mass of business. If the business had increased, the means of disposing of it had increased too, by the establishment of the Vice-chancellor's court. Instead, however, of having an efficient Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, there had always been either an unfit Vice-chancellor or an unfit Master of the Rolls, which left the court in the same situation as before the Vice-chancellor's bill passed. Now, at present, we had, in the first place, as efficient a Master of the Rolls as could be required. Of sir Anthony Hart, the new Vice-chancellor, he would say that he had been one of the most experienced practitioners in the court of Chancery, and was admirably qualified to get through business, which would compensate for any deficiencies that might exist in other respects. The new lord

Chancellor, again, though not educated in the Equity courts, was a person of very great legal talents, and of a very strong and independent mind. He possessed a remarkable power of simplifying and dealing with the most complicated questions; and it was the opinion of those, whose opinion in such matters was best worth having, that he was qualified for reforming the court, and anxious to save its time; and that he would make up for the defect in his legal education of not having been trained in a court of Equity, which was his misfortune, not his fault. He, therefore, had a confident expectation that the business of the court would now be despatched in proper time. But he did not, therefore, say that bankruptcy should be attached to the Great Seal for ever. He said, wait a year; give time to the court of Chancery, which has now three, instead of two judges, and for the introduction of practical and effectual reforms by the judges themselves. See what the lord Chancellor could effect, with the aid of his two efficient coadjutors. The experiment in the court of Chancery could now be fairly tried; and if, at the end of a year, the case should appear hopeless, then he would admit that the bankruptcy experiment should be adopted, and he would support a proposition which he now deemed mischievous, or at least premature.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 134 to 87.

During the discontents which disturbed the country in the end of 1819 and the beginning of 1820, certain legislative measures had been adopted, known by the name of the six-acts, for the pur-

pose of checking the course of the preachers of sedition. Some of them had already expired by the lapse of time; but one of them, which subjected to a stamp duty those cheap periodical tracts that formed the most powerful instruments of unprincipled agitators, still remained in force. Mr. Hume, who had not joined in the migration of his brethren to the ministerial benches, brought forward (31st May) a motion for the repeal of this statute, which, with all the others, had received the strenuous support of Mr. Canning, and had been resisted and condemned by the opposition as a tyrannical and unwarrantable attack against the liberty of the press, and as a new attempt to crush the public execration of him and of his compeers. Mr. Hume said, that he had intended to have made the same motion during the preceding session; but he now congratulated himself upon the delay, as the changes, which had in the interim taken place in the government, must have made it a fortunate delay for the question he now advocated. But Mr. Hume greatly deceived himself. Mr. Tierney, Mr. Abercrombie, sir James Macintosh, and Mr. Brougham, were absent on the occasion: lord Milton declared it to be a matter of so little moment, that he was not sure whether he would remain in the House to the division; sir James Scarlett and sir Robert Wilson manfully joined Mr. Canning in resisting the motion, and abusing and ridiculing their astonished mate, the member for Aberdeen. The attorney-general (sir James Scarlett) said, that the mover of the present motion seemed to expect his concurrence in it, for no other reason than because he

had hitherto expressed certain opinions on the subject; but it was expecting too much to suppose, that he was now to vote for the repeal of this bill merely because he had happened, ten years ago, to complain of part of its enactments. The House must be well aware, that, in legislating for the good of the country, it was necessary to look at a subject in all its bearings, and not rashly revoke a measure, the practical effects of which had been tried and approved. When he looked at this bill, its various bearings, and the objects for which it was designed, he could never consent to its entire repeal. It merely put periodical pamphlets and papers on the same footing with newspapers, in regard to paying a duty, and as such publications might contain all that was most interesting in a newspaper, he saw no reason why it should be otherwise. It compelled the proprietors of them likewise to enter their names at the Stamp-office: this, too, was good; he knew that it had produced great benefit in many cases of libel where the suffering parties, but for this arrangement, would have been left without an attainable remedy. There were one or two clauses of the act which he might wish to see altered or expunged; but he was not, therefore, of opinion that it ought to be repealed altogether. If he had formerly opposed the enactment of this measure upon speculative grounds, and now found that a beneficial practical effect had flowed from it, he felt himself bound to take advantage of the benefit which experience had afforded him, and should deem it a dereliction of duty to adhere to the speculative opinions which

objected to him as one opposed to civil liberty. But he could not conceal from himself the fact, that, within a few years, very many laws had been passed hostile to civil liberty, to each and every one of which the right hon. gentleman had given his efficient support: and unless he could retrace his steps, unless he could erase some of them which still remained on the Statute-book, there could be no confidence reposed in him as the friend of civil liberty. There was nothing more easy than to bring the opinions of the right hon. gentleman on this subject to the test. There was now existing on the Statute-book one of those invasions of civil liberty to which he had alluded. It was that which made the second conviction for libel subject to a sentence of transportation, the most violent attack on the liberty of the press which modern times had seen. Let his noble friend (the marquis of Lansdowne) but propose the repeal of this law, and he would soon find that the right honourable gentleman would become his warm opponent in defence of it. It was on these grounds that he felt himself bound to declare, that he had no confidence in the administration of the right hon. gentleman. The sentiments he thus uttered were his own, he spoke only for himself; for he regretted to say, that he was now almost without political connexions of any kind. He now felt himself almost alone. Nothing could be further from his intention than a union with the party in opposition to government, for from that party he differed, on most questions, as widely as the poles were asunder. Neither could he join those who supported the administration, in the construction

of which, as an administration, he had no confidence. The only course left to him was, to adhere to those principles which he had professed through life; and when he found that the measures of government accorded with those principles, they should have his support. When they introduced matters repugnant, in his opinion, to those principles, he would oppose them: but he deprecated the idea of joining the standard of a party, as a party opposed to government. Those who had done him the honour to attach any importance to his opinions, were aware that he had for some years been withdrawing himself more and more from a direct interference in the politics of the country. As long, however, as he did remain, he was anxious to be in that situation in which he could do what he considered most good. To take a more active part in public life, was quite out of his intention: *non eadem ætas, non mens*. With the noble marquis (Lansdowne) he concurred on most questions; and to him he would on every occasion give his support, where he conscientiously could; but at the same time he must declare, that he would never shrink from opposing any and every measure which he could not honestly and consistently approve.

Shortly after Mr. Canning's elevation to the post of prime minister, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London had informed the bishops assembled at Lambeth, that they were authorized to declare, that his Majesty was firm in his opposition to the Catholic claims, and that his opinions on that question were as strong as his father's had been. This communication had

when there was little sedition and blasphemy abroad, and when those who attempted to corrupt the public mind by such publications were comparatively insignificant in number—if it were right now to resist the repeal of this act, was not his noble friend justified in 1819, when assiduous attempts were making in all quarters to poison the mind of the lower classes, in proposing a measure, of which the practical operation was now admitted to be as beneficial as his noble friend had anticipated that it would be?

Sir Robert Wilson manfully declared that he would vote against the motion, because it was an inconvenient motion for the ministry. He said, that he had come to the ministerial side of the House, not by that circuitous path generally followed in moving from one side to the other, but boldly and unblushingly, because he had come with the colours of liberal principles flying, to support a ministry which was formed for the avowed purpose of uniting the prerogative of the king with the liberty of the people. He came to the House prepared to defend the government, either from open assault, or invidious attacks; which were calculated to prejudice its character, and to produce a schism among its supporters, which could not fail to be injurious to the best interests of the country. He accused Mr. Hume of a breach of faith in having brought forward the motion, after a pledge given to him (sir R. Wilson) in private, that he

would let it alone, if the attorney-general asked him to do so. Mr. Hume replied, that this was not true; that he had written to the attorney-general, stating, that he would not stir the matter, if the attorney-general himself would undertake to move the repeal in the course of next session. This the attorney-general would not do, and he had therefore nothing left but to bring it forward himself, for he was so unfortunate as not to be able to change his opinions, which, however, sir R. Wilson certainly had a right to do, if he pleased. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 120 against 10.

In the mean time, a portion, at least, of the members of the opposition were introduced into subordinate offices, though none of them had as yet been elevated to any station of high and direct influence. The marquis of Lansdowne accepted of a seat in the cabinet, to which were soon added the seals of the home department. The mastership of the mint, which had been vacated by Mr. Wallace, was conferred upon Mr. Tierney; Mr. Abercromby became judge-advocate, and sir J. M'Donald one of the commissioners for India affairs. Mr. Brougham had no share of the spoil: he declared in the House of Commons, that, "finding that his taking of office would have prevented the junction of the two parties, he had voluntarily resigned all claims of his own that could be held to stand in the way."

CHAP. V.

The Corn Bill introduced in the House of Lords—Debate on the Second Reading—Amendment of the Duke of Wellington carried against the Ministry in the Committee, and confirmed on the bringing up of the Report—Ministers withdraw the Bill—Attack of Mr. Canning on the Duke of Wellington—Proposal to give effect to the Corn Act of 1822—Temporary Corn Bill brought in and passed—Discussion in the House of Lords on the Language used concerning them in the House of Commons—Discussion with respect to the State of the Shipping Interest.

SUCH was the state of parties—such the dislocation and embarrassment of the government, when the Corn-bill, which had passed the House of Commons on the last day before the recess, was brought up to the House of Lords. While it was still pending in the lower House, the peers, on the motion of lord Lauderdale, had appointed a committee to inquire into the prices at which corn could be imported into this country from the continent—a question concerning which very discordant and contradictory statements had been made in the debate in the Commons. An address to the Crown had likewise been voted, praying his majesty to take measures for obtaining from our ministers and consuls abroad information regarding the corn trade in the countries round the Black Sea; and lord Redesdale raised a preliminary discussion (May 15), by proposing certain resolutions, which went to assert the reasonableness and expediency of the principles on which the existing Corn-laws had been established. These resolutions, however, were not persisted in, because the new bill

itself, to which they were hostile, was about to be introduced, and would furnish an opportunity for a more effective expression of sentiment. The bill having been read a first and second time, the debate took place (May 25) on the motion for referring it to a committee. Lord Malmesbury moved as an amendment, that it should be committed that day three months. The duke of Somerset, the marquis of Lansdowne, the earls of Roseberry, Carnarvon, and Darnley, viscount Goderich, and lord Bexley, spoke in favour of the original motion; the marquis of Salisbury, the earl of Mansfield, the earl of Rosslyn, earl Stanhope, and lord Redesdale, supported the amendment. Lord Ellenborough said, that he would not resist the sending of the bill to a committee; but unless very great improvements were made upon it in the committee, it should have his most determined opposition. It would be superfluous to repeat the arguments which were used by each party in support of its views, for they were in substance the same with those which have been already brought before the reader as

forming the materials of the discussion in the House of Commons. No allusion was made to the late changes in the government, except by lord Goderich himself, who lauded the conduct of the noble lords who in that crisis had crossed the House to support the ministry; and hoped that no party feeling would be allowed to affect their lordships' deliberations on a subject of such vital importance to all classes of the community. On a division, the amendment was lost by a majority of 120 to 68.

In the committee, some unimportant amendments were made, and several which were proposed were lost; but one brought forward by the duke of Wellington, sealed the fate of the bill. By the bill as it had been sent up from the Commons, the duties payable on foreign grain, and the prices in the home market at which they should become payable, were the same, whether that grain were brought directly from the foreign port into the home market, or, having been imported, was stored up in bond under the warehousing system. The duke of Wellington, insisting on the absolute necessity of preventing the warehousing system from becoming a vehicle of fraud by its operations on the averages, moved, as an amendment, that "no foreign corn in bond should be taken out of bond until the average price of corn should have reached 66s.;" and to this amendment, he said, he had reason to believe, that his majesty's ministers were not indisposed to accede. Lord Goderich, on the other hand, stated, that, so far from being willing to agree to such a clause, it was at direct variance with the essential principles of the bill, was an establishment of that

system of prohibition which the bill removed, and would, if persisted in, occasion the loss of the bill altogether. It was singular, he added, that the noble duke, with all his opportunities, should only now have discovered the imperfections of the bill. To this the duke of Wellington answered, that he was no party to the framing of the bill, which he had never seen before it was printed; and, although he had supported its general principles for the benefit of the country, he was not therefore to be considered as pledged to the whole detail of its particular clauses. On a division, the ministry were left in a minority, the numbers being, for the amendment 78; against it 74.

When the report of the committee was brought up (12th June), the friends of the bill endeavoured to get rid of the amendment, by dividing the House on the question, that it should stand part of the bill. Lord Goderich first of all explained the misconception, into which he said the duke of Wellington had fallen, in supposing that the clause which he introduced had previously been approved of by ministers, and especially by Mr. Huskisson, with whom his correspondence regarding it had taken place. The noble duke had written to Mr. Huskisson, requesting his concurrence in a clause, which, however, it had not since been thought proper to propose. Mr. Huskisson stated in answer, that he was willing to agree to any amendments which would satisfy the noble lords who were opposed to the measure, provided these amendments did not prove fatal to it upon its return to the lower house; that, with regard to a clause enacting that no corn,

bonded after the passing of the act, should be entered for home consumption, till the price reached 66s., he had no objection himself, although he feared that even this alteration would occasion the loss of the bill.* The consent thus given by Mr. Huskisson had

applied only to corn already in bond, or that might be in bond when the law came into operation; a permanent restriction on bonded corn, like that contained in the amendment, had never been contemplated. Mr. Huskisson had merely said, that government

* The correspondence was the following:—

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO MR. HUSKISSON.

London, May 24, 1827.

My dear Huskisson;—I beg you to look at the enclosed clause, and let me know whether you have any objection to its being inserted in the Corn-bill, after the clause permitting the entry.

In my opinion, it will tend to diminish the apprehensions entertained that the system of warehousing may be for the purpose of facilitating and ensuring the results of frauds in the averages; and will tend to induce some to vote for the bill who would otherwise vote against it.

Let me have your answer as soon as you can. Ever yours, most sincerely,
WELLINGTON.

The clause which was enclosed ran as follows:—

(Enclosure.)

Provided always that no corn shall be entered for home consumption from any warehouse in any port or place in this kingdom, previous to the entry for home consumption, or to the exportation of every other portion or portions of corn previously lodged in warehouse, in such port or place; without the consent in writing, under the hand and seal of the proprietor of such last-mentioned corn, so long as the average price of corn within this kingdom, as settled by virtue of this act, shall be less than 70s. a quarter.

FROM MR. HUSKISSON TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Somerset-place, May 24, 1827.

My dear Duke;—I should certainly be disposed to acquiesce in any reasonable concession which would conciliate some of those who object to the Corn-bill in the House of Lords, without risking

the loss of the measure when sent back to our House.

I cannot take upon myself to say whether the proviso, which I return, would be open to this objection. On other grounds, I am afraid you would find great practical difficulties in the execution of the proposed measure.

It would give, as I understand it, the power to any *one* proprietor of foreign corn, in any port, to lay a *veto* upon the sale of all corn warehoused subsequent to *his* in that port, until the price reached 70s.

This would put it in the power of *one* individual, by reserving a quantity, however small, of *old* corn, to stop any sale below 70s. as effectually as it could be stopped by a positive prohibition under that price.

Supposing this objection removed, how, at any of the great ports, can you hope to get the consent in writing of every proprietor? I have no doubt that the corn now warehoused in London is the property of at least five hundred firms or individuals, some living in London, some in different parts of England, some abroad. This corn, whilst in bond, is every day changing hands. How can it be satisfactorily certified to the Custom-house that *all* the consents have been obtained; or, how is any party to set about procuring them all, or to know when he has accomplished it?

There are other difficulties of detail which occur to me. For instance, a party who cannot fulfil the conditions in the port of London, may not find any difficulty in doing so at Rochester, because of corn previously bonded at the latter port there is none. In that case, the London owner may either remove his corn to Rochester, or import fresh corn from the continent into that port, and the law would be different in different ports, though possibly very near to one another.

might agree to detain the corn now warehoused in bond, till the price

should reach 66s., with the understanding that all corn imported

Had your proposal been, that no corn bonded *after the passing of the present bill* should be allowed to be entered for home consumption till the average price had reached 66s.; and that thenceforward all corn so bonded, or thereafter imported, should come under the regulations of the bill, individually I should not object to such a proviso. It would ensure that *no quantity beyond that now in bond* should be thrown upon the market, unless, in spite of that quantity, the price reached a level which might fairly be taken as an indication of our being in want of a further supply from abroad.

But I am afraid that even this amendment would prove fatal to the bill in our House. I remain, &c.

W. HUSKISSON.

FROM MR. HUSKISSON TO THE
DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Somerset-place, June 2, 10 a. m.

My dear Duke;—I have this moment heard with great surprise, that in moving an amendment last night on the Corn-bill, you urged that amendment as having been *consented to* by me, and that to prove my consent you read a *private* letter, which I had written to you, in answer to one which I had the honour to receive from you on the 24th ult.

As I did not even keep a copy of that letter, and as your grace has felt yourself at liberty, without any subsequent communication of any sort with me, to make this *public* use of it, I feel it necessary to request from you a copy of that letter, as without it I cannot enter upon that explanation of my own conduct which the use that has been made of my letter renders necessary.

As I have only yet received a very imperfect report (not from any peer) of what passed last night on your moving the amendment, this is not the occasion to make any further observations upon the subject.

I must, however, be allowed to say that, be the amendment what it may, it *had not* my consent; and that if my consent (as is perhaps erroneously reported to me) was urged in any way as a ground for pressing its adoption, I

must protest against the authority of my name having been used for that purpose.

Though I cannot recollect the wording of my private letter, I well know the feelings with which I wrote it. I considered it as strictly *private*, addressed to a colleague with whom I had sat in cabinet upon lord Liverpool's Corn-bill, who had concurred in that measure, and who was, therefore, considered by me as anxious for its success; and my recollection greatly deceives me if I did not convey to your grace that any amendment, such as I now understand to have been carried on your proposal, would be fatal to the measure. I remain, &c.

(Signed)

W. HUSKISSON.

On the same day he received the following answer:—

FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO
MR. HUSKISSON,

London, June 2, 1827.

My dear Huskisson;—According to your desire, I send you a copy of your note of the 24th of May, in answer to mine of that date, in which I proposed for your consideration a clause to be proposed to be added to the Corn-bill, having for its object to prevent the use of the warehouse system to promote frauds in the proposed modes of taking the averages.

My object in consulting you was to obtain your opinion and sanction for what I proposed to do; and having obtained, instead of your sanction to what I proposed, your suggestion of another measure, I adopted it.

I showed your note, and the clause which I had drawn in conformity with your suggestion, to lord Goderich, who, I erroneously conceived, consented to what I intended to propose; and I stated the contents only when he stated his dissent from my proposition, which was in fact your own.

In respect to the bill being thrown out in consequence of this or any other alteration, that is a matter that depends entirely upon the government. Ever yours, most faithfully,

WELLINGTON.

afterwards, whether warehoused or not, should be subject to the regu-

lations of the new law. The amendment, on the contrary, enacts

FROM MR. HUSKISSON TO THE DUKE
OF WELLINGTON.

Somerset-place, June 2, 1827, 11 p. m.

My dear Duke ;—Your letter which I received this evening makes me regret extremely that you did not afford me an opportunity of pointing out to you, before the discussion of last night, the wide difference between what is stated in my letter of the 24th ult., as that to which individually I should have had no objection, and your amendment, which, from mistake, you represent as being my own proposition.

The proposition in my letter of the 24th ult., to which I stated that I should have no objection, was in substance this :—to suspend the regulations of the present bill in respect to any foreign wheat that should be bonded after the passing of the bill until the average price had reached 66s., and to provide, that *thenceforward* (i. e. after the price should have *once* reached 66s.) the provisions of the bill should take effect in respect to all *such* foreign wheat; or, in the words of my letter, that “it (such foreign wheat) should then come under the regulations of the bill.”

The effect of your amendment is, that *at no time* shall the regulations of the bill come into operation in respect to any foreign wheat bonded after the passing of the bill whenever the price shall be below 66s.

My proposition obviously contemplates a measure, the extent and limits of which are as follows ;—That the wheat now in bond (upwards of five hundred thousand quarters) should be the only foreign wheat entitled to come into the market of this country till the price should have reached 66s.; that this price *once* attained, the preference should cease; and that all other foreign wheat should *thenceforward* be equally entitled to come in “under the regulations of the bill,” which regulations enact that it may be taken out of warehouse *at all times*, upon payment of the duties specified in the schedule.

Your amendment is not a *provisio pro hac vice*, qualifying for a special purpose, and, according to all probability, for a very limited time, the general regulations of the bill; but it is a *permanent*

enactment directly contravening these regulations.

Having thus, I trust, made clear the difference between your amendment and the proposition contained in my letter of the 24th, it is only further necessary for me to state the reason which induced me to intimate to you, at the close of that letter, my apprehension that the giving effect to such a proposition would be fatal to the bill.

I conceived that you would think it better not to risk the fate of this important measure, by proposing any amendment, however much it might be agreeable to some parties, if you were aware that the necessary effect of its being adopted would be to put an end to the measure altogether.

The amendment which you have carried cannot, I am persuaded, be acceded to by the House of Commons. This is not a matter that depends upon the government; and you must allow me to add, that, were a new bill to be brought in, embracing that amendment, it would be no longer *even in principle* the measure agreed to in Lord Liverpool's cabinet, but one of a very different character.

W. HUSKISSON.

FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
TO MR. HUSKISSON.

London, June 4, 1827.

My dear Huskisson ;—As you say that I misunderstood the meaning of your letter of the 24th, I must have done so. But I certainly never entertained a suspicion that I had misunderstood you, and even now, after referring to my letter of the 24th to you, and examining your letter to me, I cannot but think that I should have sought out for a difficulty, if I had affixed to your letter the meaning which you state that you intended to convey.

I stated to you an evil, permanent in its nature, resulting from the operation of the warehouse system on that of the proposed corn law; and I proposed a permanent remedy. In answer, you stated very good reasons against what I had proposed, and you tell me, that “had my proposal been that no corn bonded after the passing of the present bill should be allowed to be entered for

ed that no corn which at any time might be in bond should be introduced into the market so long as

the price was under 66s. The two propositions differed from one another *totò cœlo*.

home consumption till the average price had reached 66s., and that thenceforward all corn so bonded, or thereafter imported, should come under the regulations of the bill, individually you would not object to such a proviso;" and you add, "It (this proviso) would ensure that no quantity beyond that now in bond should be thrown upon the market, unless in spite of that quantity the price reached a level which might be fairly taken as an indication of our being in want of a further supply from abroad."

It thus appears, then, that having stated to you a permanent evil, the existence of which is not denied, I was to consider the word thenceforward in an unlimited sense, but applicable to time only, and having no reference to circumstances, notwithstanding what followed in the succeeding sentence of your letter; and I was to believe that you intended I should be satisfied, and that the public should be satisfied, with a temporary remedy for a permanent evil.

However, I am ready to admit that I did not understand your letter as you have now explained it, and you may rely upon it, that, if I could have entertained any doubt respecting your meaning, I should have gone to you, or have written to you again.

Lord Goderich must do me the justice to acknowledge, that I put into his hands the proviso which I had drawn, together with your letter. He did not at first understand your letter, and he thought it related solely to corn now in bond; and I begged him to peruse it again. He did so; and he came to me and returned the papers without saying a word. I concluded, therefore, that he concurred in the proposition, which I certainly considered as suggested by you; and I made it to the committee of the House of Lords in the mode and at the time most likely to be of service to the government, by preventing a division on a proposition of lord Rosslyn's, which had for its object to lay the duty upon corn upon introduction into warehouse.

I shall be sorry if this proviso should be inconvenient to the government; and I must add, that, if lord Goderich had expressed to me a wish that I should

delay to propose it till on the report, I should have done so.

In your letter of the 24th, you spoke with doubt whether the measure proposed by you would occasion the rejection of the bill. You write with more confidence on that which has been adopted by the committee in the House of Lords in your letter received yesterday. But what do you say to the amendments agreed to by the government in the House of Lords?

Surely the omission of the word (British) in the second clause, with a view that the Scotch, Irish, and foreign, corn may be included in the averages, and the alteration of the term of the averages from one to six weeks, will make a material alteration of the duties, and must equally occasion the rejection of the bill.

You will recollect my opinion upon the measure proposed by lord Liverpool; to the principle of which, notwithstanding that opinion, I consider myself a party, and I have accordingly supported the government in every division that has taken place in the House of Lords. I don't consider the amendment as proposed by me to be at all contrary to the principle of lord Liverpool's measure, which was, to protect home agriculture by the levy of a duty on foreign corn imported, and to regulate this duty by the price of corn in England, discovered by averages taken weekly, and not by six weeks' averages. Since lord Liverpool's plan was formed and agreed upon, a committee has sat in the House of Lords, before which it has been proved that nothing can prevent frauds in taking the averages, nor the abuse of the existing warehouse system, for the purpose of carrying into execution the objects of those frauds.

The warehouse system, then, must be reformed; and as lord Liverpool's principle might exist, even if the warehouse system were abolished in relation to corn, or under whatever modification it may be allowed to continue, it is no departure from that principle to adopt a moderate prohibition, applicable only to corn in warehouse, as the modification.

I declare that this impression is so

In regard to the merits of the amendment itself, lord Goderich said, that it was directly contrary

to the very principles of the bill. The first resolution, on which the bill was founded, professed, that

strong upon my mind, and, considering the subject in all its bearings, it appeared to me that the proviso agreed to by the House of Lords so completely met the evil, and was so just towards all parties, that you must have calculated it exactly upon the basis of the price of 62s. the imperial quarter, and the expenses of carrying corn from the warehouses in Holland to this country.—Believe me, &c.

WELLINGTON.

FROM MR. HUSKISSON TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Eartham, Petworth, June 5, 1827.

My dear Duke;—I have received by the post of this morning your letter of yesterday's date.

I regret, on every account, that the proposition which I wished to convey in my letter of the 24th ult. was so stated, as to lead to your misunderstanding my real meaning. So little did I, before last Saturday, contemplate any risk of having been misapprehended, that, when I received (whilst in the House of Commons on Thursday evening) the enclosed note from lord Goderich, I immediately sent him an explanation from thence, to the same effect as that which I have since given to you. I am sure, if lord Goderich is referred to, that he will do me the justice to confirm this statement.

From the moment I was informed that you considered your amendment as originating in my suggestion, I was satisfied that there had been some misunderstanding; and as the nature of it is now cleared up, I will not trouble you with any controversial argument upon the true construction of the words which you have quoted from my letter of the 24th. The sentence (indeed the whole of that letter) was hastily written, and, I admit, might have been more clearly expressed; but when, in the latter part of that sentence, I state, "that the regulation to which I saw no objection, would ensure that no quantity beyond that now in bond should be thrown upon the market, unless, in spite of that quantity, the price reached a level" (namely 66s.), "which might fairly be taken as an indication of our

being in want of a further supply from abroad,"—I must avow myself at a loss to reconcile the construction of words which appear to point to this meaning, namely, that the specific quantity now in bond should be protected against competition with any further supply from abroad, until the average price at home shall have reached 66s., with your proviso, which leaves the supply from abroad free at all times to come into the British market, without reference to any average price; whilst it locks up any wheat which may hereafter be bonded in this country, up to the same price as that at which it was the drift of my proposition to keep foreign wheat locked up in the warehouses abroad, until the quantity now in our own warehouses had been disposed of.

How then could your amendment and my suggestion be convertible propositions?

The real truth is, that what was uppermost in my mind when I threw out this suggestion, was the inconvenience which might arise from letting into consumption further supplies of wheat, hereafter to arrive, until the greatest part of the quantity now in bond should have been disposed of. The limiting the supply, in the first instance, to the now bonded corn, was a question which had been mooted in the cabinet, if I recollect right, by lord Westmorland. I own that I thought (as I understood him to think) that, within certain limits, there were reasons for giving priority to that corn, before we suffered fresh supplies to come into the market from foreign countries—an arrangement temporary in its nature, but in its operation, by-the-hye, the very reverse of what your amendment contemplates as a permanent system.

You will, therefore, perceive that in writing the unlucky paragraph which is the origin of all this confusion, I was no longer thinking of the "permanent evil," your proposed remedy for which I had discussed in the former part of my letter.

Having no copy of the Corn-bill with me here, I am quite incapable of forming any opinion as to the effect of the

there should be no fixed price at which corn should be prohibited; but an amendment which said, that no warehoused corn should be admitted, except when the average price in the home-market was 66s., did fix a price under which the admission of that corn was prohibited, and was thus directly at variance with the fundamental principle of the whole measure. Neither would the amendment serve any one of the purposes which were said to be contemplated by it. It was said to be introduced for the purpose, first, of guarding against the frauds which had been committed by means of the averages, and secondly, if these were prevented, of obviating any injury which might arise from the market being glutted by the introduction of foreign corn. As to the first, he was at a loss to know how the corn in bond could affect the averages, as the averages were not made up on the corn in bond, except that if bonded corn were included in the averages, the effect would be, to lower the price of corn, at the same

word "British" in the second clause of the bill, an amendment of which I was not aware till I received your letter this morning.

I shall, for many reasons, be sorry if this bill should be lost, and nothing done in respect to our Corn-laws in the present session of parliament. But, whatever may be the fate of the bill, or however produced, I never for a moment can doubt, that, in the part which you have taken, your anxious object has been to render the proposed measure as free from objection as the nature of the subject, dealing with such complicated interests, and through such a variety of transactions, will admit. I remain, my dear duke of Wellington, ever faithfully yours,

W. HUSKISSON.

*His Grace the Duke of Wellington,
&c. &c.*

time that it raised the duty. If, therefore, the clause were adopted, it would become the interest of every holder of bonded corn to make every sacrifice to release that corn. The holders would be aware that bonded corn could not be admitted till the averages amounted to 66s. per quarter, and would therefore use every exertion to raise the price to that amount. Suppose, for a moment, that corn to the extent of a million of quarters was warehoused in this country, which could not be taken out till the price amounted to 66s., it would be clearly the interest of every one concerned, to sacrifice his capital to a certain extent till that object was effected—the very evil which the introduction of the clause was intended to prevent. It had been given in evidence, that frauds to an alarming extent had been practised in that way: was it therefore not reasonable to suppose that they would endeavour, by expending a few thousands of capital in the English markets, and thereby raising the price, to prevent that sacrifice of the whole capital risked in the speculation which must take place, if warehoused corn was prohibited? Another view of the subject, which it was material for their lordships to take into consideration, was, the effect which he conceived the amendment would not be unlikely to produce—namely, to prevent any warehousing at all. The noble duke, in voting for his own clause, did not intend that it should go to that extent, as he had declared that he did not wish to prevent warehousing; but they must look to the probable effect of this clause. Suppose a person thought he could safely warehouse corn here with a prospect of deriving

advantage from it,—suppose corn warehoused to the extent of five-hundred thousand quarters, and that at a time of the year when the nature of the commodity naturally induced some speculation and rise in price,—suppose it rising from 61s. to 62s. and 63s., the holders of corn on the other side of the channel would naturally be desirous of availing themselves of this opening; and, to keep their rivals here at home out of the market, the country would be inundated with foreign corn. What man would place himself in such danger? It was true, the holders of warehoused corn might export it to Ostend, and bring it back immediately; but that could not be done without great loss—without a loss of 10s. or 12s. per quarter. No man would be fool enough to lock up corn on such terms in this country. If their lordships passed this clause, they might wish good night to the warehousing system.

The duke of Wellington said, that he certainly went into the committee under the impression that this part of the bill required amendment, and he had therefore proposed one, considering himself a party to the general measure. He just as certainly was under the impression that he had for that amendment the authority and concurrence of the president of the Board of Trade; and he could only say that he was much concerned, if he had misconceived his meaning. Many of their lordships had seen the letter of that right hon. gentleman, and had all agreed, upon perusing it, that he (the duke of Wellington) would not be justified if he did not propose some such measure as that now before the House. When lord Goderich,

upon seeing the letter, said, that it related only to corn now in bond, he had entreated him to read it over again, as well as to read over the clause which it was intended to propose. The result was, that, when he did propose that clause, he did so under the firm belief that it had the approbation of both the noble lord opposite and his right hon. friend. The subject, however, now came before the House for their lordships' approbation, and, it appeared, would be opposed by those with whom he had, as he supposed, acted in concert in bringing it forward. His object in proposing the clause had been, to put a check on the warehousing system, and thereby prevent those frauds which were practised in the averages. It was an opinion generally entertained by persons acquainted with this subject, and by all those who had been examined upon it, that it was impossible to prevent these practices. Then what followed? A man committed a fraud in the averages, and having thereby raised the average to the amount on which he speculated, he came to the warehouses and got what he wanted, and thus effected his object through his own fraud. Now he was certainly ready to admit, that the clause proposed by him did affect the warehousing system in a great degree; and he admitted also, that it was the admission of a principle into the bill which he wished could have been excluded from it. But if he went to work in the way suggested by his noble friend, he should be more certain of losing the bill altogether, and he should, therefore, be quite inexcusable if he had done so. It had been said, that the principle of the present bill, as regarded the

warehousing system, was the same principle which had been established by the bills of 1778 and 1791. He did not remember the bill of 1778, but he did remember that of 1791; and, so far from the principle of that bill being the principle of the present bill without the amendment, corn taken out of warehouse was, by that bill, subject to the highest duty named in it. Now to say that the principle of this measure was the same as that, and consistent also with a free trade in corn, was not reconcilable with fact. It was only by means of a duty on warehoused corn, that a glut in the market could be prevented. He never meant to oppose, or throw any difficulty in the way of the general measure before the House; and if the noble lord would promise to bring forward any clause on this principle, he would either now, or in the next stage of the bill, withdraw that which he had proposed.

On a division, the amendment was retained by a larger majority than that which had carried its original introduction, the numbers being, for the clause 138, against it 122. This majority could in no way be considered as a party majority, for the amendment was supported by many peers who likewise supported the new ministry, and even by some who had not opposed the introduction and progress of the bill.

The consequence of this amendment was, that ministers threw up the bill altogether. The amendment, they said, was fatal to the principle of the bill, and inconsistent with its application: therefore they could no longer recommend it to the approbation of parliament. There was no reason to

believe that this step was taken with any view to throw odium on their opponents, although lord Clifden, on the amendment being carried, advised them to have nothing more to do with it, and to leave the odium to their adversaries; but such was, at first, the effect of the bill being abandoned. The supporters of the amendment were abused out of parliament, and very significantly pointed at, in parliament, as persons who had sacrificed the public good to forward the purposes of mere faction. Even Mr. Canning, probably irritated by a notion, that the opposition was directed personally against himself, forgot decorum so far as most gratuitously to describe the duke of Wellington as a tool in the hands of more crafty intriguers. He had conversed, he said, with persons of all sentiments, and all persuasions, some of whom had felt anger, some regret, and some triumph, at the fate of the bill; but he had not met with any individual who would say, that he believed there were one hundred and thirty-three votes given in favour of a certain amendment without some other bond of sympathy besides a conviction that the measure was honest. From the correspondence between his grace of Wellington, and his right hon. friend (Mr. Huskisson), he was not convinced that the duke of Wellington did not labour under some misapprehension, and did not think that he was doing that which was beneficial. He could not exclude from his consideration, that even so great a man as the duke of Wellington had been made an instrument in the hands of others on that occasion. History afforded other instances in which equally

great men had been made the instruments of others for their own particular views. As to the numbers by which that amendment was carried, he must say, that he believed it impossible that such discordant materials (differing as they did on so many other points) could have been brought together by a conviction of the merits of that amendment. He looked upon the union not as arising from the merits of the question, but from some deep-rooted design to produce another effect in the other House, or that House, or elsewhere.

This was, to say the least of it, indiscreet language, which pique and provocation might account for, but which neither sound sense, nor good feeling, could justify. It is something new to be told that when men of opposite political sentiments unite in support of one particular measure, it is a proof that they set no value upon that measure considered in itself. The more rational and ordinary explanation of the phenomenon certainly is, that parties do not so act, each for the purpose of giving a triumph to the opinions of its adversaries, at the expense of its own; but that adverse views have not, in so far as the particular object is concerned, any existence; and the presumption fairly is, that when men, who in general differ from each other, agree in opinion, that agreement is sincere. That Mr. Canning should have ventured to speak of the "discordant materials" of the majority arguing a want of "conviction of the merits of the amendment," was utterly astounding, considering the composition of the cabinet which he had just framed, and the nature of that phalanx which at this very moment, was the only security of

his power. If the union of men of different opinions in support of lord Wellington's amendment proved, not that they esteemed the amendment, but that they found it a convenient occasion to forward other views, then did the same union in support of Mr. Canning prove, not that its members thought Mr. Canning a fit man to be minister, but that they found him to be a very fit and proper tool for their own purposes. Still more illogical was the insinuation, that the duke of Wellington had been merely an instrument in the hands of others. Whether his grace misconceived, or not, the letter of Mr. Huskisson, it is clear that he did at first believe himself to be acting in concert with the ministry, on this particular subject, and did so represent himself. So far, therefore, as he himself knew, or as those un-imaginable beings, who are supposed to have made use of him, could know, in all that he was doing he was falling in with the views of the ministers themselves.

It became necessary, in consequence of the failure of this bill, to propose some temporary measure for the regulation of the corn trade, to endure till the next session of parliament. Mr. Western (June 18) moved certain resolutions, the effect of which was to repeal that clause of the act of 1822, which had hitherto prevented the other provisions of that act from coming into operation. Under that act, wheat was admissible, subject to a duty of 17s., when the average price was 60s.: the duty after the first six weeks was reduced to 12s. so soon as the price reached 80s.: between 80s. and 85s., the duty was 5s.; when corn rose above the last of these prices, the duty was only a nominal duty

of 1s. But there was a clause which suspended the operation of all these provisions, until the average price should have once reached 80s., a point to which, since the passing of the statute, it had at no time attained. Mr. Western said, that he did not anticipate any danger, or any injurious glut in the market, if the ports should be opened at 70s.; and therefore proposed to the House, "to repeal so much of the act of 1822, for the regulation of the foreign corn trade, as prevents its provisions from having effect till the price of wheat reaches 80s. per quarter."

Mr. Canning said, that this was a proposal for which no reason had been, or could be, assigned, and the adoption of which would make the House contradict all that it had already solemnly avowed. Whatever he might feel due to himself, and to the king's government, he would abstain from any attempt at retaliation, not for any want of provocation, but for want of a fitting opportunity. He could conceive no degree of faction more worthy of the heaviest censure, than that which would induce any men, upon whatever motives they might act, to draw to party purposes a subject which so deeply concerned all classes of the community. Surely what had happened in another place could be no justification of contradiction and inconsistency here, and he did not think he was expecting too much, in hoping that the House would discuss this subject in reference to its latest and ultimate decision. In the late discussions upon the subject of importation, no member of that House had proposed the re-adoption of the act of 1822, without, at least, a material alteration or modifica-

tion of its provisions; and the present proposal came to this, that, as the House of Commons had passed a bill for admitting corn at 62s. which had been thrown out elsewhere—*ergo*, there was a difficulty in proposing any measure for admitting any grain at that rate; and as the people felt the most serious alarm at the importation price being raised above 62s., it ought to be made 70s. Was the House of Commons sunk so low as to make it absolutely necessary that they should retract their declarations and arguments, rescind their resolutions, however gravely and deliberately taken, and throw away as waste paper their best considered enactments, because persons sitting elsewhere, whose opinions might yet be entitled to every respect, had thrown out, not the whole bill, but a certain portion of it, which they had replaced by what they called an amendment? Were they really, upon so unceremonious a summons, or rather upon no direct suggestion at all, to abandon their handy-work, confess themselves in error, and have recourse to measures directly opposed to that which they had sanctioned by a large majority? On the one hand, they must not think of surrendering any portion of their rank in the legislature; on the other, they must not lose, nor risk, the loss of, any practical good. The first rule required them to do what was right and good—the second, that they should do no more at present than was necessary, because in the next session of parliament the subject must undergo the most deliberate discussion. The third point regarded what they were to do consistently with the spirit and the principles which had hitherto guided them. As far as

he was allowed here to know what had been done elsewhere, the principle of the bill had not been given up; and the bill, which he would propose to bring in, would contain provisions of the same spirit with that which had been lost. The period during which any alarm was felt, was between the present time and that of getting in the harvest. The alarm arose from the danger of exhaustion of the stock on hand, and the probable lateness of the harvest, which was considered otherwise as very promising. There were serious apprehensions that, in the event of a late harvest, the pressure on the population might dangerously exaggerate their fears, if nothing were done by the legislature to meet the partial scarcity. Under the operation of the bill 560,000 quarters, which were now in bond, were capable of being let out by an act of the government. It was understood, that the objection had been, not to letting out the corn already bonded, but to admitting any further importations. He would, therefore, propose to bring in a bill for letting out the corn now bonded, together with any that should be warehoused by the 1st of July next. It was conjectured that the whole quantity by that period would amount to 600,000 quarters. The corn already in bond, and to be bonded under the clause, he did not propose to let out suddenly or all at once, but gradually, and subject to the same scale of duties laid down by the bill which was just withdrawn.

Mr. Peel said, he could not help regretting that one or two points in Mr. Canning's speech seemed, from the manner in which they had been received, to have been understood as conveying a meaning

opposite to the spirit of the rule with which that right hon. gentleman had set out, of not mixing up either party feelings, or personal allusions, with so important a question. If any person suspected the duke of Wellington of having moved the amendment in the other House from any party feeling, far less for any factious purpose, he had no hesitation in saying that he believed such a suspicion to be entirely unfounded. He believed that the noble duke's amendment had been dictated by a desire to promote what he understood to be the real intention of the bill; and that it had originated in a misconception of the views of the government, and not from the slightest intention to oppose or defeat those views. He was the more firmly convinced that this was the fact, because, from the habits of familiarity in which he lived with that noble person, he could not doubt that, had any other intention been entertained, he should himself have been apprized of it; and he could safely declare that he had never heard of the amendment, until on the morning after it had been moved. The history of this proceeding ought, however, to be known, in order to defeat this vain attempt to cast obloquy upon a public man, who, on this day at least (June 18th, the anniversary of Waterloo) if on no other, ought not to have been subjected to unfounded charges or insinuations. The duke of Wellington had been a member of a committee which had sat to inquire into the price of grain for shipment at foreign ports, and the price at which it could be imported into the home market. The result of that laborious investigation had created—right or wrong

he was not now to argue—an impression, that the warehousing system, as at present constituted, gave a power to certain speculators, so to practise upon the averages so as to make them subservient to their own bargains in the market: and the intention of proposing the clause was to throw an obstacle in the way of such dexterous movements for sinister purposes, and to give a preference to corn directly imported in ships, to that which had been previously bonded. This was not an alteration which introduced any new principle, for in fact it had prevailed in the act of 1791. Mr. Huskisson's opinion was originally called for by the noble duke, on a proposition that no bonded corn should be taken out of the warehouses until the parties, who had previously bonded theirs, had expressed their consent. His right hon. friend had very properly objected to such a proposition, but added, that, if the prevention were merely to extend to the importation of foreign corn until the home price was 66s., he could have no objection individually. His noble friend might naturally have supposed, that a similar mode of proceeding might be taken with respect to this measure, as had been taken under precisely similar circumstances with respect to the Canada Corn-bill. He was quite sure that his noble friend acted under the impression, that, though the bill might be altered, yet the country was to have the benefit of some permanent measure on that subject; he had voted in favour of the principle of the bill, and had not attempted to violate that principle. With this feeling, and with the aversion which he (Mr. Peel) had to leaving the question in its present unsettled

state, he certainly could have wished that, even at the expense of prolonging the session to the end of July, a new bill had been brought in, to compromise, if possible, the difference which existed with the House of Lords. For himself, he did not believe that it would have been difficult to effect that compromise; and, indeed, he understood that the president of the Board of Trade had not been indisposed to assent to a clause which gave a preference to the corn already in bond, up to the price of 66s.; not allowing the new bill to operate upon any corn introduced subsequently to its passing, until that average of 66s. had been reached.

The amendment of Mr. Canning, on Mr. Western's resolution, that all corn already in warehouse, or which should be reported to be in warehouse before the 1st of July next, should be admitted for consumption at any time before the 1st of May, 1828, on payment of certain duties, which were the same with the progressive duties of the lost bill, was carried; and a bill in conformity with it passed both houses without any serious opposition. At the same time, a bill was carried through for regulating the mode of taking the averages. It was only a re-enactment of the existing law, with some amendments, which it was thought better to accomplish by repealing the old law, and substituting a new one, than by burdening and confusing it with partial additional enactments. The most important alteration was a clause authorizing the king in council, to order the averages to be likewise taken in certain towns and cities throughout the United Kingdom, instead of their being limited, as they

hitherto had been, to the maritime counties of England.

The incautious and intemperate allusions of Mr. Canning to the motives of the majority in the House of Lords, and his accusation against the duke of Wellington, of having been a tool in the hand of intriguers, did not pass altogether unnoticed in that august assembly, although, by the order of the House, they could have no extra-parliamentary knowledge of any thing that had passed in the Commons. On the 20th of June, lord Winchelsea, when presenting a petition against Catholic emancipation, said, that their lordships' regulation, which made it impossible to allude directly to any individual connected with the other House of parliament, or to any speech delivered in that House, if carried to the extent to which some seemed inclined to carry it, would lead to great injury. For if individuals in their lordships' House were to be denied the means of publicly vindicating their characters from any aspersions thrown on them, either intentionally or unintentionally, by individuals connected with the other House of parliament, they would be forced to have recourse to a private explanation, which would not be so beneficial as a public declaration. If any of those individuals who had voted on a former occasion with the majority, among whom he was one, were held up to public indignation, it would not be consistent with their dignity and character to allow such an aspersion to be thrown upon them, and insinuations to be made, that the vote which they had given, proceeded not on public grounds, but from private feelings. The majority were actuated by a conviction that what they were doing

tended to the public advantage. An illustrious individual, who by his genius and valour had placed this country in a situation unrivalled in the page of history, had been basely traduced. But the insinuations which had been so cast upon that individual, whether coming from the highest or the lowest quarter, would meet with the just indignation of a high-minded and honourable people.

Lord Goderich said, that he could not comprehend on what ground the House could be called to discuss language which had been held elsewhere. Nay, what that language was, where it had been held, and by whom it had been held, the House had not been told, and, in fact, could not be told. He must say, however, that remarks had been made in that House upon an individual, and upon the conduct of members of the other House of parliament, imputing to them sentiments which had never been delivered in that House. He would also say, that, in the course of the discussions which had taken place, there had been made in their lordships' House pointed remarks on individuals, and imputations had been cast upon those individuals, in reference to words put into their mouths which he would maintain had never been uttered; at least no one was authorized to say they had been spoken. This, then, ought to make their lordships indisposed to take up matters of this kind with warmth.

Earl Grey said, that allusions to what passed in the other House of parliament might occasionally be necessary, and might be made without producing any bad effect; but he agreed that nothing was so dangerous, nothing so destructive to the character of both Houses of

parliament, and to the constitution of this country, as the practice—if unfortunately it should be taken up—of questioning in either House of parliament the motives which had actuated individuals in the discharge of their legislative duties. He expressed his hope, that lord Goderich, and the noble lord on the woolsack, would use their influence, where he trusted their influence would have effect, to prevent such expressions as were alluded to coming from an individual, whose situation ought to place him under restraints of more decorum than to allow him to use language striking at the very independence of the House of Peers, and vilifying its character, and such as was never uttered before, particularly by a minister of state. Such terms and expressions had been applied in the first instance to the individual who proposed an amendment to a certain bill, and next to all the persons who had concurred in that measure—as went to excite hatred against the House throughout the country, and came under that description of language which was likely to provoke retaliation, while the person using those expressions was one of those who had supported a law which would send into banishment the person who might be provoked so to retaliate.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he was not aware of the precise expressions in question. For the sake of harmony, he wished they had not been uttered; but as an individual member of that House, he would endeavour to do that which he was sure the whole House would also endeavour to do—namely, prevent that course of allusion which all the noble lords who had spoken had agreed ought

VOL. LXIX,

on all occasions to be avoided, and which was more particularly to be avoided when it stood in the way of the discharge of their public duty.

Lord Ellenborough had not the least doubt of the propriety and utility of the order of each House, that no notice should be taken of what was said in the other; but it was impossible to avoid transgressing that order, if the same course was not adopted in the other House. For his own part, the remarks, which had been alluded to, had inspired him with too much contempt to permit him to think them worthy of notice. The marquis of Londonderry asked the marquis of Lansdowne, whether he would use his influence with Mr. Canning to induce him to publish the speech in question “without alteration or omission?” and lord Goderich advised the marquis of Lansdowne not to answer the question.

While the land-owners were thus struggling to maintain regulations on which they imagined that their prosperity depended, the ship-owners, equally convinced that the distresses, which existed in their department of commercial occupation, could be ascribed to nothing but the late changes introduced into the system of the navigation laws, did not fail to bring their complaints before parliament. They denounced these changes as having conferred upon foreigners a preference, which was rapidly driving our own vessels from the seas. They averred that documentary evidence established the preponderating increase of foreign shipping as a fact; and, as the obvious cause of that preponderance, they represented, that, any given trade being thrown open on equal terms to British and to

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foreign vessels, the British ship-owner must give way, because he could neither build nor navigate, and consequently could not freight, his vessels, at that low rate which yielded foreigners a profit. A Russian ship, for instance, said they, can be built for between 8*l.* and 9*l.* per ton, while a British-built vessel costs between 14*l.* and 16*l.*; the former could be navigated for 121*l.* per month, the latter not for less than 208*l.* Petitions founded on these views and allegations were presented early in the session from the ship-owners of London and Sunderland, but the matter was not brought to a formal discussion till after the new ministry had been formed, when general Gascoigne, Mr. Huskisson's colleague in the representation of Liverpool, moved (7th May), "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the present distressed state of the commercial shipping, and report thereon to the House." The general said, that any man who looked at the comparative expense of sending out vessels from our own docks, and from those of foreign countries, would acknowledge at once, that what was called reciprocity was any thing but equality: He would pledge himself to prove in a committee, that the difference in favour of the northern nations was the difference between 8*l.* and 18*l.* The comparative prices of building in England and foreign countries, taken from papers before the House, were as follow:—in London, the price was 28*l.* a ton; in England, on the average, 18*l.* a ton; in Prussia, it was 8*l.* 8*s.*; in France 11*l.*; in Sweden, 6*l.* 15*s.*; in Holland, 10*l.*; in Denmark, 9*l.* 10*s.*; in Russia, 4*l.* 15*s.* The wages in these countries amounted

only to half as much as in England. Reckoning according to the returned prices, a Prussian vessel might be navigated for four voyages at about 389*l.*; while an English vessel of the same tonnage, and carrying the same number of men, would cost about 664*l.* The vessels of the northern countries possessed the same advantages as the British ships, while the expense of building the latter was enormous. It was plain, therefore, that the foreign owner could let his ship at a much lower freight than his British rival; and as merchants would naturally employ those vessels which cost them least money, it was to be expected that foreign shipping, wherever it could be employed, would have a preference over our own. Such, accordingly, was the fact: that preference did exist. At that very moment, where there was one British ship entered at Liverpool, there were ten foreign ships. The returns, which had been laid upon the table, would show the superiority of the numbers of foreign ships entered over that of the British, and the exports had been diminishing for some time past, and were still diminishing. From Prussia the imports, in the year 1824, amounted to 504,140*l.*; and the exports amounted to 634,074*l.*: the next year the imports amounted to 620,287*l.*, and the exports were only 468,463*l.* The exports to the northern countries did not amount to more than one million; yet, to secure this paltry million of exports, foreign shipping had been relieved from the light and harbour duties, and an additional expense had been thrown upon us of 78,000*l.* per annum. In the year 1822, by a comparison between Prussian and English

vessels, there appeared to be a superiority in favour of England of two to one. In the year 1825, the English vessels were superior to the Prussian by only 4,000 tons; and in the year 1826, the relative amount was 83,000 tons of foreign vessels, and 64,000 British. If foreigners could navigate their vessels, as they certainly could, at 40 per cent less than the English, and could build them for half the money, the British trade must be sacrificed, when brought into competition with persons who possessed such advantages. The ship-owners did not meet with a greater return than 5 per cent; and when it was considered of how perishable a nature their property was, it would be easily seen that a return of 5 per cent was by no means a profit. It was always said, however, "Look at the number of ships employed; look at the comparative statement of the numbers of British and foreign ships cleared out, which has been made up to the 5th of January, 1827." In the port of Liverpool, vessels, the building of which originally cost 14,000*l.*, were sold a short time ago for 6,000*l.* In every dock-yard in the kingdom numbers of unemployed ships were to be found, which, but for the present state of things, would be busily engaged in traffic. The falling-off in the number of sailors was in proportion to the amount of unemployed shipping. By a calculation which had been made, and the result of which was now before him, it appeared that there were nearly 12,000 sailors less in the present year than in the year 1816. The ships were still in existence, but the energies of their owners were paralysed. Besides, nearly one-third of the ships which were built

for the British merchant service were built in Canada; and he could see no advantage to this country from the transfer which had thus taken place. It appeared that, in the year 1825, 536 ships were built in the British plantations; and, in the year 1826, nearly 400 vessels. Now, what was the number built in England during those years? In 1825, 443 ships were built in England; and, in 1826, only 415 ships were built; making a falling-off in that short space of time of 28 ships. Under such circumstances, it was impossible to resist that inquiry which was the object of the present motion, and to which the shipping interest looked forward with so much anxiety.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Liddell, one of the members for Northumberland, who declared, that, although he felt himself bound, equally from choice and conviction, to support the present administration, and therefore felt considerable pain at opposing them on the first great question brought forward under their auspices, he felt himself no less bound by a sense of duty to support the motion; for he could not look upon this as a party question, but as a question open to every individual to discuss, and on which every man should express an honest opinion. Having seen, as he had seen, a number of individuals who were in prosperous circumstances before the late innovations began, now labouring under broken trade and falling fortunes, he could not refuse acceding to a motion which had for its object the consideration of some means by which they might be relieved. The first thing then to be done was, to ascertain the fact that recent alterations had operated inju-

riously on the shipping interest. He accordingly endeavoured to show, that the evils, which had been predicted as likely to result from these measures had actually followed. In the year 1816 the amount of tonnage belonging to all the ports of the United Kingdom was 2,783,949. In 1826, it was 2,635,653, being a decrease since the time of the war, of 147,296 tons, while there was in the same time a decrease of from 11,000 to 12,000 seamen. There had been since the war an immense increase in our imports and exports; why had not the number of our seamen increased in the same proportion? The answer was, that foreigners, who could afford to navigate their ships much cheaper than we could, came and filled up the void thus created in our shipping. In 1821, the amount of foreign tonnage in British ports, from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Prussia, was 91,457 tons. In 1822 it was 132,251 tons; in 1823, 202,000; in 1824, 322,816 tons; and in 1825, 395,843 tons. Again, in 1821, the excess of foreign over British shipping was 23,911; in 1822, it was 40,420; in 1823, it was 86,720; in 1825, it was 127,318; and in 1826, it was 153,723. From the state of ship-building within the last few years, it appeared that a great falling-off had taken place in the year 1826, and that much of what was done in that year, was from the contracts of the year preceding. In 1823, the ships built amounted to 3,700 tons; in 1824, to 6,000; in 1825, to 6,613; and in 1826, to 2,300. Such facts proved that the new system, however ingenious in theory, did not work well, and was, in practice, at variance with the prosperity of the ship-owners of England.

Mr. Poulett Thompson said, he would oppose the motion, because he conceived that two evils might result from its being granted; one, that it might be thought his majesty's government were wavering as to the principle, and the other, that it might raise delusive hopes in the minds of the ship-owners. He would not consent to a measure which might produce either of these effects, the more especially as no case could be made out to show any necessity for the proposed inquiry. Even the statements made from figures, and apparently supported by figures, by the friends of the motion were utterly erroneous; and nothing was more extraordinary than the unblushing effrontery with which they had been supplied with such statements by men who must have known them to have been deceptive. That a certain degree of distress did affect the shipping interests might be perfectly true; but that *per se* could be no reason for inquiry; for, in what line, in which capital was employed, did distress not exist. Were not the manufacturers of cotton, of wool, of iron, labouring equally under distress? Members had talked of a depreciation of five-and-twenty or thirty per cent in the value of shipping; but let any man run over a price current, and he would easily find other departments of trade in which the fall had been much greater. In shipping, as in other things, distress had been occasioned by over-speculation. The papers on the table showed that in 1825 there was an increase of nearly two hundred per cent, and in 1826 of one hundred per cent in shipping built in the British empire. Was it then to be wondered at, that it should be found

difficult to employ this increased quantity of shipping, at a time when, owing to over-speculations in other branches of trade, the amount of goods to be transported had likewise fallen off.

Mr. Thompson next maintained that the inferences drawn from the supposed advantages of foreign nations in cost of building, time of sailing, and comparative durability, were fallacious—founded on deceptive statements with which it was easy to impose upon persons not conversant with the subject. Thus, in estimating the cost of building, the parties left out of their calculation altogether the difference of the admeasurement, owing to the registry regulations of this country. The foreign ship was built at so much per tons burden, the English vessel at so much per tons register; and the British vessel so built carried from one-third to one-half more tonnage burden than her registry admeasurement. This the ship-owners attempted to meet by a declaration that “the capacity of ships built abroad was equal to that of English.” This was a mere miserable quibble. Now, taking the proportionate rate of capacity, it appeared from the best returns which could be obtained, that the cost of building was, during the last six or seven years, as follows, per ton British register:—In London, 20*l.*; in Hull, 17*l.*; Newcastle, 16*l.* to 17*l.*; if wood-sheathed, 12*l.* to 15*l.*; Norway, fit only for timber, 10*l.*; Baltic, 12*l.* to 13*l.*; if fit only for timber, 9*l.* to 10*l.*; Holland, France, and Hamburgh, 13*l.* to 16*l.* per ton; if coppered, 18*l.* to 20*l.* Undoubtedly there was here a difference in the cost price, but this was more than accounted for by the comparative durability.

British troops had an advantage in the expedition with which they performed the voyage, and the difference of the number of men. There was no truth, therefore, in the circumstances from which the ship-owners would fain have it inferred, that foreign shipping could not but have increased; and just as little was it true in point of fact that it had so increased. The House had already seen the immense increase of British ship-building in 1824, 1825, and 1826, since the reciprocity acts had come into force. Now, what was the statement as laid upon the table of the House, of the British and foreign tonnage entered in those years?

	British.	Foreign.
1818 ..	2,457,779 ..	704,511
1820 ..	2,270,400 ..	408,401
1822 ..	2,390,238 ..	419,694
1824 ..	2,364,249 ..	694,880
1825 ..	2,786,844 ..	892,601
1826 ..	2,478,047 ..	643,922

From this account, it did not appear that foreign shipping had, since the alteration in the law, increased in proportion to ours. What was the return of the number of ships, British and Foreign, that had passed the Sound?

	British.	Foreign.
1821	2,819	6,358
1822	3,097	5,386
1823	3,016	6,187
1824	3,540	6,978
1825	5,186	7,974
1826	3,730	7,335

Comparing 1826 with 1824 and preceding years, it did not appear that we had lost any thing of our relative proportion. It was not, then, the fact, that we were undersailed by foreigners. If the contrary were true, why did they not obtain all the carrying trade of the world? How happened it that

British shipping retained so large a share of it? He would appeal to any merchant, whether he did not always find it his advantage to give the preference in a neutral port to a British ship. A statement had been made in 1823, by the ship-owners, that, in that year, out of two hundred and eight vessels arrived at Hamburg between the 1st of January and 1st of June, only twelve were British; that was before the alteration in the law. What was the case even in 1826? By a return he held in his hand, out of eight hundred and two vessels, seven hundred were British. Did this look as if the carrying trade was lost? Even if the statements of the ship-owners were correct, what course was to be adopted? Were we to re-enact the Navigation laws? What must follow? Of course retaliation. And supposing that such barbarous measures were actually commenced, who were likely to be the greatest losers in this war of prohibition? This country, which possessed an immense commercial income, and had such an enormous capital employed in shipping; or that country, whose marine was yet scarcely formed, whose extent of capital employed in this branch was very trifling? The present motion he considered to be an attack not merely upon the principle of the alteration of the Navigation laws, but on the principles of free trade generally; and it behoved, therefore, every independent man in the House, more especially if he was connected with the commerce of the country, to resist it.

Mr. Huskisson, on account of the unfavourable state of whose health this motion had been several times delayed, entered at great

length into the details of the subject, and exposed, with much success, the falsehood, or at least the inaccuracies, of the statements made by the ship-owners, and the unreasonableness of their complaints. After first thanking the House for its kindness in postponing the discussion during his unavoidable absence, he adverted with severity to certain language which had been held concerning him and his doctrines in the House of Lords. Mr. Cresset Pelham, therefore, called him to order, as being guilty of irregularity in alluding to what had passed in debate in the other House of Parliament; but the House seemed willing to hear his justification, and he went on.

Mr. Huskisson then addressed himself to the question before the House, which he said he rejoiced to see brought forward, as it gave him an opportunity for explanation upon the subject, and explanation they should have. Even with respect to the ship-owners themselves, in whom any irritation, arising from languishing trade might afford an excuse for the employment of much language which would have been better spared, he would not be guilty of the offence of not stating the truth, though by speaking out he might perhaps forfeit their good-will, and send them home dissatisfied with the result of the debate. At the very outset he found himself, he said, somewhat at a loss, owing to the sort of logic employed by the ship-owners. These gentlemen did not draw their conclusions from facts, from observation, from experience, from a knowledge of what was passing before them, but from positive ignorance, or in utter defiance of all facts on the subject. He had

taken the trouble to read all the petitions which had been presented to the House on the part of the ship-owners, and he could state that there was not one which did not proceed upon the notion that foreign shipping had increased, and British shipping had decreased; and some were bold enough to say that we should soon reach such a condition that foreign shipping would supersede the British in the foreign trade of the country. This brought the subject to the trial of an issue of a fact. If the fact were capable of being established, the inferences might be correct, and we should then begin to consider of providing a remedy. But if the fact proved unfounded—if, so far from being true, the very reverse should be the real state of the case—there would then be no ground for complaint, no ground for an inquiry; and the appointment of a committee would not be warranted. Now, he found in some of the petitions allegations which he must own surprised him, because they were at variance with what the getters-up must have had under their own personal knowledge. The first he should refer to was a petition from Scarborough, presented on the 16th of February, which stated, that the value of British shipping had decreased from 20 to 25 per cent since the year 1825; and expressed regret and alarm at “the great increase in the entry of foreign, particularly Baltic, vessels, at *all* the British ports.” What said the official returns of this very port of Scarborough, with which these petitioners were, or ought to have been, perfectly acquainted? In 1825, the number of British vessels which entered inwards was nine-

teen, their tonnage amounted to 2,421; the number of foreign vessels was seventeen, their tonnage 998. In 1826, the number of British vessels was seventeen, their tonnage 2,349; the number of foreign vessels in that year, instead of seventeen, was two, and their tonnage 149. So much for the petition from Scarborough! The next petition was from the port of Greenock, which contained the same allegations, with reference particularly to the British provinces in North America: it stated that, “by the benefit bestowed upon foreign shipping, so decided a preference is given to foreigners in the timber trade, that the petitioners can no longer compete successfully with them.” How the facts really stood he should now proceed to show. In 1825 the number of British vessels which entered inwards in this port was two hundred and one, their tonnage was 51,000. The number of foreign vessels was twenty-one; their tonnage 6,300. In 1826, the British tonnage was 54,000; the foreign 2,300. He should merely advert to another petition (with reference to the argument that the poorer classes were deprived of employment by the change) from the labourers in the port of London connected with the shipping. They stated that their condition in 1825 was prosperous; but that, in 1826, owing to the increase of foreign shipping, they had suffered great distress. Now it appeared that, in 1825, the tonnage of foreign vessels entering inwards in the port of London amounted to 302,122 tons; these persons then found no want of employment. In 1826, the tonnage of foreign vessels amounted to 215,254 only.

Mr. Huskisson then proceeded to consider the evidence arising from the general shipping returns. He had been accused, he said, of garbling these public returns to serve his own purposes, and had been charged with the clumsy and paltry trick of jumbling the foreign and the coasting trade together, in order to lead to a false result. It had become his duty, therefore, so to shape the returns as to repel the suspicion of his having adapted them to suit the purposes of misrepresentation. But, in order to make a fair comparison, it was necessary to consider the Irish trade as a foreign trade, because, by a mistaken policy, we did treat it as such up to 1823, and subjected it to all the restrictions imposed upon the trade of foreign countries. Now the result was, that, excepting that extravagant year, 1825 (and the year 1826 was necessarily influenced by that year of speculation), there had been a comparative increase of British shipping. Even 1826, though a year of depression, exhibited a greater number of British ships entering inwards and outwards than any year (except 1825) since the restoration of peace. The tonnage of British vessels entering inwards in 1826 was 2,478,000; in 1814 it was 1,846,000. But as Ireland was now separated from the foreign trade, he had required that its tonnage should be separated in each year from the accounts of foreign trade properly so called, since 1814; and here the comparison was still more favourable. The tonnage of British vessels trading between Britain and foreign parts, excluding Ireland, in the year 1826 exceeded considerably that in any one year since 1814, except the year 1825. Then what became

of the lamentations of the ruin of our foreign trade? It must always be recollected that 1825 was a year of speculation, as compared with 1826. The decrease in British shipping in 1826, compared with the preceding year, was 230,000 tons; while foreign shipping, meanwhile, had fallen off 250,000 tons. Thus there was a less decrease in the British than in the foreign shipping; and a triumphant answer was given to the objections founded on the relative increase of foreign and British shipping. In whatever way the matter was looked at, the proportion of increase was on the side of British shipping. Allowing the reciprocity system to be in operation, and that foreign shipping occupied a greater portion of tonnage than last year, still the shipping had increased in a greater ratio. He had examined the accounts in various ways, by averages of five years, of ten years, and lastly of three years subsequent to the ten years (excluding 1825); and in whatever way he looked at the subject, in whatever mode human ingenuity could be employed, the result was and would be, that British shipping would be seen to possess very considerable advantages over the foreign. Then, in order to exhaust the subject in every possible way, he would notice the objection of some, that the colonies and British North America, where there was no foreign competition, should be excluded as well as Ireland. He had accordingly called for the following returns:—First, of British shipping carrying on trade with ports out of foreign Europe, exclusive of the Mediterranean; secondly, of British shipping entering Ireland from ports out of

Europe, excluding the Mediterranean; thirdly, of the trade with the East Indies; fourthly, of the trade with Africa; fifthly, of the trade with the West Indies; sixthly, of the trade with British North America; seventhly, of the trade with the fisheries; eighthly, of the coasting trade (which could be furnished only for three years); and from these accounts it would be seen whether he had been justly charged with having jumbled the foreign and coasting trade together in order to mislead. From the account of the tonnage of British vessels arriving from foreign ports, excluding the British colonies in all parts of the world, it appeared that the quantity in 1826 exceeded that of any year since 1814, except 1825. There was not a single year besides that which was not greatly inferior to 1826. He did not deny that, in the foreign trade, there was a continued tendency to increase; but if our shipping continued to increase also, were we to proceed to measures of hostility, because, forsooth, there had been an increase in foreign trade as well as in our own? In the trade with all parts of the world strictly foreign out of Europe, the amount of British tonnage employed in 1814 was 535,000 tons. In 1826, it was 878,000 tons, being an increase of 3-8ths;—while, with the single exception of the United States of America, the foreign shipping in that trade was greater in any one of the six years preceding 1814 than it was last year. He now turned to that portion of our trade which was more immediately under our own control—namely, the trade with the colonies. He had been accused of having gratuitously, unwisely, and unneces-

sarily opened the trade of our colonies to the shipping of foreign countries. If he had so opened the trade to foreign ships, he had not in the slightest degree injured the British shipping interest engaged in the same trade. The British shipping engaged in the trade with the West-India colonies last year was greater in amount than in any year since the peace, always excluding 1814 and 1815, because in those years we possessed colonies which had since been restored to foreign powers. British shipping, so far from having suffered from that measure, had gained, and was gaining by it. Then the trade with our North American colonies had increased in a gigantic degree. Instead of amounting to only 151,000 tons, as it did at the peace, it now amounted to 397,000 tons. It had more than doubled, and the trade of last year exceeded that of any former year, always excepting 1825. With the East Indies our trade had increased from 50,000 tons to 72,000 tons. With the coast of Africa it had increased from 9,000 tons to 26,000 tons. It now only remained for him to refer to the state of the timber trade with the Baltic. To assist him on this point he had called for a return of the state of the trade for every year since 1784; and if there was any kind of evidence more satisfactory than another of the increasing prosperity of the country, it was to be found in a comparison of the state of the timber trade in 1784 and at the present period. In 1784 we had imported from British North America 700 loads of timber, and from the Baltic 108,000 loads. In 1825 we imported from British North America, instead of 700 loads, 407,000

loads, and from the Baltic, instead of 108,000 loads, 272,000 loads. Here was an increase not by tens and fifties, but by thousands. It should be recollected that the British North American trade was carried on exclusively in British vessels, and that trade was now greater than we had ever enjoyed with the Baltic. Lastly came the coasting trade, which we could keep entirely to ourselves. In 1823 it was 7,899,000 tons; in 1824 it was 8,110,000 tons; in 1825 it was 8,800,000 tons; and in 1826 it was 8,868,000 tons. This trade was the best nursery for seamen, and it was one which must increase with the increase of manufactures and agriculture, and the demand from great towns. The coasting trade, which included the trade with Ireland, was better a hundred times for the formation of seamen than the trade with Hamburgh and Norway. It was a trade which was carried on during all seasons, and prepared our seamen to brave the dangers either of the sea or of the enemy.

Having thus shewn that British shipping had not been diminishing in any one great branch of trade, either absolutely, or in comparison with foreign shipping, Mr. Huskisson proceeded to justify the principles on which the trade with the colonies had been opened to other nations. A monopoly of trade with our sugar colonies would not, he said, be worth one farthing to us. They produced annually 60,000 hogsheads of sugar more than the consumption of this country required. This surplus could find a vent only in the foreign market; its price in the foreign market necessarily depended on the price of foreign sugar;

and the price in the foreign market must determine the price in this country. If then the sugar grower was compelled to raise his produce at a higher price than that at which it came into the foreign market, he would be ruined, and the true question was, not whether a few tons of shipping more or less should be employed but whether the interest and safety of the colonies should be consulted by allowing them to obtain as cheaply as possible from foreign countries those supplies which we could not conveniently furnish to them ourselves. He had been blamed, too, for having opened to foreigners the trade with the East Indies; but did any man suppose that the East Indies could be blockaded like some little sugar island? If we had refused foreign powers admittance into Calcutta, they would have found ports in the Ganges into which they would have entered. No effort could exclude them. But the opening of the trade with India was no innovation; it had been sanctioned by an act of parliament passed in 1797. In fact, the Reciprocity System itself, which had been so much abused, did not originate with him, neither did the Warehousing System, nor the relaxation of the Navigation-laws. The treaty with Portugal and Brazil in 1810 was the first instance in which those principles were adopted, and, in 1815 the same principles were recognized in the treaty with the United States of America. He had the authority of his bitterest opponent for saying, that, the principle having been applied to any one state, it necessarily followed that it should be extended to all. All the measures relative to foreign trade which were introduced in 1821

had the sanction of the noble lord then at the head of the government. He (Mr. Huskisson) possessed no other merit than that of having followed them up to their consequences. "And what," asked Mr. Huskisson in conclusion, "what is the system which the ship-owners would substitute for that which has been adopted? Would they have the country go back to its ancient prohibitions? Would they have the trade managed by charters, guilds, corporations, and companies? Would they have the 500 laws which I have had the good fortune to induce the House to repeal, re-enacted?—It is vain in those hon. members to hope that we can now stop in the course of the civil and commercial improvement which has commenced. England cannot lie still while other nations are advancing and increasing within themselves the means of power and enjoyment."

This address was well received by the House. Mr. Peel and Mr. Baring joined in resisting the mo-

tion as being in no way justified by any existing facts; and, in reference to his recent separation from the ministry, Mr. Peel said, that, as, if he had remained in the government, he would have resisted the appointment of a committee, which was intended to prove any thing against the system by which the commercial policy of the country had been modified, so there was nothing in his present circumstances which would allow or induce him to act otherwise. Mr. Ellison (member for Newcastle on Tyne) frankly said, he was afraid to vote against the motion, because his constituents, who were deeply interested in the question, would scarcely be satisfied without inquiry; and Mr. Curwen told general Gascoyne, that, having promised before-hand to support his motion, he would keep his promise if the general divided the House; but that he would now be able to give no other reason than his promise for so doing. The general, however, did not call for a division.

CHAP. VI.

Finance—The Budget—Proceedings connected with Elections—Charges brought against the Corporations of Northampton and Leicester—Proceedings with a view to the Disfranchisement of Penryn and East Retford—Bill for preventing corrupt Practices at Elections—Game Laws—Bill declaring the using of Spring Guns illegal—Mr. Peel's Improvements of the Law—The Court of Chancery.—Prorogation of Parliament.

THE attention of parliament was so much occupied with the Corn-laws and with discussions relating to the state of parties, that the financial arrangements of the country attracted less than their usual share of notice. Indeed, the new minister announced, soon after his elevation, that it was not the intention of the government to engage in any financial investigations or inquiries, except so far as might be necessary for getting through with the business of the year, and that the minute consideration of such matters was to be postponed, till a Finance Committee was appointed, which Mr. Canning stated it to be his intention to propose in the following session.

On the first of June, Mr. Canning brought forward the budget. The method which he adopted was, to state, first, the financial situation of the country at the end of the preceding year; secondly, to combine and to compare, that one year with the several years which had preceded it; and lastly, to suggest the provision to be made for the service of the present year, and the grounds on which he felt himself justified in looking forward with confidence to the result. At the end of 1826, there was an actual surplus of 1,000,000*l.*

But, the sum of 5,500,000*l.* being applicable by law to the Sinking-fund, there was an apparent deficiency of 4,500,000*l.* But, in the expenditure of that year, were included 1,200,000*l.*, the aggregate of advances made by the Exchequer, under several acts of parliament, for public works, and for the purchases of beneficial interests, upon which the country had available and outstanding claims, carried to the account of the expenditure; and, further, the payment of expenses which had not been contracted in that year, amounting also to 1,200,000*l.* If these two sums of 1,200,000*l.* were deducted from the apparent deficiency of 4,500,000*l.*, there would be left a clear deficiency of 2,100,000*l.* including the payments made on account of the Sinking-fund.

Taking the years 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826, the total income of those four years was 229,204,261*l.*, or, in round numbers, 230,000,000*l.* The total expenditure of the same period was 209,242,184*l.*; or, in round numbers, 210,000,000*l.* The surplus of income which remained applicable to the Sinking-fund of 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826, was 19,962,677*l.*;—in round numbers, 20,000,000*l.* The total aggregate

amount of the income of the country, for those four years, was, therefore, something under 230,000,000*l.*; the total expenditure, something under 210,000,000*l.*; and the surplus remaining applicable to the Sinking-fund was almost within a fraction of 20,000,000*l.* The amount of the Sinking-fund which, by law, was applicable to the reduction of the national debt, during the same period, was about 21,500,000*l.*; leaving, therefore, upon the whole of the four years, an apparent deficiency of income applicable to the discharge of the whole expenditure, including the Sinking-fund, of 1,265,687*l.* But against this apparent deficiency was to be placed the amount of the advances from the Exchequer, under different acts of parliament, either for loans, for carrying on public works, or on account of beneficial purchases, which the public had in their possession, as available securities for the repayment of the money which had been so advanced.

The amount of excess of advances beyond repayment, for the four years, was something short of 2,400,000*l.* Deducting from this sum the amount of the deficiency of a million and a quarter, there remained a real surplus of income beyond expenditure, in those four years, after providing for the whole of the Sinking-fund, of something more than 1,100,000*l.*

Mr. Canning then proceeded to state, the income and expenditure of the current year.

The estimated receipt of 1827, said he, founded on the actual receipt of 1826, is 54,600,000*l.* The estimated expenditure of 1827, not including the Sinking-fund, is 51,800,000*l.* The Sinking-fund, applicable to the debt, during the

present year, is 5,700,000*l.* Add this Sinking-fund to the expenditure, and the total demand for the present year will be 57,500,000*l.*, leaving a deficit, to be provided for, of 2,900,000*l.* Omitting so much of the income of the four preceding years, as accrued from repayments from public works, &c. and so much of its expenditure as arose from grants and loans, the income of the last four years, exclusive of such repayment, amounted to 228,000,000*l.* The estimated income of the present year is 54,600,000*l.* The total actual and estimated income of the five years, exclusive of repayments, is 282,600,000*l.* The expenditure of the last four years, exclusive of advances, was 205,667,000*l.* The estimated expenditure of the present year is 51,810,000*l.*, making together a total expenditure, for the five years, of 257,477,000*l.* The difference between the aggregate of the income, and the aggregate of the expenditure, may therefore be taken at something more than 25,000,000*l.*

The Sinking-fund, by law, amounted in the years 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1826, to 21,227,765*l.* Its legal claim, in the current year, is 5,700,000*l.*, making in the whole the sum of 26,927,765*l.*, and, consequently, leaving a deficiency of income, on the five years, to meet the Sinking-fund required by law, of 1,804,765*l.*:—a deficiency, say of two millions, accruing on an expenditure of nearly 300,000,000*l.*, and spread over a period of no less than five years.

It may be said, continued Mr. Canning, that there is a fallacy in this statement arising out of what is generally designated by the name of the "dead-weight." I admit, that the dead-weight is open

to the vice of obscuring and of complicating the national accounts. But, in respect to this particular account, it has not only not operated badly, but, in fact, has proved of very considerable advantage to the country. The contributions, during the last four years, from the commissioners of naval and military pensions, have amounted to 7,600,000*l*. When this measure of the dead-weight was first introduced, taxes to the amount of two millions annually were repealed. Before, therefore, it can be assumed, with any degree of fairness, that the addition of this 7,600,000*l*. has a tendency to give an exaggerated appearance to the statement of the national income, we ought to consider what would have been the produce, during the same time, of those taxes which were repealed, because this system of contribution—and only because this system of contribution—was established. Those taxes, if they had continued unrepealed (which, by hypothesis, would have been the case, inasmuch as the temptation to the House to sanction that scheme of contribution was the enabling it to arrive at the repeal of such taxes) would have yielded 8,240,000*l*. So far, therefore, from the amount of the public income being unfairly swollen by the introduction of this dead-weight, it shews a total of 640,000*l*. less than it would otherwise have amounted to, by reason of the dead-weight having been substituted in the place of those repealed taxes.*

* To include as income 7,600,000*l*. of borrowed money (borrowed, too, unluckily on the most mischievous terms, that of being repaid by a deferred annuity, thus throwing the whole burthen both of principal and interest on future

The question to be decided was, whether the deficiency of about 2,000,000*l*., was to be provided for by any extraordinary course, or whether it would be expedient to take credit for the amount in the present year on the consolidated fund, and wait until it should be seen, in the next session, what measures of a more decisive character should be adopted. The mode of making up the deficiency which suggested itself to him, was by an addition to the amount of Exchequer-bills already afloat. At the present moment, the 100*l*. Exchequer-bill was bought at a premium of 50*s*., it bearing only three per cent interest. The whole amount of Exchequer bills afloat was 28,800,000*l*. That amount would be increased (supposing the whole of the present deficiency to continue at the end of the year. and the revenue to go on at the same rate at which it had gone on for the last four months) to no more than 26,700,000*l*. Of this amount of Exchequer-bills, one-fifth was totally different from the remaining four-fifths, being issued in respect of sums advanced by government for carrying on several public

years) is extravagant enough; but it is still more extravagant to suppose, as Mr. Canning does, that a loan is converted into income, if it induces us to repeal taxes. The question is—Whether the amount of the national income is fairly represented in certain accounts? Those accounts state as income money borrowed, and borrowed in the most unthrifty of all modes of borrowing. Money borrowed is not income, but the contrary of income; neither can repealed taxes constitute income. Whether it is prudent to borrow in order to obtain present relief from taxation, is a fair question; and this question Mr. Canning confounded with a mere question of fact, as to the amount of the national income.

works, and which were now due. These represented, not a loan to government, but so much advanced on public works, loans, and other securities, which might be made available at any time. This reduced the whole sum to 5,000,000*l.* less than the amount he had stated. As to the supply and ways and means, the amount already voted was—

For the Army	£8,194,000
Navy.....	6,125,000
Ordnance	1,649,000
Miscellaneous	2,275,000
Interest on Exchequer bills..	650,000

In addition to this, Mr. Canning stated he would have in a short time to call for a vote of credit for 500,000*l.* for the contingencies of our troops in Portugal, making a total of 18,893,000*l.* The ways and means were—Surplus of ways and means, 800,800*l.*; naval and military pensions, 4,150,000*l.*; debt from the East India company, partly for naval and military pensions, and partly for naval expenses during the late war, 100,000*l.*; duties on sugar and personal estates, 300,000*l.*; proposed grant from the consolidated fund, 11,600,000*l.*; besides the 500,000*l.* of Exchequer bills. The supply of this year exceeded that of last year by 800,000*l.* This difference was caused by the army extraordinaries and the vote of credit rendered necessary in consequence of the affairs of Portugal. He was far from saying that to reduce the expenditure to the scale of last year was all which the House had a right to demand, or that the government proposed to do. He intended to bring that expenditure to the lowest possible scale, consistently with the public service; and it was the determination of government to apply their best

efforts to the matter, and to call the House into council on the subject. The resolutions proposed by Mr. Canning were assented to without opposition.

As is usual in the first session of a new parliament, the reports of the election committees disclosed more than one scene of gross bribery, or badly-managed treating. Colonel Maberley brought the conduct of the corporation of Northampton at the general election before the House by a motion. The case which he stated was this.—On the dissolution of parliament, the corporation, or at least a majority of its members, had come to a determination to support any ministerial candidate who would stand, and to share with him in bearing the expenses of his election. Accordingly, at a meeting held for the purpose, they had passed a vote, dissented from by only two members, who had petitioned the House, granting 1,000*l.* of the corporation funds toward the expenses of such an election. This, Mr. Maberley argued, was such an abuse of the corporation funds as demanded the interference of the House. There was no remedy, either at law or in equity. In the case of the mayor of Colchester, the court of King's-bench had decided that it had no jurisdiction to command restitution of property so misapplied, or to proceed criminally against the parties accused of the misapplication; and had told the complainers to go into Chancery, where they would find a remedy. But when the complainers did go into the equity court, the lord Chancellor told them, that no redress could be obtained there. Sir Samuel Romilly, likewise, had given his opinion, that there was no remedy

in Chancery for a case of this nature. There being thus no other mode of redress for so flagrant a wrong, it fell under the jurisdiction of the House of Commons. He moved, therefore, "that a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the petition presented to this House, complaining of the conduct of the corporation of Northampton." The Attorney-general (sir C. Wetherell) replied, that, if the case were really as it had been stated, and if the corporation had been guilty of a breach of trust, then colonel Maberley's law was erroneous, for there was an undoubted remedy in the court of Chancery. The *dictum* of sir Samuel Romilly which had been referred to had not been given on a cool consideration of the case; it was not of that calm and deliberate kind which the House ought to act upon; and the Colchester case had been altogether misunderstood. The lord Chancellor had not there decided, that he had no jurisdiction in such cases; he had merely said, that, taking into view all the circumstances of that particular case, he could not determine that he had a right to interfere; and the great point in that case was, that the claim against the corporation had been referred to, and fully discussed before an arbitrator, with the understanding that the parties should abide by his judgment. If the corporation of Northampton had been guilty of a breach of trust in misapplying its funds, it would be compelled to refund by filing an information in Chancery, which was generally done by the Attorney-general — the ordinary and legal mode of obtaining redress in such cases.

Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. H. Gurney,

Mr. Abercromby, lord Althorp, and lord John Russell, supported the motion, principally on the ground that there was far more in the case than the mere misapplication of certain funds. The purpose to which these funds had been misapplied was a thousand times more important, and directly affected the privileges and constitution of the House of Commons. Therefore it was that the case was a fitting one to be investigated by a committee. The freedom of election, and the purity of parliament, were at stake. If one corporation might so act, so might all corporations; and, throughout England, it would be impossible for individuals to struggle against the wealth of corporations so applied. The House would degrade itself, if it sanctioned the Attorney-general's going before any court, whether of law or of equity, to obtain the decision of that court on the propriety or power of the House to interfere in cases of this nature. If the case which had been stated against the incorporation of Northampton were a true one, it would be the duty of the House, in the first instance, to take its own measures in regard to so rank a job, and then to order the Attorney-general to assert in the courts the rights of that charity from which the funds expended had been diverted.

Mr. Peel was not prepared to accede to the proposition, that every application of corporation funds to other than corporation purposes, was a misapplication of these funds. If this were law, what was to be said of the corporation of London which had lately voted 1,000*l.* to the Greeks? However proper or improper that grant might be in itself, it certainly could not be vindicated as a grant for

corporation purposes. The real question before the House was this, supposing the corporation to have the power of applying its funds to other than charitable purposes, had it a right to appropriate them to such a purpose as paying the legitimate expenses incurred in forwarding the election of a particular member of parliament? and this was a question which, he thought, merited deep consideration. Might a peer subscribe 1,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.*, or 5,000*l.*, towards defraying such legitimate expenses as those of hiring an assessor, for instance, feeing counsel, or erecting hustings, without infringing the privileges of parliament? And if a peer might do so, might a corporation do so too? For his own part, although, if he were connected with any corporation inclined so to apply its funds, he would advise them not to do it; yet he was not prepared to say that, in doing it, they would be acting illegally, or would be guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; and, in the present instance, the corporation had taken, before acting, the first legal opinions in the country. If a committee were proposed, which, without prejudicing the general question, should be empowered to lay before the House an exact statement of the circumstances of this particular case, he would not be unwilling to go along with the hon. gentleman, provided that it were distinctly understood, that he reserved to himself the power of giving his judgment at some future period, on the facts which might be substantiated before that committee. This suggestion of Mr. Peel was adopted, and a select committee was appointed "to inquire into the payment, or en-

gagement for payment, of any sum for electioneering purposes, made by the corporation of Northampton at the last election."

Mr. Sykes (March 15) brought a charge, involving matter of a similar nature, against the corporation of Leicester. The accusation against them was, that they had abused their power of making freemen of the burgh, for the purpose of over-powering the resident inhabitants, and returning a particular candidate; that they had misapplied the revenues of the burgh to the payment of the fees due upon the admission of these honorary freemen; and had further stipulated to pay all the expenses of the favoured candidates above a certain sum. The right of voting was vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and in all the freemen of the corporation. These amounted to about five thousand, a very respectable body of constituents; but the corporation had created, in 1822, two thousand honorary freemen, most of them clergymen and sons of noblemen, for the purpose of defeating the *bona fide* electors. Before the last election, eight hundred of these electors had taken up their freedom, at the solicitation of the corporation, the latter paying all the dues, except a fine of 3*l.* to the king. This had been done for the purpose of supporting favoured candidates; and to these electors the town-clerk had written letters stating plainly how the corporation wished them to vote. Mr. Sykes complained likewise of various illegalities which, he said, had been committed by the returning officer in the manner of taking the poll. There was a petition to the House from some of the electors of Leicester, making the same charges, and praying redress; and

Mr. Sykes moved that a select committee should be appointed "to take into consideration the petition from the borough of Leicester, to examine witnesses on the allegations contained in the petition, and to report to the House thereon."

Mr. C. Wynn and Mr. Peel opposed the motion as a plain attempt to evade the provisions of the Grenville act, which might forthwith be repealed, if motions of this nature were to be tolerated. These petitioners had taken legal advice on the subject; and finding that they had no case, they allowed the time limited by that act to elapse, and now demanded the special interference of the House. They undoubtedly found this mode of procedure more convenient than the former, under which they would have had to find security for costs in the event of the petition turning out to be frivolous, and would have been obliged, at least, to maintain their own witnesses. It was inconvenient, unjust, and degrading to the character of the House, to descend into the local politics of borough elections. The things found fault with were said to have been done in favour of a "blue" candidate: but of what importance was it, what might be the colour of a candidate? and were the corporation to be told that they had done wrong in supporting a candidate who held the same political principles which they themselves approved? As to the creating of freemen, the only question was, had the corporation the power to make them? If they had not, why did the petitioners not go regularly and timeously before a committee, and strike off every vote which had been given by these freemen? If they had the power,

it had not yet been declared contrary to law to make freemen who would join in their own views. As to the remission of the fees, nothing was more common in the case of honorary freemen; and as to the charge of having borrowed money on the bonds of certain of the aldermen, to defray electioneering expenses, that was what any body of electors had a right to do. The admirers of the purity of election which prevailed in Westminster boasted of no greater proof of it than that all the expenses were paid by the electors, and that even the two shillings paid by the member at the table of the House on taking his seat, were re-imbursed to him by his constituents. Moreover, eighteen of these very Leicester petitioners happened to be honorary freemen of Nottingham; and, notwithstanding their attachment to purity of election, had hurried away from Leicester that, as honorary freemen, they might vote likewise at Nottingham. If, said Mr. Peel, there were any offence committed by the corporation which was cognizable in a court of law, why did the petitioners not go there? Or if the conduct complained of were cognizable by the court of Chancery, why did they not proceed there? Again, if any offence had been committed against the privileges of the House, why was not a petition presented in the usual way, and in due time, for the purpose of having the circumstances fully investigated? On every account, applications like this ought to be resisted. If there was any thing wrong in the system, let it be amended by law; but let not this particular case be selected for the adjudication of the House.

Sir Francis Burdett, on the other hand, said, that, if the petition were

rejected, it would be viewed as indicating a want of that constitutional jealousy which should induce them to open their doors widely, instead of abruptly shutting them, to complaints of this kind. This was not the case of individual gentlemen subscribing towards the expenses of a particular election; if it were so, there was an end of the matter. It was a complaint of an abuse of corporation funds to party purposes. Even if the money should appear at first view to be a proper subscription, the matter ought to be strictly investigated; for corruption had arrived at such a pitch, especially in corporations, that, unless narrowly traced, it would elude discovery. Neither was the creation of free-men in the manner which was alleged a proper case for the Grenville act. The petitioners complained of the abuse of a legal power, and that could not be the subject of proceedings under the Grenville act. Here was alleged the positive abuse of a legal power to purposes affecting the return of members to that House, and if the abuse had really taken place, the House was imperiously called on to investigate the circumstances connected with the offence.—On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 92 to 68.

A severer, but a well-merited fate, menaced some of the Cornish boroughs. The return for Penryn had been petitioned against; and the committee had reported that the most gross and shameful bribery had prevailed, although it could not be traced to either of the sitting members. The evidence was reported to the House; and the practices disclosed in it were of such a nature, that Mr. Legh Keck, the chairman of the committee,

thought it his duty to bring forward certain resolutions on the subject. This was by no means the first occasion on which Penryn had occupied this "bad eminence:" in 1807 and 1818, it had been equally the subject of disgraceful notoriety, and of reports to the House of Commons. Experience and mercy had failed to teach its electors honesty, though they had taught its candidates prudence. So careful, on the present occasion, had the candidates been, to disclaim any notion of forwarding their interests by any other than constitutional means, that, immediately before the election, they caused the town-crier to proclaim that the good old custom of making the electors "comfortable"—by which was meant, giving each man a sum of money—was to be discontinued. The consequence was, that, on the first two days, the electors came up very tardily. It was, therefore, resolved to make them comfortable—and next day the poll was crowded. The resolutions moved by Mr. Keck were the following:—
 "That it appears to this House that the most notorious bribery and corruption were practised at the last election of members to serve in parliament for the borough of Penryn, and that such practices were not new or casual in that borough, the attention of the House having been called to similar practices in the year 1807 and the year 1819.—That the said bribery and corruption deserved the most serious consideration of parliament.—That leave be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing of bribery and corruption in that borough." Only the sitting members themselves seemed inclined to raise their voices in defence of the borough; and even

they rather asserted their own personal purity than denied the actual existence of the corruption. Both of them (Mr. D. Barclay and Mr. Manning) declared in the House that they had not directly or indirectly given a bribe: yet large sums were proved to have been expended by men who were the agents of somebody, and who, if not reimbursed from some quarter, must have been not only the most generous of men, but likewise the most ingenious of men, since they had had nothing of their own to bestow. It was said, too, which might be very true, that Penryn contained electors as far above bribery as any voters in the kingdom; and, which was perfectly true, that there were other boroughs every whit as corrupt. The House did not think that general profligacy was to be tolerated, merely because it rendered utterly inefficient the purity of a few honest men in its neighbourhood, or that inability to detect, in some instances, could be a good reason for refusing to punish in other cases where discovery had been made. The resolutions were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in for "the more effectual preventing of bribery and corruption" in the borough.

The bill having been brought in and read a second time, the House proceeded to examine further evidence in proof of the corruption. There was, in that evidence, no small portion of what was mere belief, and there was a large quantity of prevarication on the part of some of the witnesses; but, taken in conjunction with what had been established before the election committee, and with the reports of the committees of 1807 and 1819 (which had been ordered to be

re-printed), it seemed to the House to make out a very clear case against the borough. A difference of opinion prevailed as to the manner in which the remedy should be applied, or the punishment inflicted. Mr. Keck, who brought in the bill, proposed, not the disfranchisement of the borough, but the extension of the franchise to the adjoining hundreds. Lord John Russell, on the other hand, thought that the House should follow the example which had been set in the case of Grampound, and disfranchise the borough altogether, with the ultimate view of transferring its rights to some of the populous and unrepresented towns: he accordingly moved as an amendment, "and therefore the borough of Penryn shall be excluded hereafter from returning burgesses to serve in parliament." The original motion was supported by the ministry; Mr. Canning, Mr. S. Bourne, and Mr. C. Wynn, all spoke in defence of it. They allowed that enough had been proved to call for the interference of the House, but not enough to induce it to proceed to total disfranchisement; a measure, which ought never to be adopted but on the clearest evidence. In few instances had actual bribery been proved against so small a number of individuals; and although there was very decisive moral evidence of corruption having been practised to a much greater extent than had been brought home to individuals, still disfranchisement was a punishment which reached all, the innocent as well as the guilty; and it was scarcely fair to forfeit the rights of the whole body of burgesses, for the misconduct, however gross, of not more than one half of the number.

By the proposed extension of the franchise to the adjoining hundreds, the number of voters would be enlarged from between four and five hundred, to between seventeen hundred and two thousand, and a sufficient security would thus be found against corruption. Mr. Canning said, that the degree of guilt, necessary to justify the extremity to which the amendment went, had not been established. Enough had been proved against Penryn to render it incumbent upon parliament to inflict some degree of punishment; but he did not think that the proportion of the corrupt to the uncorrupt electors was so great as to justify so severe a measure. This was a question partaking of a judicial character, and therefore he purposely abstained from arguing it upon general grounds. He thought it clear that a verdict of "guilty" must be given; but he did not think such a degree of guilt was established as would warrant the extinction of that which, in its blameless exercise, was a valuable possession, and the taking it entirely away from those who had exercised it innocently, because others had abused it. He protested, however, against its being supposed, that, in such a case as Gram-pound, he should feel any difficulty in erecting a new representation in lieu of that which might be taken away; and, in giving his vote for the original motion, he would give it with reference to this particular case, avoiding the general question, and the general principles on which it was to be considered.

Lord Milton and lord Althorp, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Hobhouse, sir John Newport and Mr. Brougham, supported the amendment for

the total disfranchisement of the borough. Such a case, they said, had been made out, that it would be an injustice to the constitution, and to the principle on which the House had acted towards other places, if Penryn were not disfranchised, and the right transferred elsewhere. To extend it to the adjoining hundreds would, it was well known, be merely bestowing it on two or three wealthy individuals. One of the witnesses had stated in the evidence, that he believed two persons, one of them a peer, to have paramount influence in the hundreds. Such an extension, said Mr. Brougham, assumed a point of guilt as clearly as absolute disfranchisement. If not, why should the hundreds be let in upon the five hundred voters whom the profits of corruption had made out of two hundred?

On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 124 to 69. No resolution was taken concerning the place to which the right should be transferred; but Manchester seemed to unite the suffrages of most of the members who adverted to that topic.

Similar resolutions were adopted in regard to East Retford. The committee on the petition against the return for that borough, had reported that the sitting members were not duly elected, and had been guilty of treating; that the election was void, and that bribery had been general and notorious. The House resolved that no writ should issue until the evidence should have been taken into consideration; and the result of that consideration of the evidence was, that leave was given (June 11th) to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of East-Retford. Birmingham was held out as the place

to which the franchise might conveniently be transferred.

The session closed before any effective proceedings were taken for the disfranchisement of either of these boroughs.

Lord Althorp obtained the appointment of a committee to inquire into the mode of taking the poll at County elections; and colonel Davies obtained a similar one to inquire into the mode of taking the polls at elections for cities and boroughs. The principal object of lord Althorp was, to get rid, if possible, of the enormous expense of a county election, which, as matters stood, was such that only a man of very large fortune could venture to become a candidate. He stated that the last election for Yorkshire, though it had never come to a poll, had cost at least £.120,000; if a poll had lasted fifteen days, it would have cost the parties at least half a million of money. On that occasion a gentleman of large fortune, for whom the greatest shew of hands appeared, was compelled to abandon all thoughts of standing a poll, in consequence of the ruinous expense which must have followed that determination. Lord Althorp likewise brought in, and carried through, a bill for the better prevention of corrupt practices at elections, and for diminishing the expenses of elections. The object of it was, to prevent substantial bribery from being perpetrated, under the mask of merely giving employment, and therefore to deprive all persons of the right to vote, who should be employed by a candidate in the election. It was notorious, it was said, that, at elections, different nominal offices were created, to be filled by voters who were classed as plumpers, and re-

ceived double the pay of split votes. It was not meant that the provisions of the bill should apply to any real and fair agent of a candidate, but to that spurious collection which went under the names of runners, flagmen, and musicians, who had never played upon an instrument in their lives, till they were enrolled at an election. This was just another mode of paying them for their votes; and therefore it was right that, in that election at least, they should have no voice. On the suggestion of Mr. Spring Rice it was farther determined—with a view of promoting the purity and diminishing the expense of elections—to prohibit the distribution of ribbands and cockades. Both parts of the bill were opposed, the one as being unjust, the other as being frivolous, inefficient even in trifles, and utterly beneath the dignity of the House. The law of bribery, as it stood, was quite sufficient to reach a purchased voter, even though he lurked under the disguise of a would-be fiddler or drummer. To disfranchise every voter who was employed as an agent by a candidate, was to stigmatize the whole profession of the law. If the candidate were prevented from paying his agents openly, except at the sacrifice of their votes, he would be driven to the necessity of paying them, after the election, more lavishly and extravagantly than he otherwise would have done. They would be active and zealous friends during the election, and would be paid after it as active and zealous agents. The candidates, to be sure, might select their agents from among persons who were not voters; but what unqualified person would feel the same interest, or exert the same energies, as a qua-

lifted person who had identified his own triumph with the success of his favourite candidate? The prohibition of music, and ribbands, and cockades, during the election, was, it was contended, absolutely ridiculous. It was not desirable to put an end to all the spirit and gaiety of an election; and, though it were, this measure would be utterly inefficient. It was downright folly to suppose, that a short bill like this would make an English election as demure and orderly as a Methodist love-feast. Every where the electors voted for a particular colour; and "in point of fact," said Mr. Calcraft, "without flags and ribbands, the electors will not know whose heads they are breaking, and may knock down their friends under the mistaken notion that they are knocking down their foes." Now, as the bill confessedly was not to put an end to the breaking of heads, there was no use in misleading people to break the wrong heads. The bill, however, passed into a law. By its provisions,* any person, who, within six months before an election, or during an election, or within fourteen days after it, shall have been employed in the election as counsel, agent, attorney, poll-clerk, flag-man, or in any other capacity, and shall have received, in consideration of such employment, any fee, place, or office, or any promise or security for a fee, place, or office, shall be incapable of voting at such election." A penalty of 10*l.* for each offence is inflicted upon every candidate who, after the teste of the writ, or, if parliament be sitting, after the seat has become vacant, shall directly or indirectly give to any voter or inhabitant,

"any cockade, ribband, or other mark of distinction."

During the session several attempts were unsuccessfully made to introduce some alteration into the system of the Game Laws. Lord Wharncliffe, who, before his elevation to the peerage, had paid much attention to the subject in the House of Commons, and had carried through that House a bill which failed in the Peers, introduced a new bill into the House of Lords. The provisions of the measure went, first of all to remove the absurd and contradictory qualifications of the old law, and to substitute in their place the qualification of property; every proprietor being permitted to kill game on his own lands, whether his estate were large or small. His lordship next proposed to legalize the sale of game, as one great means of diminishing the temptations to poach, and as being in itself a just and reasonable thing. It was absurd to say to an alderman, that he might purchase a turkey, but not a partridge: experience had shewn, that, in defiance of the law, game was supplied to the market as regularly as poultry; and surely it was always imprudent, to give unnecessarily to acts which could not be prevented, the demoralizing accompaniment of an habitual feeling of disregard for authority. As it was possible, however, that an open market might, for a few years, have a tendency to increase the illegal destruction of game, it was intended that the power of sale should be restricted until the market had come into a regular state. The privilege of selling would, therefore, be given, in the first instance, only to persons licensed by the magistrates. Another object of the

* 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 37.

bill was to mitigate the severity of the punishments provided by the existing law, for certain offences against the game acts—a severity which did not carry the feelings of the country along with it, and led jurors to refuse to convict. The bill was allowed to be read a second time; but, on the motion that it should be read a third time, it was lost by a majority of one. The objections stated against it were, that it was delusive to think of checking poaching by giving the poacher a market where he might legally dispose of the game which he had stolen; that the conferring the qualification on even the smallest proprietor, and giving him the power of warning off and apprehending every intruder, would lead to endless law suits; that it swept away the whole existing system without putting any thing more efficient in its place. In the course of the discussion lord Harrowby stated, that, during the last three years, 4,500 persons had been imprisoned under the Game-laws, while the number in 1810, 1811, and 1812, had been only 460. That must be at once a weak and an oppressive system, which, notwithstanding an extravagant expenditure of legal power, and the infliction of much misery in the shape of punishment, allows the violators of its provisions to increase in such a ratio.

Scarcely had this bill been lost, when the marquis of Salisbury introduced another, confined to the single point of legalizing the sale of game under certain restrictions. He proposed to empower all persons, qualified by law to kill game, to take out a license, authorizing them to sell game to licensed dealers. The measure was to be temporary, and to expire at the end of three years. This bill, too,

was allowed to pass through a second reading, and was lost, on the motion for the third reading, by a majority of 54 to 38. One principal objection of the marquis of Londonderry to the measure was, that it would deprive the sportsman of his highest gratification—the pleasure of furnishing his friends with presents of game: nobody would care for a present which every body could give! Lord Winchelsea found fault with it as casting an invidious reflection upon the smaller proprietors; but surely a restriction which prohibited them from selling, could not be more invidious than a qualification which forbade them to kill even upon their own estates. One great alteration, however, was effected, by a bill, introduced by lord Suffield, passing into a law, which abolished the practice of setting spring guns, and other engines of destruction, for the preservation of game. By this statute* it was declared to be a misdemeanour in any person to set a spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine, calculated to kill, or inflict grievous injury, with the intent that it should destroy life, or occasion bodily harm to any trespasser, or other person, who might come in contact with it. Persons coming into the possession or occupation of grounds, in which such engines had been already set, and allowing them to remain, were to be held to have themselves set them. One exception was made in favour of gins and traps usually set for the destruction of vermin; and another in favour of guns placed in a dwelling house, between sun-set and sun-rise, for the protection of that dwelling house. Scotland was excepted from the operation of the

* 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 18.

statute; for, while the bill was pending in parliament, the question of the legality of setting such instruments was raised in that country, in a court of law, and the decision of the question established, that the common law of Scotland was much more hostile to the use of them than was this new enactment in England. A man had been killed by a spring-gun set in the preserves of a nobleman in the south of Scotland. The gamekeeper by whom it had been set was brought to trial upon an indictment charging him with murder. His counsel raised the point, that the occasioning of death in the manner set forth in the indictment, by instruments placed within a person's own property, for the protection of that property, was not an indictable offence at all; much less could it be a capital homicide; and, therefore, there was no relevant charge to be sent to a jury. The question was solemnly argued; and the six judges of the High Court of Justiciary, pronounced an unanimous decision, that such killing, by the law of Scotland, is murder.* Our statute has made it only a misdemeanour.

Out of office, as in office, Mr. Peel proceeded with his unostentatious improvements of the criminal law. Five acts were passed, which consolidated into one body the whole of the law regarding offences against property, purified from an immense quantity of ancient rubbish, and most beneficially simplified in all its arrangements. His first step was, to reduce the Statute-book, in so far as this subject was concerned, to the state of a *tabula rasa*; to prepare

the canvass, as it were, on which the new legislative forms were to be delineated. The first of the five acts (7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 27) repealed about an hundred and thirty-seven different statutes, and parts of statutes, commencing with the charter *de foresta* of Henry III, and ending with the parliamentary session of 1826. The second statute (cap. 28), consisted of somewhat heterogeneous enactments, removing doctrines which had hitherto incumbered, or laying down general rules which were henceforth to be applicable to, the whole body of the criminal law. It abolished *in toto* the benefit of clergy in cases of felony, a benefit, the very name of which, always keeping alive the remembrance of its rude origin, excites our wonder that it should still have survived, even in the forms of law, in the nineteenth century. One punishment, viz., transportation for seven years, or imprisonment for two years, with public or private whipping, in the case of males, was appointed for all offences to which no special statute affixed any particular penalty. The expenses of official forms, which tended to render a pardon useless, by exacting from the pardoned prisoner what his very situation in general sufficiently proved him to be unable to pay, were in a great measure got rid of by enacting, that so soon as a free or conditional pardon should have passed the sign manual, the discharge of the offender out of prison in the former case, and the performance of the condition in the latter, should have the same effect as if the pardon had passed the great seal. The phraseology of English statutes had long been a reproach to the legislature; cumbersome and confused; ambiguous

* *Vide Chronicle*, p. 116, June 24.

from an unnatural straining after distinctness; where even the lawyer, panting under an accumulation of nouns and pronouns, of numbers and genders, toiled in vain through the windings of endless repetitions and parentheses, after something which had seemed an idea when he set out in the paragraph, but which, at the end of it, brought him to confess, with Hamlet, that his reading was "words, words, words." All excuse for thus perpetuating obscurity in what ought, more than any thing else, to be plain to every citizen, was removed by a simple provision that, in future, whenever a statute, in describing the subject matter of an offence, or the party committing it, or the party against whom it is committed, shall make use of the singular number or masculine gender only, it shall nevertheless be understood "to include several matters as well as one matter, several persons as well as one person, females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals," unless it be otherwise provided in the statute itself, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such a construction.

The third of Mr. Peel's acts (7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29), contained the law of offences against property in its new and simplified form. It is not necessary to enter into the details of this long statute, and it would scarcely be possible to present them in any useful abstract. It by no means affected any vain precision of systematic arrangement; it thwarted no confirmed habits of thinking; it trenched very little even upon received definitions. It brought the various species of crime into one view; assigned to each its

plain description and precise punishment; and, by laying down positive rules, removed distinctions which had often given rise to subtle and embarrassing doubts. It abolished the distinction between grand and petty larceny, declaring that every larceny, without regard to the value of the thing stolen, should be held to be of the same nature, and subject to the same incidents, as grand larceny had been before the passing of the act. It defined clearly what should be held to be part of the dwelling house, in questions of burglary and of capital theft from a house—a subject which, more than once, had puzzled or employed the ingenuity of criminal lawyers. Similar subtleties as to "possession," and "the conversion of possession," in the law of embezzlement, and in the wire-drawn distinctions between larceny and fraud, were avoided, by simply declaring, that, if a person in the employment of another should receive possession of any property by virtue of that employment, and then embezzle it, he should be held to have stolen it, although it should never have come into the possession of the master, otherwise than by being in the possession of the person so employed; and by providing that, if on a trial for obtaining money under false pretences, the offence should turn out to amount to larceny, that should be no ground of acquittal, but the culprit should not be liable to be afterwards tried for larceny upon the same facts. In regard to punishment, the rigour of the penal law was mitigated, not aggravated. The statute recognized four classes of punishments, and the offences were distinctly set forth, to which each was to be applicable. The first was death; then transporta-

tion for life, or any term not less than seven years; or imprisonment for not longer than four years, with public whipping, in the case of males, once, twice, or thrice, as the court might direct. Next came transportation for any period not more than fourteen, or less than seven years, with the alternative of three years imprisonment and whipping; and lastly, transportation for seven years, with the alternative of imprisonment for not more than two years, and whipping. The offences, for which capital punishment was retained, were, robbery, whether committed by personal violence, or by a threatened accusation of an infamous crime (and an enumeration was given of the crimes which, in this sense, were to be considered infamous); burglary; breaking into, and stealing from, a dwelling-house, church or chapel, or stealing in a church or chapel, and breaking out of it; theft in a dwelling-house to the amount of five pounds, or when accompanied by putting in fear within the house; the plundering of wrecks; stealing of horses, cows, or sheep, or killing them with intent to steal the skin.

Those offences which consist not in feloniously appropriating the property of another to one's own use, but in maliciously injuring and destroying it, formed the subject of the fourth of this series of statutes (c. 30). It reserved capital punishment for arson; the demolition of buildings, and destruction of machinery by rioters; the exhibiting of false lights and signals, with intent to bring any vessel into danger; the destroying any part of the vessel herself, or of her cargo, when stranded, or in distress, and the impeding of any person endeavouring to save his

life from on board of her. Other species of injury were left to be punished with different periods of transportation and imprisonment; and altogether, the number of capital offences was considerably diminished. In many cases, likewise, a summary mode of proceeding was introduced, which was so far a limitation of trial by jury; but its effect was to save many petty offenders, or supposed offenders, from the long imprisonment to which they were often doomed, before the charge against them could be sent to a grand jury. The last statute (c. 31), regulated the relief to be had against the hundred, by persons whose property had been injured by rioters, and laid down the mode of procedure to be followed in applying for redress.

On the 27th of February, Sir John S. Copley, master of the Rolls, moved for leave to bring in "a Bill for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery," founded on the report of the preceding year. He introduced his motion by a very luminous exposition of the nature of the alterations proposed to be made, and the principles on which they were founded. It called forth a number of speeches, abounding, as usual, in absurd vituperation of lord Eldon. But the changes that occurred, prevented the bill from going forward. The greatest judge that England ever had, resigned his high office; and forthwith Mr. Brougham and sir James Scarlett discovered, that lord Lyndhurst, sir John Leach, and sir Anthony Hart, would infallibly do, and do well, what lord Eldon, sir J. Copley, and sir J. Leach, had not been able to do.

On the 2nd of July the parlia-

ment was prorogued. The following was the speech of the lords commissioners :—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen ;

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the Public Business, to release you from further attendance in parliament.

“ His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty ; and that his Majesty’s best efforts, as well as his Majesty’s communications with his Allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons ;

“ His Majesty commands us to thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure

you that his Majesty has given directions for a careful revision of the Financial State of the Country, with a view to every diminution of expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary demands of the Public Service, and with the permanent interests, good faith, and honour, of the nation.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen ;

“ His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.

“ His Majesty trusts, that although your deliberations on the Corn Laws have not led, during the present session, to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing session, and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests, of all classes of his Majesty’s subjects.”

CHAP. VII.

Death of Mr. Canning—Formation of a New Ministry under Lord Goderich—Changes in the Cabinet—COLONIES—INDIA—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE session, which was thus closed, was one in which very little business had been done, but the events of which had excited more hopes and fears, and had given it a character of more lively and intense interest, than would have been called forth by the usual routine of political discussion. It had borne, in a great degree, a personal character; it was "man to man, the soldier and his sword." It was destined to be speedily followed by an event which stretched that interest to its fullest bent, and taught one of the most impressive lessons, that the history of politics presents, of the vanity and uncertainty of ambition.

The health of Mr. Canning had been in a very delicate state even at the commencement of the session, and the mental anxiety which followed was but little favourable to its restoration. It was not the mere ordinary contests of politics that now claimed his attention: to these he had been too long and too successfully habituated, to regard them as any thing but scenes of triumph; in that arena, there was no weapon of which he was not master, no opponent whom he could need to fear. Neither was it the cares of empire, which the triumph of his talents and his ambition had now laid upon him, that depressed his spirits, and harassed his feelings; he possessed

mind, and tact, and confidence, more than sufficient to bear the weight of them all. It was the unexpected loneliness in which he found himself, that irritated, perplexed, and exhausted. At the very moment when he reached the pinnacle of his fortunes, he found himself left almost alone by those whom he had hoped to use as coadjutors, and of whom the vulgar abuse by the rabble rout could not prevent him from knowing, that, when they left his side, they carried with them much of the confidence, and respect, and attachment, of the country. At the head of such a ministry as he had wished to form, his power would have been inexpugnable, his influence despotic, his situation enviable. As it was, he found himself forced, in some measure, to accept of favour, rather than to command—to negotiate for the kind looks of ancient foes, instead of moving on, in the proud spirit of independence, surrounded by ancient friends, who in many a contest had battled by his side against these very men. He saw himself driven, as it were, into the arms of a coalition, whose very name excited jealousy and distrust, while the multifarious differences of its members might call upon him at any moment either to maintain his place by compromising his own consistency, or to leave himself defenceless, by insisting on the sacri-

fice of theirs. His pride could not but be deeply wounded, when he found that his power in any degree depended upon the good pleasure of those whom it had long been his boast and his delight to confound by his eloquence, or make the laughing-stock of the country by his wit: much more must "the iron have entered into his soul," when he found that his very fate was placed in their hands. Mr. Canning, too, was a man of kindly and amiable feelings; and the rupture of old intimacies, and the necessity of conciliating old enmities, where no cordial confidence could ever be reposed, brought with it an irritation and disappointment a thousand times more annoying and exhausting, than, to such a head, the mere anxieties of government could ever have become. His care-worn appearance betrayed that the mind was ill at ease within: mind and body panted equally for repose. Soon after the rising of parliament he was visited by an attack of illness, which seemed, however, to yield to medical treatment, and he went down to the duke of Devonshire's seat at Chiswick, to seek tranquillity and enjoy a purer air. The disease returned; inflammation had commenced; it proceeded with a violence and rapidity which set art at defiance; and Mr. Canning expired at Chiswick (the same house in which Mr. Fox had breathed his last), on the morning of the 8th of August, after having been prime minister for only four months.

This unexpected event produced a much more lively sensation in the country, than the stroke which, in the beginning of the year, had driven lord Liverpool from public life. All our kindly feelings, all our respect for intellectual power, all our admiration of high and suc-

cessful exertion, join in calling forth almost involuntary regrets, that one who has just gained a splendid, and a hard-earned, prize, should be snatched from it for ever, when he has scarcely been allowed to grasp it. Mr. Canning, too, possessed in his own character, enough to justify the admiration which attended him when living, and the regrets that followed him to the grave. Europe lost in him the ablest statesman, and the Commons of England the finest orator of his day. Imbued with the very spirit of the classics, he was a most accomplished scholar; and though early introduced into public life, and almost constantly occupied, from the entrance of his manhood, in the details of official business, and the bickerings of party politics, the practical wisdom which he thus treasured up, never impeded the felicity with which, on all occasions, he brought into play the favourite subjects of his youthful studies. His fancy was elegant and prolific; his taste was exquisite; and to it, much more than to strict logic, were his orations indebted for their charms and their effect. He seldom followed closely out any regular train of argumentation; he never trammelled his reasoning in the stiff forms of the dialectician; but he caught with facility the general bearings, and striking relations of ideas: with never-failing tact he seized those views of his subject which were sure to tell most immediately upon his auditory, and his opponents; and his thoughts flowed from him in a stream of uninterrupted fluency, in periods of the most sounding and graceful declamation. Yet he was never inflated or inane; it would scarcely be possible to select from his speeches a single sample of bombast.

last. Accomplished in the use of all the arms that the rhetorician wields, his wit was the most glittering and piercing of his weapons. There he had no rival; that never failed him: though it excited against him many enmities, he was indebted to it for as many triumphs. He was a matchless debater. As a practical statesman, his views were always clear and manly. He was the most unyielding opponent of all the schemes which, for more than thirty years, had thrown the world into confusion under the name of reform: and he had done his country much good service in maintaining the integrity of her existing institutions. He possessed, moreover, the high merit of never being seduced, by fondness for any set of ideas, into forgetfulness of the necessities and relations of the actual world: rich as he was in fancy, he seemed to use it only as the hand-maid to practical wisdom. The later acts of his public life, before he became minister, had, in an especial manner, strengthened his hold on the admiration and favour of the country. The spirit with which he broke loose from any suspicious connection with the Holy Alliance, the recognition of the South American republics, and, above all, the energy and manliness with which, in maintenance of the national faith, he stretched forth the national arm to the defence of Portugal, had completely fallen in with the feelings of the public, and had identified him, in some measure, with the dignity and character of the empire. On the other hand, it is true, that there were circumstances, which prevented a large and influential portion of the people from giving him as much of their confidence as they willingly gave him of their admiration.

There were parts of his public life in which his steadiness of purpose and consistency of conduct might be questioned; there were others in which it might be doubted whether perfect good faith to his fellow-labourers had not been sacrificed to ambition; and the last act of his life, that coalition, by which he chose to be first, through the support of former opponents, rather than to remain second in name among former friends, was more than questionable. Mr. Canning's best and widest fame will always rest, like that of Lord Chatham, on what he performed as a Foreign Secretary. Englishmen will always remember him as a public servant, who, in that capacity, proudly maintained the honour, and asserted the dignity, of the country among the nations; and they will remember him as having done that, than which the world presents no nobler exploit--as having made himself, by the mere force of talent, Prime Minister of England.

It was not unnatural to expect, that, on the removal of Mr. Canning, whose influence alone seemed to have brought, and to have kept together, the heterogeneous materials of which the cabinet was composed, its discordant elements would again fly asunder. Very few changes, however, took place, and their effect was, to bring back into office a portion of Mr. Canning's former friends. The duke of Wellington, who had felt himself personally slighted by the deceased premier in the formation of his ministry, almost immediately resumed the command of the army, but without any seat in the cabinet. Lord Goderich took the reins of government, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Huskisson

son succeeded to him as colonial Secretary. That portion of the Whigs who had made their way into the cabinet under Mr. Canning, wished to strengthen their party by bringing in lord Holland; but the proposal was immediately over-ruled, and they did not think that circumstances called upon them to enforce his reception, or risk the return to power of their old opponents, by resigning. The only difficulty that was encountered lay in finding a chancellor of the Exchequer. The office was declined by Mr. Tierney, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Sturges Bourne; and at last was given to Mr. Herries, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under lord Liverpool's administration, and had resigned, with his colleagues, on the appointment of Mr. Canning. The whigs of the cabinet were so little pleased at first with this nomination, that the marquis of Lansdowne waited upon his majesty to resign the seals of the Home Department. They objected to him both on political grounds, and as being a nominee of the king; for such they said was the light in which the transaction appeared to them. On its being explained,

however, that it was not the king who had recommended Mr. Herries to lord Goderich, but lord Goderich who had recommended Mr. Herries to the king, they consented to keep their places. Lord Harrowby retired from the Presidency of the council: his place was taken by the duke of Portland, and the earl of Carlisle succeeded to his Grace as lord Privy Seal. The chancellorship of Ireland, likewise, was now filled up. It was given to sir Anthony Hart; and, in his place, Mr. Shadwell was knighted, and made Vice-chancellor of England.*

This new ministry—the third which the country had seen in the space of seven months—stood out the remainder of the year. Towards the end of the year indeed, it was exhibiting evident symptoms of an approaching dissolution, and the Premier, lord Goderich, had tendered his resignation. As however it did see the year out, in life and in motion, although in a sickly and ricketty condition, the history of its dissolution, and of the formation of that by which it was succeeded, does not properly fall within the scope of our present volume.

* The Ministry now stood as follows :—

First Lord of the Treasury	Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Herries.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Lord Dudley and Ward.
Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department	Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Master-General of the Ordnance.....	Marquis of Anglesey.
Lord Chancellor.....	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the } Navy	Mr. C. Grant.
President of the Board of Control	Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint	Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the Woods and Forests	Mr. S. Bourne.

In the colonies no event occurred during the year deserving of particular commemoration. A foolish quarrel, in which the House of Assembly of Jamaica had involved itself with the government at home, was amicably settled. The former imagining that its rights as a colonial legislature were infringed by certain Treasury minutes ordering certain duties to be levied under an act of the British parliament, had resolved "that the allowances to the British troops shall be stopped from the first of June (1826) unless the grievance complained of by the imposition of duties without the consent of the legislature of this colony, be fully redressed before that day." Accordingly the allowances were actually stopped; and as the officers of the customs were ordered to enforce the duties in the mean time, the consequence was that the colonists found themselves compelled to pay double duties, one collected by the receiver-general under the colonial law, and another by the collectors of the Customs. This induced them to accede to a proposal of the governor, that, until the next session of parliament, the usual allowances to the troops should be continued, and all the duties be paid over to the receiver-general, an officer under the control of the colonial legislature itself, while they had no authority over the officers of his majesty's customs.

In Berbice the first instance occurred of a slave insisting on purchasing his liberty, without the consent of his master, and that new officer, the protector of slaves, appeared, for the first time, enforcing the claim. The slave was a woman; her right to purchase her freedom was denied on the

ground that she had not gained the money by honest industry, but by following immoral courses, the proof of which was, that she had a mulatto child. The protector of slaves appeared in court in her defence; he insisted that the law gave to him alone, in his official capacity, the power of determining whether the money, with which a slave wished to purchase his liberty, had been honestly earned; and he stated he had convinced himself by proper inquiries, that, in the present case, it had been so earned. His claim was allowed; and the negress and her child were declared free on payment of a sum fixed by appraisers. It no doubt is of much importance that the prospect of manumission should not tempt slaves to accumulate money by dishonest and immoral means; but to sustain an objection founded on the species of immorality which was here alleged, in a state of society like that which exists among the negroes, would be demanding from him a great deal too much.

On the appointment of lord Goderich to the Premiership, lord William Bentinck was named to succeed lord Amherst, as governor general of India, and lord Amherst, in the mean time, was making "a progress" up the Ganges, receiving the visits of the neighbouring princes, amid the amusements and luxuries of Oriental magnificence. The relations of amity with the Burmese court, that followed the termination of the war, were cultivated by a mission to Ava, which was received by the humbled monarch with the highest marks of respect, and succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty between him and the company. By this convention, all vessels

were to pass and repass, without obstruction, paying only the customary dues. No pilotage was to be demanded, unless the captain of the vessel should actually require a pilot, and vessels were no longer to be compelled to land their guns, or unship their rudders. The king engaged, that no obstruction should be given to merchants coming and going at their pleasure, or disposing of, or taking away, their property as they might please; and that, in any case of wreck, or injury by stress of weather, the people of the towns and villages in the vicinity should yield all the assistance in their power. Rangoon, possession of which had been retained for the re-embarkation of the troops, was evacuated in November 1826; but his golden-footed majesty immediately found, that he had a new, though less formidable competitor for it on his hands. A neighbouring tribe of Taliens, or Talains, having at their head, a native of the name of Gnu-lat, who, under the Burmese government, had been governor of Syriam, took advantage of the departure of the British, and speedily made themselves masters of the whole territory, with the exception of Rangoon itself, in which they shut up the Burmese garrison. The Golden Foot, however, immediately assembled an army, and giving them orders, as his manifesto expressed it, "to catch, murder, and squeeze the beggarly Taliens," he succeeded in clearing his territory of the intruders, in the course of the following February.

Great discontent was excited at Calcutta by a financial regulation of the company. To relieve the pressure, which the expenses of the Burmese war had brought upon

their funds, they imposed a stamp duty. All Calcutta was unanimous against the justice and expediency of the measure; they even questioned its legality, and counsel were heard for three days against the registration of the act. A petition against it, the signatures to which included all the principal mercantile houses, was presented to the council; but the council remained firm in its purpose. The inhabitants resolved to petition parliament against what seemed to be, in principle, the assertion of a right of unlimited taxation. They obtained leave of the Sheriff to meet for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament but the council sent a severe reprimand to that officer, and commanded him to disallow the meeting. — Debarred from meeting in any corporate capacity, they resolved to meet as an assembly of individuals; and that there might appear nothing clandestine in their proceedings, they gave public intimation of their intention. The government, which had "no objection" to the inhabitants petitioning the parliament of England, saw great objection to affording them the means of drawing up a petition, and sent an order to their stipendiary magistrates, to disperse the meeting, and, if necessary, to call in a military force for this purpose. The magistrates, however, took legal advice on the legality of the act; and finding that each and every one of them would be liable to, an action of trespass for disturbing a lawful meeting, they refused to obey the order. The meeting accordingly took place.

A petition to both Houses of parliament was unanimously voted, was shortly afterwards signed by

every man in Calcutta, of whatever party, eminent for wealth or station, out of the service of the company, and was transmitted to England.

The government of Calcutta had found it necessary or prudent to lay certain restrictions on the periodical press of that presidency. They passed a regulation prohibiting the publication of any newspaper, or other periodical work, by any person not licensed by the governor and council, and making such licence revocable at the pleasure of the governor and council: and the regulation had been registered by the supreme court. When it was transmitted, however, to Bombay, to be made law there, the supreme court of that presidency took a different view of the matter: two out of three judges refused to register it, as being contrary to law.*

At the Cape of Good Hope, a new governor was installed in place of lord C. Somerset, whose conduct, whether right or wrong, had given rise to so many complaints. His lordship came home, professedly to

meet the charges made against him; but they were allowed to die away in the House of Commons without any definite measure founded on them being even proposed.

The foreign relations of the country underwent no change, excepting towards Turkey; and the events which led to that change will find a more fitting place in another part of our narrative. A convention was signed with the princess Regent of Portugal for the maintenance of the British troops which had been sent to that country. The expense was ultimately to be borne by Portugal; but it was agreed that the money should, in the mean time, be advanced by Britain, "to obviate the difficulties which an immediate disbursement of funds might occasion; under the present circumstances, to the government of Portugal." A treaty for the abolition of the slave trade was concluded with the emperor of Brazil. The trade, on the part of the Brazilians was to cease in three years from the ratification of the treaty, and those who should carry it on after that period were to be treated as pirates.

* The reader will find the judgment delivered by the chief justice in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

CHAP. VIII.

FRANCE.—*Meeting of the Chambers—Discussions on the Affairs of Portugal—New Jury Act—Decision of the Chamber of Peers regarding the Laws against the Jesuits—Law for the more effectual Prohibition of the Slave Trade—Finances, and State of Manufactures—Royal Debts—Law for the Regulation of the Press: amendments proposed by the Committee: the Bill carried in the Chamber of Deputies—Discontent of the Public—The Bill is withdrawn in the Chamber of Peers—The National Guard of Paris is disbanded—Prorogation of the Chambers—Establishment of the Censorship—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies—Creation of Peers—General Election—Coalition of the Ultra-Royalists and the Liberals—The Ministers are defeated in the Elections—Change of Ministry—Dispute with the Regency of Algiers—Commercial Connexion with Mexico.*

WHEN France, in 1826, expressed her disapprobation of the conduct of Spain towards Portugal, by recalling her ambassador from the court, and her Swiss guards from around the person of his Most Catholic Majesty, she had only followed the dictates of sound policy, and displayed a sincere desire for the preservation of peace. But there was still a powerful party in France, who thought that the interests and honour of the empire lay in an opposite direction. They were the friends of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny in their own country; they hated, no less than did Ferdinand and his Camarilla, the probable progress of a different system on the banks of the Tagus. So far were they from thinking, that the insidious plottings, and open armaments of Spain against Portugal, could justly expose the former to be abandoned by France, that they considered it a duty, which France owed to legitimacy

and to Europe, to unite cordially with Spain, even at the expense of a war with England, in aiding the exertions of the Portuguese rebels. To the cause of Chaves, and his associated traitors, they devoted their talents, and their political influence; the columns of their public prints in Paris were the official, though lying, records of his marches and exploits. Their friends did not seem to have much weight in the French government, in so far as only ostensible offices were to be considered; but they possessed beside and behind the throne, in the closet and in the confessional, a power which threatened to counteract that of the ministry itself. They had already manifested this secret, but most effective, authority, in the conduct of their minion De Moustiers, the minister at the court of Madrid. Obedient to their commands, because confident that they were able to protect him against any substantial disgrace, that person had

violated the instructions of his sovereign, and given his countenance to Ferdinand, through all the windings of his Portuguese policy. Although his official superiors had found themselves compelled to disclaim his conduct by recalling him from his mission, even they were unable to prevent his concealed superiors from breaking his fall. De Moustiers on his return could scarcely complain of having lost the countenance of his master; he was received, and not coldly received, by his majesty, and continued his political activity in another sphere. The known existence, therefore, of this influence, caused many apprehensions to be entertained, that the true disposition of France might still be warlike, and gave double importance to the language which the king might use in addressing the chambers, which were to meet on the 14th of December.

The royal speech on that occasion, and still more the language with which it was followed up, in both chambers, by the French ministers, dissipated these fears. The king, referring to what had taken place between Spain and Portugal, expressed himself thus, "I receive from all foreign governments the assurance of the most amicable dispositions—dispositions which are entirely conformable to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace. Disturbances have recently broken out in one part of the peninsula. I shall unite my efforts with those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent all their consequences." The explanations given, and the views propounded by ministers were much more frank and ample than the generalities of a king's speech, allowed to be put into the royal

mouth. They plainly accused Spain of unjustifiable aggression towards Portugal, as well as of disrespect towards France; and they justified the conduct of England in sending troops to Lisbon. They stated that, on the occupation of Spain by the French army in 1823, England had obtained from France a promise that no hostile attempt should be made against Portugal, and had declared herself bound to come to the assistance of that power, if it should be attacked. On the other hand, when the troubles broke out in Portugal in 1826, England had come under a similar obligation for the security of Spain, pledging herself to take care that no act of hostility should be committed on the part of Portugal, provided Portugal was not assailed by Spain. England had been faithful to this engagement; but Spain had violated the compact by which she was bound, or by which, at least, if it should be violated by England or Portugal, the other powers of Europe were bound to interfere in her behalf. "At the very moment," said the foreign minister, Count de Damas, in the Chamber of Peers, "at the very moment when the cabinet of Spain was giving assurances, that the arms taken from the Portuguese refugees should be given up to the Portuguese government; at the moment when orders were given that the refugees themselves should be removed from the frontiers, these men entered Portugal in arms; and this sudden attack was accompanied by circumstances which leave no doubt as to the co-operation of some of the Spanish authorities, who had been charged with the execution of the order to disarm and disperse the refugees among the interior provinces."

France, which had the greatest reason to prevent all hostilities on the part of Spain, which had the most right to be listened to, whose intervention should have inspired Portugal and England with the greatest security as to the fulfilment of the engagements of the Spanish cabinet—could not remain indifferent to events which displayed, in a manner so evident, either contempt for its counsels, or the impotence of its influence; and the king's government had immediately to testify its disapprobation by recalling its ambassador from Madrid. France does not contest with England the right resulting from its duty—the right imposed on it by a long series of treaties, to go to the aid of Portugal. It will continue its efforts to prevent the renewal of acts which have authorized the measures taken by the British Cabinet; it will omit nothing to prevent a rupture between Spain and Portugal, and it hopes to succeed; it has already taken, with regard to the Cabinet of Madrid, in concert with all its allies, steps the most likely to attain this object. It continues to receive from the British Cabinet the most positive assurances of its entire co-operation. Nothing which has taken place up to the latest events, authorizes the king's government to raise any doubts on the sincerity of these assurances: on their part, the ministers of the king are firmly determined to advise his majesty to refuse his support to the Spanish government, if, by its own fault, it puts Portugal under the necessity of assuming a hostile attitude towards it.—France cannot, then, be reduced to renounce the advantages of peace, except by circumstances which we are far from foreseeing.

Her good faith and her dignity would not permit her to support unjust and passionate acts, which have taken place only in contempt of counsels which have been given and promises which have been made."

But the justice, the moderation, the dignity, of these sentiments were far from securing the unanimous approbation of the chambers. The French ministers found that the events in Portugal had given to three very different classes of adversaries, different subjects of reproach. The ultra-royalists, in the first place, openly accused them of having abandoned their duty in deserting Ferdinand, and scarcely concealed their opinion that France ought to have given Spain cordial, active, and efficient, assistance in crushing the constitution of Portugal. That constitution itself, again, they represented as the creature of English influence, framed for the very purpose of securing that influence, and imported with the view of extending the same influence to Spain by keeping the threat of constitutional inoculation hanging over her in *terrorem*. The rage against England, to which these persons gave vent, was intemperate in the extreme, and was only equalled by their ludicrous ignorance of her policy and interests, or by their exaggerated misrepresentations of her motives. They taunted the ministry with having renounced the holy alliance, to patch up a treaty with England, and with having thus pusillanimously abandoned their own proper course, to follow schemes of English policy in the wake of the English cabinet. In their love of arbitrary institutions, they even were less regardful of national gratitude than was decent; and, for-

getting that England had received into her hospitable haven the wandering princes and royalists of France, inveighed against her bitterly for having afforded an asylum to the exiled constitutionalists of Spain. Britain, they said, was not actuated, in her present defence of Portugal, by any love of free institutions or any regard to the faith of treaties, but solely by a desire to extort from Ferdinand, by the dread of a revolution, a recognition of the independence of his American colonies, which independence again would foster her own commercial influence, and extend her commercial monopolies. This notable discovery was thus propounded by M. de la Bourdonnaye: "The question for England is, not whether she shall reign in a part of the Peninsula; she aspires to domineer over the whole of it; and if she was not under the necessity of causing a revolution to establish her influence at Lisbon, she required one to agitate Spain, to loosen all the ties of obedience, to inspire the government with terror, and extort by fear what she could not obtain by the importunities of diplomacy—namely, the emancipation of America, and the acquiescence of the monarch in making important modifications in the forms of his government. For, always faithful to her policy, it is by changes in constitutions that she divides and weakens nations, to establish more easily her empire."

The more moderate royalists did not join in these extravagant doctrines; they neither lamented the fate of Ferdinand, compelled for once to be prudent and just, nor did they indulge in ludicrous and impotent abuse of England; but still they, too, had their causes of complaint—and these causes were

neither more nor less than certain ardent expressions in Mr. Canning's speech in the House of Commons on the 12th December. Mr. Canning had spoken of the occupation of Spain by France in 1823, as an incumbrance to the latter power which he could have prevented if he had thought fit, but which he had rendered harmless by the separation of the Indies from the crown of Castile, and which, as he had foreseen, had become, in its consequences, a source of much embarrassment to France, burdening her with grievous expense, and bestowing not an atom of substantial power. He had spoken, too, in terms most true and most eloquent, though not perhaps so prudent as diplomatic civility requires, of the tremendous power which Britain could wield in a war of opinion, when all the troubled spirits of all the countries of Europe would crowd around her standard, if she would but condescend to use them. To French ears all this sounded very like a threat, in one part, and, in another, very like a no less galling assumption of superiority in political management; it wounded their pride; it went counter to their prejudices; it irritated men who had neither approved of the invasion of Spain by France, nor now approved of the invasion of Portugal by Spain; and more speeches than one were delivered in the French chambers as regular and formal answers to passages of that which Mr. Canning had spoken in the British House of Commons. M. de Chateaubriand, in particular, made a set oration to show how imprudently the British minister would act in doing what the British minister had never proposed to do—entering into an active al-

liance with the spirit of insurrection all over the globe. The ultra party were much less temperate; they denominated the speech an open insult to their country; they asked, what sort of an ally that must be, whose friendship was shown only in insolent menaces; and M. Bouville seriously proposed, that the chamber of deputies should address the king of France against some stray sentences of the eloquent effusion of the English statesman. They must have been very uncandid and very blinded men, who could believe that any thing like insult was in the mind of Mr. Canning, or who, after making allowance for the warmth of expression which unavoidably accompanies a fervid spirit in a popular assembly, could find any substantial ground of complaint, even in his words.

The liberal party, too,—the regular opposition—found in the existing state of things between Portugal and Spain, ground of complaint against their adversaries, the ministers. According to them, the confusion arose simply from the system of government established in Spain, and the determination of Ferdinand that no wandering ray of civil liberty should illumine the palpable darkness around him; and, in so thinking, they were very far from being wrong. They blamed, therefore, the French ministers for the existing confusion, because these ministers, they said, ought to have compelled Ferdinand, by the influence of their alliance, and the military occupation of his country, to place Spain under the protection of popular institutions. According to the confession of the ministers themselves, promises had been made to France, and these promises had been

broken. The honour of France had thus been compromised. Europe would hardly believe that France had so little influence with Ferdinand, as to be unable to prevent him from rushing into a mad war against her allies—Ferdinand, whom she alone maintained upon his throne, and the very tranquillity of whose kingdom depended on the presence of her armies. If, again, it was true that France, notwithstanding all she had done, and was doing, for his Catholic majesty, was so unutterably impotent in his cabinet, the matter of offence was no less grave, although the sincerity of the government was saved. French influence, it appeared, had been sufficient to obtain promises; but now it had not been sufficient to prevent their violation, or to obviate the danger of France being plunged into a mischievous and useless war, because the creature of her power laughed at her advice or remonstrances, and made sport of the engagements in which he had bound himself to her. Pledges, therefore, were wanted; and absolute power could not give them; that had been tried in Spain during the last four years. Great pains had been taken to free the Spanish government from all control; if it had not been encouraged by France, it had at least been left in complete leisure, to spread exile and death among its foes; a French army had submitted to the mournful duty of acting as its sentinels, while it sated its vengeance. Yet the result was, that, even according to the professions of the Spanish government, the king of Spain was unable to command the obedience of his own officers. It was only the introduction of a legal and constitutional government, that could re-establish and

secure the tranquillity of the Peninsula, and save the dignity and the honour of France. The liberals, instead of joining the ultra-royalists in abusing the interference of England, or uniting with the moderates in growing pettish at the imagined insults of Mr. Canning, took part with the ministers in justifying that interference, and, at the same time, taunted the ministers with it as an example. "If England," said Benjamin Constant, "interferes with Portugal, have we not set her the example in Spain? Did we not over-turn a constitution there? It is of no moment whether it was good or bad, whether Spain wished for it or not: it is enough that we interfered. I know that, after interfering, we did not impose laws; but has that proved any advantage to us? Our present debates furnish the answer. England does what we have done before her. If, to what we have done, she adds what we have not done; if, after being victorious, she establishes legal order, she will only have profited by our experience. We cannot require of England to commit the same faults that we have committed ourselves."

Several amendments were moved on the address, founded on these views, and calling on the government to take measures "for obtaining solid guarantees against the renewal of these troubles;" but they were all lost by overwhelming majorities, as were likewise the counter-amendments proposed by the ultra-royalists, which went to attack the conduct of England, to justify the proceedings of Ferdinand, and to involve France in the active support of them. The address echoed back the general terms of the speech; and the internal

politics of France left her statesmen little leisure during the year to occupy themselves with the discussion of her foreign relations.

One of the first measures brought before the Chambers, was a new law, to regulate the mode of making up the lists of jurors throughout the kingdom. Under the code of criminal instruction, so soon as the day of the sessions had been fixed, the prefect of the department, on a requisition by the president of the court, returned a jury. The number of persons whom he returned was sixty, and these names were taken by him at pleasure from the electoral lists, or from among persons whose income exceeded four thousand francs, comprehending among these the clerks and officers of government. This list of sixty was reduced to thirty-six by the president of the court of assize, he likewise being guided by no rule, save his own discretion; and finally, from this list of thirty-six, the petty-jury of twelve, to try the cause, were selected by ballot, the accused and the attorney-general having each the right of challenging twenty-four. The objections to this system were, that it vested in the prefects a very dangerous power of election, and enabled them to direct that power by a knowledge of the persons who were to be tried, as well as of those who were to be their jurors. The number of sixty, chosen by the prefect, was too small to give any security against partiality; the selection itself was made only on the requisition of the president of the court, after the day for holding the assizes had been named, when all the offences to be tried had been committed, and when it was consequently known on whom the selected

jurors would have to sit in judgment. By the proposed law, an alteration was first of all made in the lists themselves. It was declared, that the jurors should be taken exclusively from the lists of the members of the electoral colleges, and if, in any department, the number of electors did not amount to five hundred, it was to be raised to that number by a supplementary list, formed of individuals rated highest among those who did not stand in the electoral catalogue. To the jury-list thus made up, were to be occasionally added such persons as in the mean time had acquired a right to be inserted in it, but there was to be no annual renovation of it, and if qualified persons who were omitted did not apply to have the mistake rectified within a month, they were to be excluded for ever. From the list thus formed, the prefect of the department was annually to select, in the month of September, two hundred individuals, and these two hundred were to form the jurors of the department for the ensuing year. In the department of the Seine, the number was to be twelve hundred. The list of two hundred, however, thus returned, was to be first of all reduced to thirty-six, to be taken by ballot in a public sitting of the royal court, ten days, at least, before the opening of the assizes. These thirty-six were to be the jurors for the sessions; and the petty-jury of twelve men to try each case, was to be selected from among them likewise by ballot.

The ground, on which the ministry recommended these alterations, was, that they would deprive the prefects of the power, even if they should have the inclination, to be partial. On the one hand, they

said, that the number of two hundred to be selected by him was so great, that he would not know who were to be judges; and, on the other, as his selection was to be made in September, three months, at least, before the commencement of the year during which the jurors were to act, he would be equally ignorant of those who were to be judged. At the time of his making up his list, there would not be a single accused person known, for whose conviction he could form a wish, and even if he did, it would be altogether out of his power to choose with certainty those whom he might think disposed to aid him in his designs.

These views were extremely superficial, and could not easily deceive any body. The history of France, from the restoration, had shown, that the prefects were the active and willing instruments of the government. In the business of the elections, for instance, there was no service of trick and chicanery, to which they had not cheerfully lent themselves, to secure the return of government candidates; even the integrity of the electoral lists was not always secure in their hands. The provision, that a man whose name might be omitted in the electoral lists should be excluded for ever, unless he applied to be restored within a month, was a new temptation to such functionaries to pass over persons whose opinions were disagreeable to the ruling powers. The omission could always be laid to the account of ignorance or inadvertence; there was no security that it would come to the knowledge of the party interested within the limited time; nay, by making the electoral list likewise the jury-list, a possibility was introduced, that

many would rather sacrifice the privilege belonging to the former, than incur the burthensome duty imposed by the latter. The prefects would give full indulgence to this disposition in those whose political sentiments they were told to suspect; but would always make the services of the friends of government available, by taking care to keep their names upon the lists, however contrary to their own inclinations. It was a great sophism, too, to say that impartiality in the prefect would be secured, because his list was to be made up three months before the time at which the duties of the jurors were to commence, and would therefore be framed without reference to any particular criminal, or any specific offence. It would still be framed in reference to the wishes and interests of his masters, of which he was never kept in ignorance, and would contain, or, at least, for any preventive to be found in the law itself, might contain, the names of such persons only as would have no opinions but those of the prefect, and the prefect's superiors, in all offences connected with politics and religion. He might have neither the power, nor any interest, to select two hundred men, who would convict all accused thieves and murderers, right or wrong; but he had both power and interest to select two hundred men strongly inclined to convict all accused Liberals and Jansenists, right or wrong. It was not easy to discover any sound principle why the selection of the two hundred should not be left to the ballot, like the subsequent stages of the procedure, instead of being given to a government officer like the prefect, who, in France, is trained to lend himself entirely to special government

interests. The language in which M. Peyronnet, the keeper of the seals, the proposer and patron of the law, attempted to explain and justify the regulation, was a very striking example of imposing words, without any soundness or precision of idea. "Chance is blind," said he, "and justice is of too much value to be exposed by us, without great imprudence, to the perils which chance might occasion. Let its power display itself in a narrow circle, distinctly defined, and we shall have no longer to dread its errors. What matters it upon whom its uncertain hand shall fall, when it can only wander amongst chosen men, and candidates, who have already been proved? The ballot can be exercised without inconvenience, and even with advantage, amongst a small number, whilst among a larger body it disturbs and confounds all. It is not enough to possess a justice which is free; it ought also to be enlightened, in order that it may resist external influences, and so be really free." This would have been very true; if the two hundred "chosen men" among whom the ballot was to wander in order to select thirty-six at random, had been "already proved" by any impartial and accurate standard; but unfortunately, the only test of their worthiness was to be, that they were agreeable to the government officers; and the minister's argument just amounted to this, that, provided the government were allowed to select the whole, they might safely leave it to chance to fix the fraction of that whole which should be called into action on any particular occasion.

The project, however, passed into a law, after several amendments had

been made upon it in the Chamber of Peers, where it was first introduced. These amendments were not palatable to the ministry ; and when the bill came down to the Chamber of Deputies, instead of following the usual plan of introducing the project as amended by the Peers, the Keeper of the Seals brought forward the original project, and the amendments, in separate and distinct forms ; thus treating the votes of the Peers as a mere nullity, by refusing to incorporate their decisions with the bill to which they belonged. Such, at least, was the view taken of the Minister's conduct by the Chamber of Deputies, where a scene of great effervescence and agitation ensued. The Keeper of the Seals was attacked from all quarters, and was not supported by a single member ; even his colleagues in the Cabinet left the House. His excellency gesticulated, while the Deputies shouted ; till, at last, all parties being exhausted, the project and the amendment were consigned to the consideration of the bureaux.

During this session, another step was made by the Chamber of Peers towards resisting the efforts of the Jesuits to re-establish their order and their influence. It was not the number of these religionists that excited alarm ; their regular and acknowledged members were as nothing, when compared with the number of educated men in France ; but they were the representatives of a particular set of opinions, equally hostile to civil and religious liberty. The inclination of the court to extend their influence, and intrust to their charge the education of youth, was a plain avowal of attachment to these opinions, and to the practices

which follow from these opinions. Above all, their regular and recognized establishment, nay, even the toleration of them, was contrary to law ; it had been permitted only by the connivance of the police, in opposition to public opinion, by a mischievous dispensing power, used for a mischievous purpose. In the preceding year, count Montlosier had denounced them to the *Cour Royale*, and had called on that tribunal to execute the laws which prohibited their existence. The *Cour Royale* had declared, that the re-establishment of "the Society of Jesus," was contrary to law, and that the various edicts and decrees which had been directed against it, under the republic as well as under the monarchy, were founded on the incompatibility of the professed principles of that society with the independence of civil governments, and more especially with the constitutional charter ; but it had decided, at the same time, that the execution of the existing laws belonged to the department of the supreme police alone, and that it was incompetent for that court to interfere to enforce them. Count Montlosier now addressed himself with a similar denunciation to the legislature. He did not present his petition to the Chamber of Deputies, where the strongest expression of public opinion would naturally have been expected, because it was well known that, through the influence of ministers, a majority of that body were favourable to the parties whom he intended to attack. He presented it to the Chamber of Peers, who had already displayed, on several occasions, a much more manly spirit than distinguished the representatives of the people. As the peers, likewise, were

judges in the last resort, it was, perhaps, to be expected, that they would be inclined to support the magistracy, which, in the judgment of the royal court, had declared its opinion against the society. As the prayer of the petition was, that the existing laws against the Jesuits should be put into strict execution, and as the Chamber of Peers possessed no executive authority, they had either to reject it, thereby declaring that they did not think it right that the law should be enforced, or, if they entertained a different opinion, they might recommend the petition to the government, aided by the weight of their high authority. The ministers and the ultras were united in warding off this blow from the obnoxious religionists. They did not, however, meet the petition with a direct negative; they only moved the order of the day upon it; but in their speeches they declared, that the reviving order was of substantial benefit to the kingdom; that the education of youth could not be intrusted to better hands; that the charter, when it tolerated the existence of all religious sects, did not proscribe the existence of any religious order; that the Jesuits had rendered the most eminent services to religion, to the monarchy, and to social order; and that, instead of breaking up the present inconsiderable establishment of the society, it would be highly useful to legalize their institution, and promote their extension. It was even said, that, if ministers should be successful on the present occasion, a law would immediately be introduced to declare the Jesuit-establishments legal, and to repeal the ordinances which appeared still to affect them. On the other hand, the supporters

of the Petition moved that it should be recommended to the attention of the king's government; and this motion, after a debate of two days, was carried against the ministry by a majority of forty; the Chamber of Peers thus adding its authority to the voice of the magistracy, that the laws, which had expelled the Jesuits from the kingdom, and prohibited their re-establishment, ought to be put in execution. The vote, however, was not followed by any practical consequence, except that of increasing the difficulties in which ministers found themselves. By following out the vote, they would have forfeited the favour of the ultras and ecclesiastics; and if they neglected it, they could not fail to sink still lower in the Chamber of Peers, where they already found it so difficult to maintain their authority.

Although France was bound by treaty with Great Britain to effect the abolition of the slave-trade in her West-Indian colonies, the ordinances of the French marine had hitherto been almost inoperative in accomplishing that object. They were either greatly too mild, or were executed with very reprehensible slovenliness. Not only was the trade pursued openly in the colonies, but vessels, which were to be engaged in the traffic, were fitted out in French harbours at home, under the eyes of the civic authorities. In the preceding session, this defective state of the law, or of the execution of the law, had been brought under the notice of the Chambers by petitions; and the committee, to which these petitions had been referred, had acknowledged, in their report, the existence of the evils complained of, and had lamented the inade-

quency of the law. The penalties of the existing law were, the confiscation of the vessel, and the incapacitating of the captain for employment in the French marine. To avoid the confiscation, the ship-owner, who had exposed himself to a sentence of condemnation, sold his vessel in a foreign country, and thus rendered the law illusory. If it happened that he was unable to save her from actual seizure and condemnation, his loss was covered by special insurances. The captain, on the other hand, whom the law had declared incapable of any command, evaded its penalties by merely changing his appellation; while he seemed to embark as super-cargo, or even as a common sailor, he was in reality still the captain of a slave-ship. The minister of marine further confessed, that it was extremely difficult to procure evidence of the offence, "on account of the system of denial to which the crews of ships proceeded against were induced to adhere, by the temptation of pecuniary recompences, for which they were wont to perjure themselves before the tribunals."

The committee on the petitions of 1826 had proposed, that they should be referred for consideration to the president of the council, thus expressing an opinion that something ought to be done. The ministers, on that occasion, had succeeded in carrying the order of the day; but they had neither denied nor palliated the facts set forth in these petitions; they had only argued that the difficulties, which lay in the way of applying the law, would be obviated by further experience, and had expressed doubts, whether increased severity of penal legislation would not increase the atrocities of the trade

itself, by increasing the necessity of concealment. They now came forward, however, with a project of law, which, though far removed from the heavy pains denounced against the traffic by England and America, was valuable as a practical admission that there could be no objection to more rigorous punishment, if by that means the object could be secured. The new law enacted, that all the principals in the voyage should be punished with a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo, and should further be banished from France. This addition of a fine to the actual condemnation of the vessel, was intended to guard against any evasion of the latter. Confiscation had been avoided by disposing of the ship in another country; and it was only to the body of the ship that the penalty attached; but, by the new law, the amount of the fine being once ascertained, it could be exacted from the principals at all times; so long as their persons, or any portion of their funds, remained subject to the jurisdiction of French courts. It was very properly declared, that, among the "principals" connected with such a voyage, should be reckoned the under-writer who knowingly insured it. An amendment to the effect of substituting five or ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for mere banishment beyond the territory of France, was rejected. The captain and officers were declared incapable of serving either in the royal navy, or in merchantmen. The punishment of the crew was imprisonment; but, with a view to procuring information and evidence, it was provided, that they should be liberated from this penalty, if they made a declaration of the facts

before a magistrate within a limited time. After a good deal of warm discussion, the law passed both Chambers. In the Chamber of Deputies, only forty-four members voted against it, a sufficiently large number, when we consider that France was not approaching an untouched question, but had before her the experience and the example both of England and of America, and that her "West Indian interests," in comparison with the mass of her population, and the sources of her wealth, scarcely deserved to be named when put by the side of those interests which, in Great Britain, were involved, or supposed to be involved, in the continuance of the trade. In fact, the opposition made to the measure seemed to be founded, in a great degree, on a most ignorant, prejudiced, and irrational jealousy of England—a sort of belief, that, whatever England had found right and proper for herself to do, it would necessarily, just because England had done it, be wrong and imprudent in France to do—an application of feelings of national hostility to a question, which seems, more than any other, to depend on principles that ought to be common to the policy of every civilized state. The marquis de Marbois, who presented the report of the committee of the Chamber of Peers to which the project had been referred, after stating that, though Great Britain now moved heaven and earth to effect the universal abolition of the trade, she had once waged war with Spain to secure a monopoly of it, expressed himself thus:—"In this apparent change of policy, it is just to acknowledge that England is ever consistent, ever commercially wise; for her

prescription of the trade now has still for its object the promotion of her shipping interest—the advantages of trade and navigation. These interests would be injured, if England, having deprived herself of the slave-trade, allowed the ships and mariners of other nations to continue engaged in it, and her superabundant population idle while others were employed." The duke de Broglie, in a very fervid oration, used much more becoming and sensible language, and was not so ignorant as to believe either that the marine of England could be much injured by losing, or the French marine much benefitted by enjoying, the privilege of supplying a French sugar-island or two with cargoes of slaves. "I look on myself to be," said the duke, "I will not say a better, but, I trust, as good a Frenchman as any of the orators I am called upon to answer: for that country to which I owe my birth, I cherish a love, I will not say greater than, but fully equal to theirs. I never, however, reckoned hatred of other nations among the duties it claimed from me. I never deemed that patriotism demanded of me, that I should specially abhor such a people, or such a government; but as it regards England in particular, I am free to confess I admire her deservedly for many things. The dignity of her liberty confers honour on human nature. She is a nation far surpassing most others in the true pursuits of civilization, in the arts of industry, and in the science of government. There are men in that country whom I love, men whom I revere, and, among them, I assign the first rank to those who have consecrated the best years of their lives to the abolition of the slave-trade, and

who now, in the declining vigour of their days, devote what yet remains to the abolition of slavery. I take actions as I find them, not tracing their motives with a malicious satisfaction, as if to find out, when no necessity requires it, the reasons of professions decidedly honourable, or to endeavour to surprise, in the workings of the human heart, interested motives, and the selfish impulses of our nature. At all events, in this case, when the British ministry zealously seeks to effect the abolition of the slave-trade, when it urges, and begs, and prays others to abet its efforts, I do not see any reason to impute to its motives any other interest than that of justice and humanity. Gracious God," exclaimed he "of what importance is it to England, mistress as she is of the sea, mistress of India, mistress of seven-eighths of all the colonies of the world, mistress as she is (thanks to our tardy deliberations) of the commerce of South America—of what importance to her can be the internal government of affairs in two petty islands such as Martinique and Guadaloupe—in two islands of which the most extensive contains not 10,000 free inhabitants, of which the richest scarce reckons up fifty land proprietors sufficiently out of debt to rescue their estates from passing into other hands, if a compulsory sale was rigorously enforced—of two islands of which scarce a person in France knows any thing more than that it costs thirty millions a year to keep them in some sort of beggarly existence?"

The finances still continued so prosperous as not only rendered it unnecessary to impose any new tax, but left a considerable surplus revenue to be applied to public

objects. From the statements of the finance minister, it appeared that the receipts of 1826 had exceeded those of 1825 by upwards of fifteen millions of francs. The supplies for 1826 had amounted to 983,940,350 francs; the excess of income over this expenditure was 5,119,365; so that, after having provided, during last year, for the expense of the occupation of Spain, distributed 3,000,000 of francs in bounties to the fisheries, given 10,000,000 for the encouragement of manufactures by bounties on exportation, and paid 9,200,000 for arrears of services and unforeseen services, the government found more than five millions of unappropriated surplus in the treasury to commence the ways and means of the current year. The minister proposed to fix the credits for 1828 at the same amount as those of 1827; estimating the expenditure of the current year at 915,729,742 francs, and the income at 930,091,361. Adding to the fifteen millions of surplus revenue which would thus exist, certain prospective savings which were anticipated, he calculated that the revenue of 1828 would exceed the whole expenditure of the year by more than twenty-two millions of francs, something less than a million sterling. It was not proposed to take advantage of this surplus to reduce taxation by the same amount, but to employ it in giving additional support to several branches of the public service which had hitherto been too parsimoniously endowed. Among others, an increase of 150,000 francs was to be given to the department of justice; 700,000 to the department of foreign affairs; 6,000,000, to the ministry of the interior, for the construction of

canals, roads, and bridges, and the general encouragement of industry; and 4,000,000 to the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs, to increase the endowments of the parochial clergy—a favour which the clergy of France showed no disposition to reject, as being inconsistent with either their faith or their respectability, although the Catholic prelates and priests of Ireland had refused a similar boon as a degradation, when it was proffered, or intended to be proffered, by the government of England. The committee to which the *project* of the ways and means had been referred, expressed in their report a wish for the abolition of the lottery, but they expressed it in vain. Two hundred millions of francs (8,000,000*l.* sterling) were voted for the army, and an equal sum for the navy.

The agriculturists of France, like those of England, complained of low prices, although, with the exception of Great Britain and Spain, there was no country in which corn was so dear as in France; there were likewise many complaints of commercial embarrassment, and of want of employment for the labouring classes. M. St. Cricq, president of the French board of trade, admitted, that a large portion of the population was badly fed, badly lodged, and badly clothed; and he made

use of the fact to refuse the assertions of the agriculturists, that they were suffering from over-production, by arguing that, while such was the state of great numbers of the people, there could not, in the nature of things, be any excess of production beyond the wants of the country. The official statements, however, of M. St. Cricq seemed to show a rapid improvement in the manufactures of France during the few preceding years. In 1816, the amount of cotton worked up in France was only twelve millions of kilograms, whereas the average consumption of 1824 and 1825 was twenty-six millions; and that of 1826 had increased to thirty-two millions. In 1816, 400,000 kilograms of silk were imported; in 1824 and 1825, at an average, 650,000 kilograms; and in 1826, the importation rose to 800,000, besides a great progress annually made in the production of native silk. In 1816, the wool, native and foreign, manufactured, was estimated at forty millions of kilograms; in 1824 and 1825, the average was forty-eight millions; and the calculation for 1826 was about the same. In 1816, twenty-four millions of kilograms of sugar were refined; the average for 1824 and 1825 was fifty-five millions; and in 1826, the quantities refined had increased to seventy-two millions.* In the

* The following is an extract from the report of the committee appointed to examine into the accounts of the Bank

of France, and laid before the directors at their half-yearly meeting on the 26th of January, 1827:—

Extract from the Profit and Loss Account, from the 24th December, 1825, to 24th June, 1826.

Dr.	fr.	c.	Cr.	fr.	c.
Salary to the governor and sub-governors, including 3,000 <i>fr.</i> for fire and lighting	63,000	0	Discount on 141,878,975 <i>fr.</i> 35 <i>c.</i> in bills upon Paris, discounted at Paris ..	643,007	90
Salaries for clerks, losses, &c. and all other ex-			Ditto on 15,017,222 <i>fr.</i> Royal Bonds, discounted at the Treasury	23,777	74

210] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

course of the discussions on the budget, several members moved to reduce the duties on certain articles of importation; but these propositions were uniformly unsuccessful. The only point connected with money matters, in which ministers were worsted, regarded the payment of certain debts said to have been contracted by the royal family during its exile, and to be still remaining unpaid. A certain sum had been voted for the discharge of these debts immediately after the restoration; a

petition was now presented from two ladies, one of them belonging to Paris, and another to Liege, praying that an additional grant might be made, as they had claims against members of the royal family still undischarged, and were told, when they applied for payment, that all the money appropriated to that object had been already expended. The motion to refer the petition to the minister of finance was supported by all the ultra-royalist part of the chamber, as well as by the liberals.

penses incurred in the establishment	402,963	91
Other incidental charges	19,301	65
	<hr/>	
	485,265	56
Discount on various effects in hand, including the interest on deposits, to be carried to the next half year	557,995	08
	<hr/>	
	1,043,260	64
Balance in profits	3,883,992	84
	<hr/>	
	4,927,253	48

Ditto on 53,015,585f. in bullion	10,667	0
	<hr/>	
	677,452	65
Excess of last half-year's account	5,777	35
Together with arrears of stock, and advances made upon bullion, amounting in all to	4,244,023	60
	<hr/>	
	4,927,253	48

Division of the Benefits.

Legal dividend upon 67,000 shares in circulation, at 30f.	2,037,000	00
Second dividend, 18f.	1,222,200	00
Reserve upon 67,000 shares, 9f.	611,100	00
	<hr/>	
	3,870,300	00
Carried to the credit of profit and loss in the new account	13,002	84
	<hr/>	
	3,883,302	84
	<hr/>	
The expenses from June 24 to December 24 amounted to	975,175	00
Balance in profits	3,417,792	84
	<hr/>	
	4,392,967	84

The report further stated, that the bills, &c., carried to a new account, amounted to 102,710,563f. 13c. The number of accounts current was 1,800. Bills on hand had increased to such an extent, that those falling due on the 1st of October exceeded 21,000, amounting to 20,500,000f., out of which 3,124,000 were bills still in arrears. On the 30th of November, the Bank

had more than 20,000 bills to receive, amounting to 17,350,000f., out of which 2,571, amounting to 1,847,000f., were protested. On the 31st of December, there were 21,500 bills, amounting to 24,885,000f., out of which 2,571, amounting to 2,854,000f., were not regularly paid, but had all been since taken up by the Bank.

It was opposed by M. Villèle, who said, that it was not even known with certainty that there were such persons in existence as those whose names appeared on the petition; and if all claims were let in indiscriminately, there would be no end to them; there were claims going back as far as the seven years' war. He had had a specimen during his own ministry, of what was likely to happen in this way. In the first instance, the sum that these new claims amounted to had been stated to him at three millions; three years after, they had risen to twelve millions; and now they were twenty-six millions. The matter had been well examined in the king's council, and the decision there had been, that there was no ground for any further application for money to the chambers. Thirty millions had already been voted for claims foreseen in the year 1814; nine millions had since been added by his majesty from the civil list, for claims brought in afterwards; and at present, whenever claims were brought in, supported by any thing like reasonable evidence, the king still went on to satisfy them by grants or pensions from the same source. To admit demands, without any proof at all to sustain them, would be absurd; and, when such came in, they were rejected. To this it was answered, that what was now demanded was not a vote for doubtful or unsupported claims, but the sending of the petition to the minister of finance, that he might examine, how far there was, or was not, evidence to sustain the claims set up in it. That minister would take what course of examination he pleased, proceeding by a commission of inquiry or otherwise.

The motion was carried, although only by a small majority; and the result was important principally as showing the ministry, how much their ascendancy in the chamber depended on the adherence of the ultra-royalist party.

But none of all these matters excited much interest, or led to any observable result, in comparison with what was the great measure of the session—a new and very despotic law for the regulation of the press. The king, in his speech at the opening of the session, had alluded, in general terms, to the importance of preventing the licentiousness of the press, as the best means of securing its true and profitable liberty. These vague words had produced only indefinite alarms—an apprehension that some new restraint was about to be imposed on authorship; but nobody seemed to anticipate a measure of such sweeping and burthensome restriction, as roused all Paris to resistance, when the proposed plan issued from the portfolio of Peyronnet, keeper of the seals and minister of justice. This *projet* applied itself first to publications which were not periodical. The existing law required that a deposit should be made of five copies of every new work; but as the publication and the deposit were simultaneous, the police was not informed of the contents of the book sooner than other people; the work had been circulated, and had produced its effect, before they knew what was likely to be the character of that effect. To guard against this, it was now proposed to enact, that no work of twenty sheets and under should be exposed for sale, published, or distributed, until five days had expired from the date of

depositing the copies required by law, and no work of more than twenty sheets, till the expiry of ten days from the same period. Not a single sheet was to be removed from the printing-office before the lapse of these intervals; any such removal was to be considered an attempt at publication; and the attempt was to be visited with the same punishment as the publication. The penalty for contravening the law was to be a fine of three thousand francs, and the destruction of the whole edition. The journals and periodical publications which appeared oftener than twice a month, and which, under the existing law, had to find security, were excepted from this regulation, as were likewise speeches delivered in the two chambers, writings on projects of law before the chambers, published while the discussion was actually pending; also pastoral letters and charges, and the transactions of learned societies established by the royal licence. M. Peyronnet complained much of the disloyalty and immorality, which he said were profusely scattered by means of cheap publications. The most effectual remedy for such an evil clearly was, to provide, as far as might be practicable, against the possibility of any publication being cheap. By the new law, therefore, every work, consisting of five sheets and under was to be subjected to a stamp duty of one franc for the first sheet of every copy, and ten centimes for each of the other sheets. The penalty attached to a violation of this provision was the same as in the former instance, and the same exceptions were admitted, with the addition of prayer-books, catechisms, and school-books. In both cases the penalties

were to be inflicted over and above any others which might attach to the publication under the already-existing law.

The new regulations proposed for the journals, and other periodical writings, were still more severe and arbitrary interferences, not merely with the liberty of the press, but with the rights of property. It was first of all declared, that no journal or periodical writing should be published without a previous declaration, made by the proprietors, of the names of the proprietors, their place of residence, and the printing-office, in which it was to be printed; and with this no great fault was to be found. But it was further provided, that no journal should have more than five proprietors; that these proprietors should possess all the qualifications required by a particular provision of the civil code; that is, that they should be neither females nor minors, these two classes being thus debarred from the enjoyment of this species of property; and that the journals already established should comply with these requirements within thirty days after the promulgation of the law, that is, that all male proprietors of full age above five in number, and all females and minors without exception, should get with their property on the best terms they could obtain, while a compulsory transference held every body that they must necessarily accept whatever terms were offered. All prosecutions were to be directed against the five declared proprietors; and, in fact, the great object of all these regulations was to bring the law to bear against those who were substantially interested in obnoxious publications, instead of wasting its strength

upon the phantom denominated the "ostensible editor." At the same time, the stamp duties already imposed on periodical writings were augmented. Then followed some general provisions, increasing the penalties already denounced by the existing law, although, in no one instance, had the courts, when a conviction was obtained, come nearly up to that point of punishment which the law would have allowed, and the prosecutor required. Printers were made universally liable in the very same way as the known authors, proprietors, or publishers. Under the pretext of protecting the sanctity of private life, but from a conviction, it was said, on the part of Peyronnet, that his own private life would not bear investigation, it was broadly declared, that "a fine of five hundred francs shall be imposed on every publication relating to the acts of private life of any Frenchman living, or of strangers residing in France, unless the person interested shall, previous to judgment obtained, have authorised or approved of the publication;" and, lest private persons whose names had been publicly used, might have the good sense and the good taste not to make matters worse by a still more public trial, it was finally provided, that "every act of defamation committed against private persons may be officially prosecuted, even where the person defamed has made no complaint."

Such was the proposed law, the promulgation of which excited in Paris one loud and universal expression of alarm and indignation. Its character was such as to unite against it men of all parties, for it attacked industry and property as well as liberty. Ministers did not

attempt to conceal that the object of interposing an interval between the printing and the publication, was to enable them to seize the work, if on examination it should be found obnoxious, before it got into the hands of the public; and men who loved liberty could not shut their eyes to the fact, that this was not merely a censorship, but a most galling and ruinous censorship. The censor who refuses his imprimatur to the manuscript of an author, only wounds his self-love, and prevents him, by possibility, from filling his purse; but the censor who, calling for no manuscript, pounces on and renders useless the printed edition, besides injuring his pride, empties his pockets. The regulations, likewise, which increased the stamp duties upon journals, and imposed a new and exorbitant stamp-duty on all other works of not more than five sheets, were confessedly intended, as they were excellently calculated, to diminish the number of readers—to shut out a great part of the public from all means of obtaining information, as useless or mischievous—to make reading, in short, too costly a luxury ever to become the regular food of the middle and lower orders. This was enough to call forth the disapprobation of any sensible and honest-minded man, and much more than enough to rouse the utmost fury of the liberal journals. The other provisions of the law excited, in at least an equal degree, a hostility altogether independent of political opinions. The clause which declared females and minors incapable of being proprietors of a journal, was a direct and violent interference with property. A widow or a minor might be shareholders in canals; partners in

manufacturing establishments, or commercial enterprises of any kind, but were not allowed to preserve their interest in a journal; and, though their very existence might depend upon the profits of one, a share of which had been bequeathed to them by a husband or a father, they were to be cut off from its emoluments by this *ex-post facto* law. The limitation of the proprietors of a journal to five, inflicted the same confiscation even on those who might be duly qualified, while the regulation, which required that the names of the proprietors should be printed at the head of every number, compelled those who wished to be dormant proprietors to withdraw their capital from this branch of industry altogether. The prohibition against removing a single sheet from the printer's office till five or ten days had elapsed, was pronounced at once to be not merely unjust and oppressive, but absurd and impracticable. No printer, it was said, kept, or could keep, all the sheets of a work in his printing-office till the day of publication; and if he attempted to carry a single copy to the person who was to stitch them together, he was to be prosecuted as if he had published, and the whole edition was to be forfeited. As the law now stood, the deposit and the publication took place simultaneously; the public were made judges of the book as well as the public prosecutor; the author and his work, the prosecutor and his prosecution, were tried by public opinion. But the five days allowed by the new system would be spent in having the work examined by interested officers, eager to detect what their masters might call dangerous matter, where no dangerous

matter was to be found. Then the first copy issued for sale would be seized at the door of the printing-house, and all that the world would hear of the matter would be, the trial of the author, the printer, and the publisher, before the court of correctional police. The effect, which these positive discouragements to writers and proprietors would have on this branch of industry, could not be doubtful; and the fiscal regulations of the new law would cut up a great portion of it by the roots. The increased stamp-duty on journals would put an end at once to half the journals in Paris; while the imposition of a tax of a whole franc on the first, and ten centimes on every other sheet of all works, not exceeding five sheets, would render it impossible to print any pamphlet with a rational prospect of its being sold. It was calculated that the effect of all this would be, immediately to throw out of employment between eight and ten thousand persons, and to induce many, who had something to lose, to abandon a profession so dangerous and precarious. A petition was prepared, signed by every bookseller and printer of any eminence in Paris. The printers declared, that the law, in its present form, would put a stop to their occupation.

Thus the general outcry against the proposed law rose from much larger and more substantial interests than those of mere party spirit. The journals of the ultra-royalist party were as vehemently opposed to it as their liberal adversaries; all who felt the value of liberty, of the rights of property, of the dignity and independence of literature, united, as if to avert a common calamity. Ministers were deserted not only by all the independent part of the

ation, but by many of their former friends. Even the journals which they paid for supporting them, the literary hirelings whom they had bought with the public money, and fed with the crumbs of office, either threw down their arms, or turned them against their commanders. The Parisian journals were unanimous in their incessant assaults upon the bill; not one solitary sheet put forth a counterblast in its behalf; ministers were released to the necessity of writing articles themselves for the *Moniteur*, and compelling the other journals to reprint these articles in their columns. The situation of the property of the *Moniteur* itself made the defence of the new project in its columns a severe satire on its pretended justice, and a bitter irony on free discussion. The property of that journal belonged to the daughter of Pancoucke, the celebrated bookseller, who established it at the beginning of the Revolution, and to the widow of the late proprietor. By the article of the new project, which rendered females incapable of holding the property of journals, these ladies were to be stripped of their means of existence, and yet they were obliged to declare it "a law of *love and liberty*;" an unfortunate expression which the wits of Paris tortured into a thousand shapes; and turned, in a thousand epigrams, to the grievous annoyance of the Keeper of the Seals, who happened to live in a state of separation from his wife, and to have his household under the management of his wife's sister.* Even the French academy, which

had never been wanting in submission to princes, or inclined to interfere in politics, and most of whose members had found their way into its ranks, through the medium of royal favour, ventured to risk incurring the king's displeasure, by condemning the king's project. At a sitting of the academy which was held for the purpose, an address to his majesty against the law was proposed by M. Lacroix, the historian of the Revolution. Of twenty-eight members who were present, eighteen voted for it, and only six against it; four having declined to give their opinions as academicians on a measure on which they would soon have to decide legislatively as peers of France. Even of those who opposed the address, not one approved, or attempted to defend, the law. Their opposition was founded on the impropriety of the academy; a purely literary body, interfering with measures of state and political discussions. On the other hand, it was maintained, that the academy was not only entitled, but was bound, as being the first literary body in the kingdom, to express its opinion on a project which affected so deeply and immediately the general interests of letters, and of literary men. The decision excited high displeasure at court; and those of the academicians, who were within the reach of ministerial vengeance by holding places dependant on the ministerial will, were speedily taught at what price they were to purchase their liberty of opinion. It

his Excellency having belonged to a militia-regiment of Bourdeaux:—

"Grenadier, que l'inceste inflamme,
On droit, à voir ton ardeur,
Que l'imprimerie est la femme
Et que la Censure est un coquin!"

* One of these epigrams, founded on this domestic position of the Keeper of the Seals, was the following. The epigram had no word had reference to

is a privilege of the academy, that its members, when they have occasion to address the king, are entitled to approach the throne directly, and present their petitions to his majesty in person. The director of the academy having applied in the proper quarter to be informed when it would please the king to grant him an audience, for the purpose of presenting the address, received for answer, that his majesty refused to receive him at all. M. Lacretelle, who had proposed the address, was immediately dismissed from his office of dramatic censor; M. M. Villemain and Michaud, who had supported it, were deprived of the situations which they filled, the former of Maître des Requêtes, and the latter of Reader to the King. A public subscription was opened for M. Villemain, which in a short time amounted to four thousand pounds. M. Michaud was editor of the *Quotidienne*, the most ultra-royal journal of Paris, the official gazette of Chaves and the Portuguese rebels.

Ministers were more powerful in the chamber of Deputies than beyond its walls; but even there it was only after a violent struggle, that they were able to secure a majority in the committee to which the bill was to be referred. The members of the chamber are distributed by lot into nine sections or *bureaux*; and every bill brought in is referred to a commission of nine members, formed by each of these *bureaux* electing one of its own number. In the present instance, some of the *bureaux*, while they elected commissioners friendly in general to ministerial projects, instructed them to oppose particular provisions of the law, such as those imposing the duty on pam-

phlets, and throwing the responsibility on the printer, even where the author and publisher were known. M. Villèle himself was defeated in his own *bureau*. He proposed M. Kergaron, a violent ultra, and a zealous partisan of the Jesuits. The adversaries of the bill proposed M. de la Bourdonnaye, himself a royalist, but more moderate in his views, and a personal enemy of the minister and of his project. The liberals joined the royalist opposition and carried the election of de la Bourdonnaye. Of the nine members, ministers secured the nomination of five who would go any lengths with them. Among these was de Moustier, the ambassador, whom, but a short time before, they had recalled from the court of Madrid for betraying their interests and disobeying their instructions. His opinion of the proposed law was, that it was a great deal too mild to be efficient.

In consequence of the almost equal weight of the two parties in the committee, the project, when returned by that body to the chamber, was altered and amended in every one of its most important provisions. Some of its leading articles were discarded altogether. The interval of five and of ten days to elapse between the time of deposit and the publication, was shortened to two and five days; the list of exceptions was extended, and the clause, which prohibited the issue of a single sheet from the printing-office even to be dried or stitched, was amended so as to include under the denomination of printing-offices all the establishments necessary to complete the work for publication. The proposed stamp-duty of a franc on every pamphlet of not more than one sheet, with an additional tax

of ten copies on each additional sheet, till the number should exceed five, was rejected entirely; but, in place of it, a restrictive regulation was proposed, giving to government a control over all publications of not more than five sheets, but only if they were printed in a smaller size than 18mo. The limitation of the proprietors of a journal to five in number was also discarded; but, that some persons substantially interested might always be known, and be at hand to meet the demands of the law, it was recommended that the proprietors should be bound to select from among themselves, one, two, or three, of their number, holding at least one third of the property, who should, on all occasions, be responsible for the journal. These *propriétaires-redacteurs* however, were to be males and of full age; excepting to this extent, the confiscation of the property of females and minors contemplated by the original bill, was removed. A great reduction was recommended in the proposed scale of fines and imprisonment, as well as in the additional stamp-duty to be laid on the journals. The article which imposed a fine of five hundred francs on every publication regarding the private acts of a living Frenchman, or of a foreigner living in France, was retained; but that which authorized an *ex officio* prosecution of private defamation, even without the authority or against the wishes of the person injured, was altered by a recommendation that the *ex officio* prosecution should be allowed only "on the demand and with the assent of the party." To the article making the printer equally liable, on all occasions, with the known author and publisher, was added a saving

clause, that "the tribunals, however, shall have the power of discharging printers from all responsibility, according to circumstances"—and, considering the temper which the courts had uniformly displayed towards alleged offences of the press, prosecuted by public officers, there was every reason to anticipate that this addition would be a practical abrogation of the whole article.

While these discussions were going on, the *Courier Français* had been prosecuted by the advocate-general for a libel on M. Peyronnet, the father of the bill, contained in one of the numberless *jeux d'esprit* upon himself and his offspring with which the press daily teemed. As the libel went near to impute to his excellency very serious, though private, misconduct, the court convicted the editor, but inflicted, at the same time, the very lowest quantum of punishment allowed by the law, viz. imprisonment for a fortnight, and a fine of twelve pounds.

The alterations, however, proposed by the committee, by no means suited the views of the ministers, and they had influence enough to procure the rejection of the greater part of them. The debates were vehement and impassioned, sometimes more so than legislative dignity seemed to permit. M. de Berthier having designated the conduct of the ministry as "most culpable and base," M. Peyronnet demanded leave to speak. While he proceeded towards the tribune, M. Berthier advanced across the area, and barred his passage, calling out to him in a very animated tone "Have a care, Sir, of what you are going to say; I know every thing that has passed." At these

mysterious words, the keeper of the seals "crossed his arms on his breast, raised his head, fixed his eyes firmly on the orator, and having continued in this attitude for several seconds" — inflicting no doubt some unutterable look of withering contempt, ascended the tribune, and spoke his speech.— M. Villèle, to shew the mischiefs resulting from cheap publications, brought to the house in his pocket several small volumes in 32mo. one of which was a copy of Molière's *Tartuffe*, in which the king was brought forward as the representative of the hypocrite. To balance this authority, M. Mechin, on the following morning came with his pockets stuffed full of Massillon's *Petite Carême*, and other devotional works, printed in the same size and form, which were all to be mowed down by the same sweeping law. The *Courier Français* accused M. Villèle in plain terms of having "told a lie." A M. Keratry, formerly a deputy, avowed himself to be the author of the article, and added that, "during a life of sixty years he had seen many vices and many crimes, but had never beheld any thing so vile, so contemptible, so thoroughly base, as what was now going on." A prosecution was ordered; but the court of Correctional Police acquitted M. Keratry; and, the advocate-general having appealed, the royal court confirmed the judgment.

Some members endeavoured to make the law, severe and oppressive as it already was, still more rigorous and despotic, and certainly much more effectual. A M. de Saint Chamans proposed that, during the five days of deposit, and before publication, it might be lawful for the public prosecutor

to bring the work before the tribunals, and to seize it. This proposition, which was admitted on all hands to be equivalent to a censorship, was opposed by M. de Villèle. As that minister had, during the general discussion, defended the ministerial project from the objections of those who thought it too severe, he now defended one of its most important articles from the amendments of those who proposed to increase its severity. "The proposed clause," he said, "had been taken into consideration in the council, where the project of law was prepared, and had been rejected as a preventive measure. The publication of a work constituted its offence. This preventive measure, this censorship would by the present amendment be rendered perpetual. Such a measure could never be reconciled with the forms of a constitutional government, which rest on opinion and publicity. The necessary influence of opinion on the powers of society could not be always alienated; limits might be put to it when extraordinary circumstances required it—but extraordinary measures ought to cease with the occasion which justified them." Count Dudon contended, in support of the amendment, that the act of deposit was itself a species of publication. The amendment was rejected.

The supporters of the law resisted strenuously the proposed alteration of the committee in the clause which authorised the *ex-officio* prosecution of private defamation without the consent of the party. The committee had only proposed that no such prosecution should be instituted except at the request, and with the consent of the person defamed; the minister

insisted that defamation was a public offence, that no such consent therefore ought to be required, any more than the consent of a man who had been robbed to prosecute the thief; and that nothing should be allowed to stop the prosecution short of a positive declaration by the party interested, that he had authorised and approved of the publication. The amendment was rejected; but M. Casimir Perrier succeeded in taking the sting out of the original proposition by a fortunate joke. He pointed out the hardship imposed on a person whose feelings might have been injured by a newspaper paragraph, by not permitting him to stop a prosecution unless he declared that he had authorised or approved of the publication. Suppose, said he, it were printed of a husband, that his wife was a bit of coquette; must he, in order to stay proceedings, declare that he authorised the writer to state that his wife was a coquette, or that he approved of the statement? This observation raised a hearty laugh, which, in France, is often a cogent argument. From whatever cause, the illustration was deemed most apposite and impressive; and M. Casimir Perrier's amendment, which was that the person interested should have the power of stopping a prosecution by simply notifying his opposition to it, was carried unanimously. The bill was carried and sent up to the chamber of Peers by a majority of

This bill was immediately followed up by a measure for the better securing the deputies against newspaper reporters. In France, as in England, any member who felt himself aggrieved by an inaccurate report of his speeches, was at liberty to bring the offender to the bar of the chamber. It was now proposed to convert this voluntary right into a compulsory duty, and to appoint a special body to hunt out and complain of all objectionable matter. At the opening of each session, there was to be named by the chamber a committee of five members, charged to watch over the privileges of the chamber. This committee was to attend officially to the reports of the proceedings of the chamber, published by the journals. In case of inaccuracy in the reports, or of offence given to the chamber or any of the deputies, a statement thereof was to be made by the committee, or by some member of the committee, in order that the chamber might determine what proceedings were necessary to be adopted, either conformably to the existing laws, or as a mere measure of internal police.

After an amendment had been agreed to which increased the number of the committee to nine, and provided that its members should be named, not in a general sitting of the chamber, but in the bureaux, and should be renewed monthly, the measure was carried, by a majority of twenty votes. In the course of the discussion, the friends of the proposition gravely defended it on the ground, that a surveillance of this nature was one of the principal duties of the standing committee of privileges of the English House of Commons.

When the ministry carried their bill against the press through the chamber of Deputies, they had fought only the more easy half of the battle; for the chamber of Peers had shown itself to be the branch of the legislature which was least enslaved by ministerial influence. The commission of seven members to which the peers referred the bill, contained four decided oppositionists, and the three others were not very ardent ministerialists. The committee itself, manifesting a very proper desire to proceed cautiously where so many weighty interests were concerned, began by calling before them the principal printers, booksellers, and proprietors of newspapers. Whether it was that ministers anticipated from these dispositions the total rejection of the bill, and preferred the grace of concession to the ignominy of defeat, or that they felt unable to resist any longer the storm of public indignation which was raging around; or whether, as was said by others, they were compelled to yield to the personal apprehensions of the king himself, of what the consequences of that tempest might be—they resolved to give up their project, after having done themselves all the mischief in public opinion that could have been suffered by boldly carrying it through. On the 16th of April, the king had occasion to review some troops of the line and of the national guard: instead of being received with the loud cheers, which pomp and power of any kind so easily elicit, especially in France, he found himself received by the troops and the populace with cold and silent indifference. He passed through an immense concourse of spectators, but every

voice was dumb; every eye was gloomy and dissatisfied. Next day he ordered a council of his ministers to be called; and, without asking or giving any explanation, ordered the bill for the regulation of the press to be withdrawn. The keeper of the seals was compelled to muster courage to announce the desertion of his own "law of love and liberty." He presented himself in the chamber of Peers, awkward and confused, and read the royal ordinance in a voice scarcely audible. Instantly the face of Paris was changed; the citizens congratulated each other on the failure of the project, as if it had been a personal triumph; the city blazed with illuminations, and resounded with the explosion of fire-works, during two days, as if it had been celebrating one of its many military victories. According to custom, some windows were broken, among which were very naturally, those of M. Peyronnet himself, and some wounds were inflicted by the sabres of the gendarmerie in dispersing the noisy crowds who filled the street with shouts and gun-powder. According to custom, too, the ministerial journals represented these crowds and shouts as movements of open rebellion; while their liberal adversaries describe the sabre cuts as unprovoked and cold-blooded massacres. Not one of the ministers thought of resigning. It could only be a love office for its own sake which could induce them to retain their place when compelled by the king, in opposition to their own opinion (for such was the general belief to give up a measure on the accomplishment of which, they had perilled their existence as a ministry. The proposing of the la

proved that they were willing to govern on bad principles; the abandonment of the law proved, that they had no fixed set of principles at all.

Before the ebullition of public feeling thus excited had subsided, the king had occasion, on the 29th of April, to review the national guard of Paris. During the review, he was greeted by the troops with the usual shout of *vive le roi*; but these were thickly intermingled with still more vehement cries of *à bas les ministres*, and more especially *à bas Villèle*. One man in the ranks, who was particularly noisy, was ordered by the duke of Reggio to be apprehended; but, favoured by his companions, he escaped among the lines. As the cries continued, the king stopped, and, justly offended at so gross a breach of military discipline, to say nothing of ordinary respect, said to the troops, "I came here to receive the homage of my people, not to listen to remonstrances." The review terminated without any appearance of disorder; but one of the regiments having occasion, in their way home, to pass the residence of M. de Villèle, halted near it, and, joined by the crowd who had collected, renewed their imprecations on the minister. M. de Villèle was exceedingly indignant at this conduct, and proceeded immediately to the Thuilleries, where he had an audience of the king. His majesty was at first disposed to treat the whole affair as unworthy of any further notice; but he was soon convinced of the meanness and impolicy of allowing such insulting and licentious proceedings to go unpunished, as if the government dreaded the enmity of its own servants; and, next morning,

a decree appeared by which the whole national guard of Paris was disbanded. This measure was a bold one. The national guards consisted of about forty thousand men, armed and equipped at their own expense; they belonged to the middling and respectable classes, whose feelings they might be supposed to represent. But it was a measure, which, after what had occurred, was inevitable. The very circumstance of their forming a military body, and having vented their dissatisfaction when in the performance of military duty, gave to the expressions of their discontent a totally different character from what belongs to the tumultuous outcries of a mob. Personal irritation may or may not have influenced M. Villèle, as well as a sense of what was due to the dignity of the government; but he deserved praise for the promptitude and energy, with which he dismissed a band of armed servants, who had insulted his royal master and violated every rule of military subordination. It was only unfortunate, that that energy, however necessary and laudable the exercise of it on this occasion might in itself be, should have run counter to public sentiment and opinion.

The ministers were still more unfortunate in what followed. They adopted the desperate course of forcibly stifling the public opinion, to which they could not bring themselves to yield, and of prohibiting the reproaches which they could neither answer nor endure. The existing law of France gave the king the power of establishing a censorship, during any adjournment or prorogation of the chambers, if he should think that "circumstances graves" had occurred to render this strong measure ad-

visible. Ministers were the only judges of what were to be considered "circumstances graves;" and in their present situation, after so calamitous a defeat, they could reckon nothing more important than to put an end to the triumphant attacks which were daily made upon them by the many-mouthed press. As soon therefore as the budget had been finally voted, they closed the session, on the 22nd of June; and two days afterwards appeared a royal ordinance re-establishing the censorship. Six censors were appointed for the previous examination of all journals and periodical writings: in the departments the nomination of these functionaries was left to the prefects. There was formed likewise at Paris a council of superintendence, consisting of nine members, under whose control the whole system was placed, and to which the censors were to make a weekly report of their proceedings. This piece of policy was no less imprudent than it was odious. It was a manifest confession on the part of ministers, that they could defend themselves only by arbitrary and unfair authority. The relief, which it might give them, could be but temporary; it necessarily came to an end as soon as the chambers re-assembled, or an election occurred; and, in the mean time, all the evils which they dreaded were sure to be accumulating in silence, and an immense addition was made to their political delinquencies. It was one of those medicines which alleviate pain for the moment, but aggravate the radical symptoms of disease, and terminate in dissolution. The censorship, too, was not exercised in any spirit of redeeming mildness. The "Journal de Com-

merce" copied an article which had appeared on the same day in the ministerial journal—the "Gazette de France," and which, before being inserted in the latter paper, had been submitted to the censors. The editor of the former was nevertheless prosecuted for a breach of the law, in having printed what had not been authorised specially for his columns; but the court, before which he was tried, acquitted him. In the same journal, an ordinary price current, extracted from the "Journal de Bordeaux," was suppressed by the censor. It was difficult to conceive what political sin could attach to this harmless commercial list; but at last it was discovered that the Bordeaux editor, in giving the price of sugars, had used the ordinary expression, "Les brutes Bourbons sont en baisse," that is, "raw Bourbons are falling." The same terms had been used a thousand times before, without anybody imagining them to mean anything but the raw sugars of the isle of Bourbon. But the sagacity of the censor had at last detected the foulest treason in the phrase, and found it to mean, "these brutes of Bourbons are coming down."

M. Manuel, the notorious deputy, who had been expelled from the chamber in 1823, died in the month of August. His funeral obsequies were performed with much popular parade, amid some interruption from the jealous and intermeddling police: they were attended by La Fayette, La Fayette, and other leaders of the liberal party, who pronounced at the grave very vapour and declamatory orations, in which, with much theatrical effect, they eulogized the excellencies of the deceased, and vowed to imitate him.

public virtues. A description of the ceremony, and a report of these speeches was published in a pamphlet by a M. Mignet. The whole edition was immediately seized, and the printer and publisher were ordered to be prosecuted. Not only M. Mignet, who was known as one of the many historians of the Revolution, instantly gave himself up as being the author of the pamphlet, but La Fayette, likewise, Lafitte, and M. Schonen, a counsellor of the royal court of Paris, acknowledged themselves to be the authors of the speeches, and offered themselves for trial. The government would willingly have avoided a contest with these gentlemen; but to have passed by the avowed authors, while they hunted down the printer and publisher, would have manifested at once most intolerable injustice, and most contemptible weakness. All the parties were brought before the tribunal of Correctional Police, and author, orators, printer, and bookseller, were all acquitted, the copies which had been seized being ordered to be restored.

In the mean time, ministers were preparing to take a step which their own adherents found it difficult to explain, and by which they unnecessarily courted a trial of strength with their adversaries, that proved their ruin. They determined on dissolving the chamber of Deputies. They could scarcely have desired a chamber more devoted to their wishes than that which now existed. The triumphant majority which had carried through the law against the press, might have quieted their doubts of its fidelity and submissiveness; and, above all, in the present state of public opinion, it was hardly to be expected, that a

more complaisant body of men would be returned. Nevertheless, they sought the dangers of a general election, at the very moment when the popular outcry against them was at the loudest. Nay, the very decree which dissolved the chamber, and ordered a new election, was accompanied by another, outraging all public decency, and aggravating against them the animosity of the most influential classes of the community. The chamber of Peers had displayed much more dignity and independence than the Deputies, and had often thwarted or altered the measures of Government. To dilute and neutralize this spirit, the king, at the instant when he dissolved the chamber, and called upon the electors to say what they thought of his government, created at once no fewer than seventy-six new peers, all of them persons slavishly devoted to the cabinet. In the list were the only five archbishops who had not yet been raised to that honour, and several members of the chamber of Deputies who had been most distinguished for constancy and boldness in speaking whatever words were put into their mouths, such as Castelbajac, De Freully, Macquille, and Kergarion. Of the whole mass, marshal Soult was the only man whose public services could be said to have merited the honour: the others were a crowd of insignificant provincial nobility, a "*sine nomine vulgus*," notwithstanding their titles. The decree itself did not seem to anticipate that they would even be wealthy enough to support with dignity the honours of their new rank; for the only condition annexed to the patent was, that they should establish a *majorat*, a settled estate, for the eldest son, of 400*l*.

a year (10,000 francs). This measure, no doubt, secured to the ministers a majority in the upper chamber, but secured it by means which were an insult to public opinion. It was a prostitution and degradation of the dignity of the peerage; it was a declaration that the great institutions of the state were to be regarded only as means for securing the power of a party; it was a fresh and open acknowledgment, like the establishment of the censorship, that the reign of that party, and the regular constitutional working of these institutions, were incompatible with each other.

From the moment that the ordinance dissolving the chambers was promulgated, the censorship was suspended; and the gathered exasperation of the press now flamed forth on every side, to annihilate the ministerial candidates at the elections. Ministers had foreseen this; and to guard against its effects, they had had recourse to all the little arts of management which the election law of France renders it easy to practise, and to which no party seems to reckon it dishonourable to have recourse. Protected by the censorship, the government had for some time been making its own arrangements in silence, and entered on the contest fully prepared; while it left so short an interval for the elections as, it flattered itself, would not allow time for maturing any plans of regular opposition. The ordinance appeared on the 6th of November; the electoral colleges of the arrondissements were summoned for the 17th, and those of the departments for the 24th of the same month. Thus only twelve days were allowed for the decree to travel to all corners of France, and for the op-

position to examine the lists of voters, and carry through their canvass. The ministry had already taken its measures; the prefects, the mayors, and the clergy, had been all at work; they had ascertained, and, as they imagined, with perfect accuracy, the relative strength of parties in every electoral college. The jury-lists, which had been made up under the law of the present session, furnished them with the means of doing so; and it is impossible to conceive that they would needlessly have encountered a general election, if they had not thought that the state of these lists justified confident anticipations of decided majorities.

But these anticipations were woefully disappointed. The management that had been used, the influence that had been purchased, joined to the usual appliances of power, would have been sufficient to defeat either the liberal, or the royalist, portion of the opposition. But these two parties, between whom there were not many sentiments or opinions in common, coalesced, and, by their union, overwhelmed the government. Whenever the liberals found themselves likely to be in a minority, they united unhesitatingly with the royalists to defeat the ministerial candidates; and, in the same spirit, whenever the royalists found that they had no hope of success singly, they united with the liberals. If any doubt occurred whether a royalist-opposition candidate, or a liberal-opposition candidate, ought to retire, a scrutiny took place, and he who was found to have the smaller number of promised votes, gave way, that his friends might lend their support to the other candidate. There was

as an elector expressed it, "an unanimity of malediction against the ministry," altogether unexampled. From the coalition of such opposite opinions, there resulted a list of candidates the most whimsical and party-coloured imaginable; a mixture of royalists, emigrants, republicans, and Buonapartists, all equally certain of success. In Paris, out of the eight colleges of arrondissement into which the electors of the capital are divided, not one maintained the provisional bureau, in other words, the president, inspectors, and secretary, nominated by the government. At the election, not a single ministerial candidate obtained a seat. The eight opposition candidates, Dupont, Lafitte, Cassimir-Perrier, Benjamin Constant, Schonen, Ternaux, Royer-Collard, and Baron Louis, were returned by 6,690 votes against 1114. In the provinces, the same spirit and coalition were at work with the same effect. Even many of the ministerial candidates secured their election only by throwing off their old patrons, and professing a sincere desire to return to the government of the charter. The last hope of the ministers lay in the departmental elections. The electors of the departmental colleges were persons of more respectable rank; the *élite* of the district colleges; more accessible, it was hoped, to government influence, and less apt to be led away by popular feeling, than the more mixed electors of the arrondissement. But this stay, too, failed them. The department of the Seine, which includes Paris, returned four opposition candidates. Its example was very generally followed in the provinces. On the close of the elections, the ministers

found that they would be left in a decided minority in the Chamber, and that this contest, which they had prematurely provoked, had sealed their fate. M. de Villèle had thus effected his ruin by those very compliances with the policy of the ultra and Jesuitical party, by which he had purchased their influence to support his power. He had given way to their extravagance, till he drove into the ranks of his enemies that large body of royalists who would not consent to see a free constitution and an enlightened people laid at the mercy of priests and arbitrary power. Some of his most unpopular measures, indeed, had been at bottom deserving of praise. His laws for the conversion of the rentes, and the introduction of a modified right of primogeniture, covered him with odium; and yet the opposition to them was founded mainly in selfish interests, and unreasoning prejudice. The incessant attacks which he made, or allowed to be made, against the press, and the willingness with which he gave way to the inroads of the congregation, whose supremacy was to be civil as well as religious, were, perhaps, less the result of his own wishes, than compliances extorted from him by an influence which stood behind the throne. But the very fact that such compliances could be extorted from him, disqualified him from being an useful depository of power. The great defect of his character as a minister, was love of place. He seemed not to have any system of his own, to the maintenance of which he would sacrifice power; on the contrary, to secure his continuance in power, he sometimes resisted his own better convictions, and bowed to the

royal mandate, or to an extravagant party which spoke in the royal mandate. There is no defect in the character of the minister of a free country which is so difficult to be pardoned, none so destructive of his political dignity and weight.

In the beginning of December, M. Villèle resigned his office. His example was followed by Damas, Peyronnet, Corbieres, and Clermont Tonnerre. They still remained members of the privy council; and Villèle, Peyronnet, and Corbieres, were raised to the dignity of the peerage, which, but a few weeks before, they had so shamefully degraded. They were succeeded by M. Roy, as Minister of Finance, and President of the Council; Count Portalis as Minister of Justice; La Ferronnays, as Minister for Foreign Affairs; Martignac, as Minister of the Interior; and De Caux, as Minister at War. Chabrol retained his place as Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, and Frayssinous continued at the head of Ecclesiastical affairs; but from the department of the latter was now separated the superintendence of public instruction, which had subjected all the concerns of education to the control of the church.

The foreign relations of France were not perplexed by the agitation which reigned in her internal affairs. A dispute in which she found herself involved with the Dey of Algiers, was not very actively prosecuted, and excited no notice beyond her own Southern harbours. Some Barbary Corsairs had searched and pillaged vessels sailing under the French flag. The French consul having remonstrated with the Dey against these infractions of treaty, his highness

wrought himself into such a passion, and forgot his princely dignity so far, as to crown the menaces and insults which he heaped upon the consul with a blow. The consul found means to convey intelligence of this to France, without the knowledge of the Dey; and a squadron was despatched to Algiers to demand satisfaction. It was preceded by a schooner, on board of which the consul contrived to make his escape, before the appearance of the fleet should expose him to the vengeance of the barbarian. On the arrival of the squadron, the admiral sent to the Dey to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to his nation, in the person of their consul; and required that one of the Dey's ministers should instantly repair on board his ship, and, in the name of his master, and in the presence of the French consul, as well as in the presence of the other European consuls, who were to be invited for that purpose, should there make an ample apology for the blow which had been inflicted upon the French king's representative. This the Dey indignantly refused, and declared that the impertinence of the message more than equalled the insult complained of. The Dey, however, invited the admiral to his palace, to discuss the points in dispute, at the same time declaring, that, if they were not satisfactorily arranged within eight and forty hours, the Regency would be prepared to act accordingly. This invitation the admiral very naturally declined; and the French government announced that it was in a state of war with the Regency of Algiers. No attack, however, was hazarded upon the town, the batteries, or the shipping; there was no rivalry of lord Exmouth's

splendid exploit: the French squadron contented itself with blockading the harbour. The Algerine vessels of war shut up in port came out, and attacked the blockading fleet; but, after an action of two hours, the engagement ceased as if by mutual consent, and without either party having suffered any material loss. The Algerine ships returned into harbour, apparently in as good order, and with as much regularity, as when they left it, not pursued or molested by the French squadron, which forthwith resumed the blockade.

A commercial agreement, of a novel form, was entered into with Mexico. It was concluded with the consular agent of that republic at Havre, and, though intended to serve all the purposes of a treaty, it bore the singular name of a "declaration;" an unworthy evasion to which France had recourse, to avoid the appearance of formally recognizing the South American States. By this declaration it was provided, that the inhabitants of the two nations might proceed with their shipping and cargoes, to every port, river, and place, where strangers were admitted, and there remain and occupy houses or warehouses to carry on their commerce; and, in

general, every merchant of each state was to enjoy, in the territory of the other, perfect liberty and security. The reciprocal right of entering the ports, rivers, and other places of the two countries, did not include the privilege of the coasting trade, which each country might subject to special regulations. The produce of each country, on being imported into the other, was not to be subject to higher duties than those imposed on the produce of the most favoured nation, with an exception in favour of Hayti, with regard to reductions in the tariff, which France might make in return for the privileges reserved by the ordinance of the 17th of April, 1825. Certificates of origin were required for all merchandise exported from either country. The shipping duties paid in the two countries by the ships of each, were placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, and the produce of either might be imported into the other, either in French or Mexican ships. The rights of Frenchmen in Mexico, and Mexicans in France, the establishment of consuls, with their privileges, in each country, were secured and provided for by various articles, on the principle of reciprocity.

CHAP. IX.

SPAIN.—*Declaration regarding Portugal—Army of Observation formed—New Invasion of Portugal permitted—The defeated Rebels disarmed, and Chaves and Canellas ordered to quit Spain—Progress of the Carlists—Attempt upon Tortosa—Insurrection in Catalonia—Dissensions in the Ministry—M. Recacho dismissed—Progress of the Rebels in Catalonia—They establish Provisional Governments—Measures adopted against them—The Army of Observation is marched into Catalonia—Ferdinand goes to Catalonia himself—Arrives at Tarragona—Defeat of the Rebels—Conduct of the Clergy—Purification of the Public Offices—Executions—The French Garrison is withdrawn from Barcelona—Trade with South America—Difference with the Pope, regarding the Appointment of South American Bishops.*

THE arrival of British troops at Lisbon in the end of December, 1826, and in the beginning of the following January, the expressed displeasure of France, and the military disasters of the Portuguese rebels, had at last compelled Spain reluctantly to abandon her armed machinations against the Portuguese regency. In the beginning of January a manifesto appeared, in the shape of a despatch from the Minister at War to the Captains-general of the provinces, explaining the conduct which Spain had hitherto adopted, and that which she intended to pursue for the future. In this document the Spanish government averred, that it had not only acted with perfect good faith towards Portugal, but had done no more than self-preservation required. The establishment of the Portuguese constitution, they said, had been accompanied by the daily emigration of Portuguese troops, who entered Spain on so many different points of the frontier, that it was impossible to believe the

movement to have been the result of a Spanish plot. At the same time, the danger, with which the innovations in Portugal threatened the tranquillity of Spain, had been instantly manifested by the desertion of mal-content Spanish troops. In this state of "moral hostility" his Catholic majesty, though he had found it necessary to take what his manifesto called "precautions" for the security of his own dominions, had acted honestly toward his neighbours; and he now declared, that nothing was more important to the gratification of his love of peace, than that every collision or disturbance should be avoided which might give offence to Portugal or her armed ally. But in the same breath he pronounced an apologetic eulogy on "the ardour and exalted sentiments of the emigrated Portuguese soldiers, which equalled, they did not surpass, those of the officers—undoubtedly an interesting situation, in which the fire of despair might have been kindled by the very means contrived to

tain "a contrary result." His Catholic majesty, by thus identifying himself with the rebels, confirmed all that had been said of his policy; and if, by the possible kindling of their "fire of despair," he meant that, had they not been countenanced by his government, they would have had recourse to more desperate measures than they actually adopted, it is not, in the first place, easy to see what measures could have been more desperate than rebellion and invasion; and, secondly, however extravagant their "despair" might have been, it would at all events have proved infinitely more harmless to Portugal when not equipped with Spanish arms, and not guided by Spanish counsels.

In the mean time, as a precautionary measure against any hostile movement on the part of Portugal, which Britain had guaranteed to Europe should not take place, if Spain desisted honestly from her aggressions, two armies of observation were stationed; the one on the Tagus at Talavera, under the command of general Sersfeld, the other under Rodil, the obstinate defender of Callao, along the frontiers of Estremadura, from Badajoz to Alcantara. Another division was stationed near the Gallician frontier, at Orense. Together, these troops amounted to about fifteen thousand men. Although the finances were in such miserable disorder that money could not be furnished for the ordinary civil services of the government, funds were procured to equip these troops, on the fidelity, or devoted bigotry of whom, so much depended. The ecclesiastics, who probably expected that they would be employed as much for opportune offence as for the execution of

needless precautions, and who knew, at all events, that their very presence would give countenance to Portuguese mal-contents, supplied liberal contributions. It was their policy to make the army regard them as the substantial providers for their wants. The royalist volunteers, the most numerous and formidable military body in the kingdom, might be almost said to be in their pay. In its movements it was at their nod, and the nod of their agents;—an instrument to be played off by them at any time against the king their master.

In addition to these corps of observation, an ordinance was issued directing a new levy of twenty-four thousand men, which was to be completed by the end of March. The period of service, however, was in this instance to be limited to six years, instead of eight, the regular extent of its duration. The nobles were exempted from service on payment of fifteen thousand reals; the same privilege was granted to the elder sons of persons not noble, on payment of six thousand reals, and furnishing a substitute—an indulgence which was extended to persons in public employments, and, "with the view of protecting learning," as the decree said, to students in the universities, colleges, and seminaries. These costly exemptions, however, were believed to have been granted as much for the purpose of raising money, as from any wish to alleviate the burthen of personal service. Such preparations seemed to shew that Spain was serious in apprehending an attack from Portugal, than which no fear could well be more groundless; but no person had any right to complain of her parade of the "pomp and circumstance of war,"

so long as it was not directed offensively against her neighbours. She pretended, indeed, that the augmentation of her military means was necessary to enable her to fulfil her promises, to disarm the Portuguese rebels who might take refuge in the Spanish territory; but, for a long time, this duty was performed in a way that proved, how reluctantly she submitted to the necessity which her own misconduct had imposed upon her. By the end of February, only between three and four hundred men had been returned to the War-office as disarmed, although the rebel troops, routed in the engagement at Coruches, had amounted to twelve thousand. It had been loudly proclaimed that the refugees were to be removed into the heart of the Asturias and Castile; but they were allowed to remain at Santiago and Orense in Galicia within a few miles of the frontiers.

There, just as before, they were allowed to assemble and equip themselves; and the result was a new invasion of Portugal by Chaves, Silveira, and Magessi, in the month of February, in the course of which they had penetrated to Braga, within a short distance of Oporto, before the generals of the regency could march from Beira to oppose them. Being again routed by the constitutional troops, they again retired towards Spain, where they would have been received with the same friendly aid as before, if the remonstrances of Britain and Portugal on this new and outrageous violation of faith had not been backed by the neighbourhood of a British army, which by this time had advanced its head-quarters from Lisbon to Coimbra. Spain at last appeared to be in earnest.

The rebels were actually disarmed, and sent into the interior. But it was now further demanded, that Chaves and Canellas should not be allowed to remain in Spain. This, too, was complied with; and these turbulent traitors withdrew into France. The success with which the cabinet of Madrid now made its orders be executed, furnished the best answer to its former pretences, that the captains-general had armed and encouraged the rebels, contrary to the express instructions of their government. One circumstance put them to the blush. The artillery taken from the rebels in Portugal was found to be principally of Seville manufacture. As only the government has the right, in Spain, of casting cannon, and manufacturing powder, this discovery directly implicated it. Such a circumstance could not be referred to the unauthorized acts of private individuals.

In truth, the most influential party in the country, and a portion even of the cabinet, would have preferred an open avowal of the assistance given to Chaves and his confederates, and would even now have urged a declaration of war against Portugal and her ally. Madrid was the seat of a double government. There was the cabinet, with Ferdinand at its head, ostensibly in possession of the administration of the kingdom; but there was likewise the Camarilla of the Apostolics, with M. de Calomarde at its head, which exercised more substantial authority than the monarch himself. The latter party was supported by all the influence of the church, which, in Spain, swallows up almost every other. It was under its immediate orders that the measures

against Portugal had been adopted; it was the liberality and authority of its members that had supplied arms and money; it was from it that the officers of the government were accustomed to receive commands of one tenor with fully as much respect as they took instructions of an opposite kind from their royal master; and if they thought fit to give the preference to the former, it was under the wing of this party that they found protection. Its principles and its objects were all directed to the aggrandizement of the church—the restoration of its revenues, the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Politics were to be regarded only with a view to these great objects; and the political system, therefore, was to be one of more unmixed and savage despotism than even Ferdinand himself had yet indulged in. The cabinet, again, or at least that part of the cabinet which did not belong likewise to the Camarilla, was not a whit more attached to civil liberty, although it was much more suspicious of ecclesiastical supremacy. They would go, and they had gone, to the extremest lengths of severity in the indiscriminate proscription of all who might be suspected of constitutional ideas; they had used exile, the dungeon, and the scaffold, with abundant liberality; but they feared that the restoration of the holy office might interfere with their own monopoly of the power of inflicting misery. They were as cordial haters of the Portuguese constitution as were the Apostolics themselves; they had gone to the verge of a war with England to subvert it: but they were not so blinded by bigotry as not to discern that, abandoned as they were by their allies, and

embarrassed by poverty, an actual war was sure to be unsuccessful, and would most probably furnish opportunities for a party again to raise its head, before which they, and the Apostolics, and their master, would all have equally reason to tremble. To the re-establishment of the inquisition they opposed, likewise, the interests of the crown, to which, on the abolition of the holy office, its immense property had passed. The best security for retaining these domains was, to prevent their former owners from being in a situation to reclaim them; but precisely for that reason, the restoration of the inquisition was a *sine qua non* of the Apostolic party.

The principles of that party were thus principles of resistance to the king; and, in truth, they showed no very great disinclination to apply them practically as such. The royalist volunteers were much more under their control than under that of the monarch: the acts of insurrection, in which these troops had indulged in the preceding year, did not call forth from them any disapprobation, but seemed to have been permitted by them, if not privately encouraged, in order that Ferdinand might feel there was a power in the kingdom stronger than himself. Through the clergy, the whole mass of which, from the archbishop to the curate, belonged to their ranks, their influence with the ignorant and superstitious people was unbounded. Their preachings and exhortations had gradually prepared, among the populace and peasantry, the materials of a rebellion, whose object should be, to compel the king to be even more intolerantly absolute than he was, and to govern more exclusively for

the interests of churchmen. It was a war of the priesthood, not merely against every thing like equal rights or political amelioration, but even against regular autocratical despotism: nor does the history of Europe furnish a more melancholy example of the utter prostration of head and heart, which a bigotted and intolerant priesthood can inflict upon a priesthood-ridden people. For the execution of their purposes the clergy found willing secular instruments in unemployed and discontented officers, who thought that former services had not been duly rewarded, or whose idleness and rapacity were gratified by lawless power, which enabled them to cloak the pursuits of the bandit under the mask of a political quarrel.

While the real instigators of the discontent kept their incessant activity concealed, these men had gradually been forming troops, and organizing an insurrection in the north-eastern parts of the kingdom—in Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia. They did not conceal that they reckoned Ferdinand unfit to reign, as being a prince infected with constitutional heresies, and under the tutelage of constitutional ministers, degrading the just rights of the throne, and disregarding the holy claims of religion. They professed it to be their intention to place the crown on the head of his younger brother, don Carlos, whom they reckoned more bigotted, intolerant, and tyrannical—better fitted to be an instrument in the hand of the church to spread darkness and destruction over the land. Hence they had assumed the name of Carlists; and, under this appellation, they had, during the last two years, occasionally given some uneasiness to the police.

Descending from the mountains, in which they were rapidly increasing, they made incursions upon villages, and even to the gates of walled towns. The government sedulously described such events as mere depredations of banditti; but the badges and signals of these banditti, the activity with which they searched for arms and horses, and the carelessness which they manifested for other species of plunder, showed them to be Carlists. In 1825 and 1826 they had attempted to make themselves masters of Tortosa; in both cases they had been unsuccessful, government having previously obtained information of their design.

But, in the beginning of the present year, the withdrawing of the regular troops from the provinces, to form the superfluous armies of observation on the frontiers of Portugal, presented a more favourable opportunity to the active leaders and secret abettors of this anomalous insurrection. Their first object was against Tortosa, but the rising was to take place at the same moment at Manresa, Vich, and on other points of Catalonia. During the months of February and March, small bands of the malcontents became more numerous and bold: they openly traversed the country, enlisting recruits, and did enough to put the government on its guard, and defeat the enterprise. The 1st of April was fixed for the general insurrectionary movement. At Tortosa the rebels succeeded so far as to pillage the houses of some suspected constitutionalists, and compel the governor to retire into the fort. Most of the villages, too, in the districts of Vich and Gerona rose in arms. But the design failed from want of co-operation. Its leaders had scarcely

time to publish their rebellious proclamations, in which they declared their intention to be nothing more than the liberation of the king from the thrall in which he was kept by his liberal and anti-christian cabinet at Madrid, when they were dispersed by the royal troops and volunteers. Some of them were seized, and of these a few were shot; but, upon the whole, Ferdinand displayed towards them a mercy which he had ever refused to the unfortunate constitutionalists. On the 30th of April, an indemnity was published, granting pardon to all of the insurgents who should lay down their arms and return to their homes. The insurgents declared that it was some of the dignitaries and canons of the chapter of Tortosa who were at the head of the revolt, and had supplied the funds distributed to the conspirators.

This lenity was thrown away on the apostolic leaders; and the government seems for a while to have considered the danger much less serious, and the plot much less deeply rooted, than it proved to be. The chiefs who had been engaged in this enterprise, and who had either escaped from the royal troops, or had received the royal pardon, immediately applied themselves to the organization of a new revolt. During May and June, they collected bands much more numerous than those with which they had made the attempts in April. This was not done so secretly but that it came to the ears of the police, and incessant representations were made to the government of the necessity of taking effectual measures to check the growing mischief; but there were parts of that government,

and there was the whole of a secret government, which had no objection that the mischief should grow to a still fuller head. These remonstrances were disregarded; and, by the middle of July, the whole north-eastern part of Catalonia was in a state of insurrection. The rebels acted in separate bands, but always in connexion with one another. Their leaders, too, seemed to act, each, in a great measure, on his own account; but the principal part was played by an officer of the name of Busson, who assumed the title of commandant general of the royalist divisions. Many of the bands consisted of more than two hundred men; they were regularly organized by divisions, battalions, and companies. They traversed the country, spreading terror and devastation through the districts of Vich, Manresa, and Gerona. Their principal object was arms; but neither did they neglect the formation of a military chest. Not confining their inroads to the villages, they took possession of considerable towns, seized the public money, levied contributions, of which they enforced payment, and detained the principal inhabitants as hostages, to be ransomed by large sums of money. The worst feature of all was, that whenever they arrived where royalist volunteers were stationed, or whenever royalist volunteers—these household troops of the church—were marched to oppose them, the volunteers almost uniformly joined and swelled the numbers of the rebels, carrying over to them arms, ammunition, money, and discipline. "The volunteers," said the intendant of police, "yield to the lures of seduction with scandalous facility." But, in truth, there was

almost perfect unity of purpose and inclination between the royalist volunteers and the rebels; the same banners, the same watch-word would have served for both. For all these acts of rebellion were committed in the name of "the King and the Church." The "liberation of the King," and the "restoration of the Inquisition" were their professed and proclaimed objects. Nay, they held out, that, in every thing they were doing, they were acting by the secret orders of the king himself; and, what was thought, perhaps, of greater moment, and was, perhaps, less removed from the truth, with the special approbation of the pope. The regular troops, they said, would never oppose them, nor be allowed to assemble in sufficient numbers to impede their progress. And really, the state, in which, notwithstanding every warning, the province had been left, and was still permitted to remain, did by no means give the lie to their assertions. The marquis of Campo Sangrado, captain-general of Catalonia, had not more than six hundred men. The only reinforcement he had received consisted of less than four hundred soldiers from Majorca; and even these did not arrive, till the insurrection had acquired a strength which rendered them useless. Divided into small moveable columns, they confined their operations to the tracking of some particular band. But, in a country with which the rebels were so much better acquainted, the only result of these movements was, that the troops were exhausted by the fatigues of an unavailing pursuit, if they escaped the more usual fate of falling into an ambushade.

While rebellion was thus stalk-

ing through an unprotected province, and beginning to lay its hand on Arragon and Valencia, the government at Madrid was occupied with dissensions among its own members. The moderate party (if that name may be so abused by applying it to any portion of Ferdinand's cabinet) denounced the insurrection as a work of the Camarilla, or at least as the necessary result of the Camarilla's doctrines and pretensions: the Camarilla again ascribed it to the obstinate refusal of the moderates to yield the just claims of religion, and maintain the rights of legitimacy by declaring war against Portugal, acting upon a pious and loyal population. "Restore the inquisition, and re-establish public tranquillity," said M. Calomarde to the king—the very watch-word of the Catalan rebels; "Restore the inquisition," responded his adversaries, "and in the same moment restore its property, and surrender your own power." Ferdinand had the good sense, or the good fortune, to refuse to the Camarilla the re-establishment of the Holy Office; but he sacrificed to them the superintendant-general of the police, M. Recacho. This minister, although at the head of the department which had directed and executed all the severities of Ferdinand against the liberals for the last three years, was nevertheless considered to be likewise the head of the moderate party in the government. He had occasionally relaxed in practice some of the more sweeping denunciations of the cabinet, such as the order which banished all the officers and servants of the constitutional government to a distance of twenty leagues from Madrid; and he had sometimes

suspended vexations and indiscriminating prosecutions for supposed political offences. But, in the eyes of the fanatical party, his great crime was, that he resisted their own extravagant demands, and the great crime of his department was, that it enabled him to detect their machinations. With the engines which a police like that of Madrid placed at his command, it was impossible for him not to be aware of the real history of the Carlists, of the true character and purposes of the existing insurrection—the interests which had instigated, and the influence which directed it. He had displayed more activity in detecting and counteracting the earlier designs of the malcontents, than was agreeable to the party in whose hands these malcontents were but instruments, or who had no objections, at least, to see disturbances prosper, which they thought they could turn to their own advantage. Though perfectly willing to be the tool of a despot, he was sensible and honest enough not to be willing to make that despot and himself the tools of a frantichierarchy. With such means of knowledge, and such dispositions to use that knowledge, he was, in existing circumstances, a dangerous adversary to the apostolics. They represented him as tainted with the infection of liberalism; and they held out the department over which he presided, as conniving, under his auspices, at the growth of constitutional heresies, and the peaceable existence of constitutional-minded men, while its terrors were reserved only for the true and devoted friends of the monarchy and the church. These sentiments were immediately caught by the Catalan rebels; in their proclamations, “Down with the

Police,” was added to “Up with the Inquisition.” This expression of opinion, again, was made use of with the king to destroy the obnoxious minister. It was urged upon him, that, if he would not re-instate the Dominicans in their frightful authority, in order to restore public tranquillity, he might, at least, to attain so desirable an end, sacrifice the superintendant of police. The imbecile and wavering monarch was prevailed upon not merely to dismiss M. Recacho, but to suppress the department of the police, and transfer its powers and duties—and consequently its papers and memoranda, and the silence of its subaltern agents—to the head of the Camarilla.

At midnight, between the 5th and 6th of August, an Alcaid presented himself in the house, first of M. Recacho, and next of M. Balbou, intendant of the police of Madrid, and New Castile, and announced to them a royal order, which dismissed them both, and banished them, the former to Oviedo, in Asturias, the latter to Granada. They were commanded to depart immediately. Balbou got out of the city unnoticed; but M. Recacho, whose door was surrounded by a mob, was advised to send away his carriage to deceive the crowd, and go out on foot by a back door. He was soon recognized and surrounded by a number of artisans and Royalist Volunteers, who cried, “The Apostolic King for ever! Death to the Constitutionalists! Death to Recacho.” When he reached the gate, he was obliged to take refuge in the post-office, and place himself under the protection of the guard. The captain of the guard drew out his men; the cavalry dispersed the mob, and M. Recacho

joined his carriage out of the city. Such was the influence of the most absurd fictions of the Apostolics on this brutified and insensate populace. It did not stop here. All the police establishments of the kingdom, as having been under the same minister, were involved in the same monstrous accusation; and the same spirit led to similar disturbances, more or less serious, in most towns of any importance. At Tarragona, the Intendant General of Police, was killed in a popular tumult. At Valencia, the Intendant was seriously wounded. At Saragossa, the disturbances were suppressed before any mischief was done. M. Recacho himself, had not escaped danger in escaping from Madrid. He had been warned that an attempt would be made to assassinate him in Leon, on his way to Oviedo. In the course of his journey he received friendly information from Oviedo itself, that the appointed place of his exile, would be a dangerous place for his life; that a public commotion was likely to occur on his arrival; that, at that moment of disorder, it was difficult to foresee to what excesses against his person the disaffected might proceed; and that these excesses were the more to be dreaded, as the commotions were excited by individuals not without influence. M. Recacho, profiting by this intimation, ordered his escort to march forward, and, conducted by two or three guides, he succeeded in passing the Portuguese frontiers, and entering Braganza.

These events were followed by a decree suppressing the office of Superintendent of the Police of the kingdom, and incorporating the police itself with the department of "Grace and Justice," of

which grace and justice, M. Calomarde, the head of the Camarilla, was minister. His functions were to be exercised in the provinces by officers named sub-delegates, to be appointed by the king on the recommendation of the minister. The reason assigned in the decree for thus uniting the two departments was, that his majesty had found the police to be the most expensive of all the branches of the administration, and was anxious to alleviate the public burdens, by diminishing the number and pay of the public functionaries. All the power of the police was retained, and was now vested in much worse hands than before. The ordinances, which prohibited suspected persons from residing in the capital, or its neighbourhood, were called anew into action; several individuals whom Recacho had allowed to live unmolested, were arrested; prosecutions, which he had suspended, were revived; and, as if the new guardian of tranquillity had been panting to lap blood, a new victim was offered up to the memory of distant offences. Brigadier-general Abad e Anoro, had commanded a Guerilla party in 1823. He had capitulated to a detachment of the French army. This did not save him from condemnation, but the sentence had not been executed. He was now brought forth from his dungeon, and beheaded at Granada, in September, 1827, for a political offence committed in 1823, in which half the population of Spain had shared.

Meanwhile the Catalonian insurrection was daily becoming more formidable. The rebels besides covering the whole of the open country, from the Pyrenees to Tarragona, had made themselves masters of Olot, Cervera, Vilad

Reus, and other towns, where they were generally received with open arms by the troops who had been trusted to oppose them. Still more important was their occupation of Vich, the seat of a bishopric, which was readily delivered up to them by the royalist volunteers, not, it was said, without the cordial approbation of the bishop himself. Here they fixed their head-quarters, and established a junta of provisional government for the province, under the presidency of a certain Domingo de Caralt. All its proceedings were in the name of the king. Gerona, another important town, was kept in a sort of blockade by a chief called Mariano Villela, who styled himself commander of the third division of the royal army, and issued a proclamation, commanding, in the name of the king, all persons capable of bearing arms to join him for the advancement of the royal cause, under the pain of a heavy fine in case of disobedience. Manresa, a town celebrated for its cotton manufactures, was deliberately surrendered by a plot of the Royalist Volunteers to Carajol, another rebel chief, who otherwise would hardly have ventured to attack it. The governor, while patrolling the city with his men, was disarmed by them. They then attacked a detachment of a regiment of the line, which resisted their treason, and having seized its commandant, compelled him to give his men a written order to lay down their arms. This being done, they immediately sent notice of it to Carajol, who was in the neighbourhood with his troops, and received him in triumph into the city. A district provisional government was forthwith installed, and at the head of the junta were two ecclesiastics.

Barcelona itself, although the presence of a French garrison maintained perfect tranquillity within its walls, was exposed to continual insult at its very gates. Desertions took place, and depredations were committed within sight of the ramparts; and numbers of families were hastening into the city, to avoid the disorder which reigned in the country.

In the southern corner of the province, the rebels had attacked and driven back, in the neighbourhood of Tortosa, a battalion who endeavoured to leave that city and join the regular troops under general Manzo. Though repulsed in an attack on the fortress of Tarragona, they possessed themselves of the whole champagne country from the mountains up to its walls, called the Plain of Tarragona, and placed it under the government of a junta installed at Alforja. These juntas announced their demands in very plain language. Whatever might be their private inclinations, they did not use the name of don Carlos in their printed documents: on the contrary they professed the most devoted attachment and submission to Ferdinand, provided they could liberate him from such constitutional gaolers as M. Calomarde, and secure the re-establishment of the Inquisition, and, above all, if he would make use of the freedom which they were united to obtain for him, to purify all public employments, civil and military, from the taint of liberalism, and confer places only upon themselves and persons equally devoted to religion and the monarchy. The commandant of the rebels of Vich spoke in the following manner in one of his proclamations, and the language was that of all the other

juntas in the province. "Long live the king! Catalonians, who love the king and obey his sovereign decrees, do not believe that the troops already raised follow the cause, or will ever embrace the party of the Constitutionalists, as some have attempted to make you believe. No, never; our glorious object is to deliver our well-beloved Monarch, Ferdinand VII, from the infamous Masons, who, by artifice and cunning, have contrived to usurp the government. It is in vain that his Majesty has dictated the decree relative to several military proclamations, with orders to examine most rigorously into the informations, when the greater part of the juntas of purification are themselves not yet purified, or have succeeded in getting themselves declared in a state of purification through intrigue or bribery, while none of the individuals, who formed part of the Royalist army, have yet been appointed members of the said juntas. But why speak of purifications? They were not necessary: several constitutional civil and military officers have obtained appointments without undergoing any purification, while Royalists have been dismissed from their places with the most arbitrary effrontery.

"What might not be said on the infraction of the sovereign decrees issued for the purpose of granting employments to the Royalists, particularly that of the 9th of August, 1824, which orders that they shall have the preference? How many orders has not his Majesty issued for the execution of those decrees, particularly for the punishment of the revolutionists, and for indemnifying, in preference to all other things, the towns and villages for the damage

and loss they sustained in defence of the just cause? All this has been done in vain; the Royalists have been exposed to derision and to the cruellest persecutions; the Constitutionalists have enjoyed favour and protection; the contractors for the Constitutional government have been indemnified, while the advances made for the just cause are entirely forgotten. The Constitutionalists have been employed, and the Royalists dismissed. Finally, important offices have been conferred on Constitutional militiamen, while the honourable titles of religion, fidelity, and royalism, have become motives of exclusion, which bar our approach to the throne.

"Catalonians—these are motives, which have made us take up arms in defence of our well-beloved monarch. The king wishes justice and obedience to his commands, but alas! all the paternal care of our adored monarch has hitherto only served to make the authorities spend their fury on the Royalists; and if it be true that there was a necessity for modifying the police formed by the Constitutional vermin, and men formerly devoted to the brother of Napoleon, there remain still other evils, to which a remedy must be applied. Hasten, then, to exterminate impiety, injustice, and all the men in place, who belong to the dark sects of masons, communeros, and other religionists, who govern under the mask of moderation. Follow me, and the great God of armies will recompense your efforts. Follow me without the fear of being deceived. Follow, and you will be armed, fed, and rewarded: follow in order. The provinces of Spain, suffering under the same evils that we suffer,

are acting in the same way. The sound part of the army is animated by the same sentiments. Two hundred thousand Royalists, who have been despised and persecuted by the infamous men who manage the government, are our companions in arms, to conquer or to die with glory, pronouncing these words:—‘Live religion! Live Ferdinand VII. Death to the Sectaries! Down with the wicked placemen.’”

Such was the tone, in which these devoted servants of the king entreated him to give them employment; and such was the length to which their rebellion had been allowed to proceed, before Ferdinand began to esteem it an occurrence worthy of notice. On the 28th of August he was informed by a report on the state of Catalonia, that the rebels amounted already to fourteen thousand men. General Minet was immediately summoned from Zamora to Madrid. On his arrival, it was determined at a meeting of the council, that it would be advisable to march an army of four or five thousand men into Catalonia. Minet, in the mean time, was sent into the province with the title of commandant-general, carrying with him, however, not troops, but only proclamations; a species of ammunition with which the insurgent juntas were as well supplied as the Camarilla itself. Besides proclamations, however, he received from the minister of war the most express orders to “defeat, pursue, and put down” the rebels; to disarm and degrade the Royalist Volunteers who refused to fight; to applaud and encourage those who remained faithful. This very energetic discharge of “paper bullets of the brain,” did not in any

degree intimidate the insurgents, and was followed by the intelligence of the capture of Vich and Manresa, the cordial disaffection of the Royalist Volunteers, and the establishment of provisional governments. Hereupon orders were issued to the captain-general of Catalonia to disband the royalist volunteers of Vich and Manresa—these volunteers being already embodied in the ranks of the enemy, and to proceed summarily against the instigators and abettors of the defections which had put those two towns in the possession of the rebels, these instigators and abettors being now the predominant party in the province. The king issued a proclamation (Sept. 11) in which he confessed, that these late events had forced him to view the disturbances in a new light. “With children,” said the paternal monarch, “misled by alarms, which are perhaps the offspring of unenlightened zeal, it seemed to me proper to employ mildness and instruction rather than force and menaces. The provisional measures which I dictated with the view of putting a stop to the disorders of Catalonia, were in conformity with these principles; but the events, of which the towns of Vich and Manresa were the theatre in the last days of August, have given to the movements in the principality a character which it is impossible longer to misunderstand; and now, as king, I see sedition, where, as father, I before saw only blindness. I have, therefore, given the necessary orders for causing the bands of rebels which infest some districts of Catalonia to be immediately dispersed by force, if they refuse to submit on the first notification. A strong division of my army has been or-

dered to execute this measure for the protection of public tranquillity." In the same document the king assured his people, that he enjoyed the most perfect liberty, and that the idea of his being a captive, acting under undue control, was an insult to his royal dignity. If the insurgents had thought fit to use the *argumentum ad hominem*, they might have answered him, that, when they themselves, as the army of the faith, had risen in his favour against the Constitutionalists, he had told them, from Madrid, the very same thing, and yet had afterwards confessed that he was a prisoner all the while, and had thanked them for effecting his deliverance in his name contrary to his authority.

The king was now serious in his intention to have recourse to force; and it was found necessary, in consequence of the defection of the royalist volunteers, who remained faithful to nobody but the priests, to break up the army of observation which had been formed in Estremadura and along the Tagus. Twelve thousand men of this army were ordered to march upon Catalonia in different directions, under the command of the count d'Espagne. The council of Castile remonstrated strongly against this measure, as the withdrawal of the army of observation would leave Gallicia and Estremadura unprovided with troops—provinces in which any public feeling that existed was supposed to run in a channel diametrically opposite to that of the Catalans. Into such straits did the ministers of Ferdinand feel themselves driven, or pretend to feel themselves driven, by the fear of open absolutists on the one hand, and apprehensions of concealed liberals on the other. But there was no other

quarter from which troops could be procured; and they were, therefore, immediately put in motion.

General Minet, on his arrival at Barcelona, had issued a proclamation (September 13th) offering pardon to all the rebels who should deliver up their arms and ammunition to the magistrates or military authorities, and return to their homes, before the 25th of the month: their leaders were excepted. The proclamation produced no effect. In Manresa it was publicly burned. The junta of that town issued a counter-proclamation against "the king of Castile"—so they styled Ferdinand; and the bust of the infant don Carlos was carried through the streets amid cries of "long live king Charles." Several brigades of tax-gatherers, who had been armed in the moment of emergency, to prevent the progress of the rebellion to the north towards Urgel, instantly joined the insurgents. Busson, the most active of all the chiefs, on the 23rd of September made himself master of Puycerda, after defeating the garrison, who, along with the terrified peasantry, sought refuge in the French territory, where all parties were received with equal impartiality. Some detachments of the rebels even made excursions beyond the confines of Catalonia towards Arragon; but Saragossa was filling with regular troops, and they were not received by the people with much favour. In Catalonia itself they failed in an attempt to carry Gerona, which hitherto they had kept in a state of blockade; and, as the different corps, now marching on Catalonia in all directions, approached Tarragona, and enabled the king

officers to take the field, they raised the blockade, but continued, with a large body of men, to occupy the communications between that place and Figueras.

While the army of observation was on its march, and count d'Espagne had already arrived at Tortosa to take the command of the province, Ferdinand suddenly determined to repair to the scene of the disorders himself, that he might convince the insurgents of his being a free locomotive agent, and awe them immediately into tranquillity by the imposing spectacle of his own august presence. He announced this resolution, on the 18th of September, by a royal order under his own hand, in which he declared, that, "Desirous to examine with his own eyes the causes which had produced the disturbances in Catalonia, and persuaded that his royal presence would powerfully contribute to the re-establishment of public tranquillity in that province, he had resolved to set out for the fortress of Tarragona on the 22nd inst., with a small suite, and accompanied only by the minister of Grace and Justice." "I leave at the Escorial," added he, "the Queen, my very dear spouse, and the infants my well-beloved brothers, and I repair to the spot where the wants of a part of my subjects call me, without its being possible for any consideration to stop me, because there is no sacrifice which I am not willing to make for their good." The council of Castile, which possesses the special power that, without its consent, the king cannot legally quit the capital, opposed itself in vain to this journey, as it had done to the withdrawal of the army of observation from the Tagus. The

Vol. LXIX,

king left the Escorial on the 22nd September; the road to the frontiers of Catalonia, which he was to enter at Tortosa, having been previously covered with regular troops and royalist volunteers. That the obedience of the latter might be exposed to no temptation, special orders were given for their regular payment out of the funds of the town where they might be placed to honour and protect his majesty, whether there should be funds "arising from the royal contributions or from any other branch." He directed at the same time that no rejoicings should take place in the towns and villages on account of his passage, as he was already convinced, he said, of the love of his people, and was unwilling to divert them from their occupations, or put them to any expense. On his route, he occasionally heard from the assembled people the same outcries that were raised, and observed among them the same insignia that were displayed, by the seditious Catalonians. At Alginete he was received with shouts of "Death to the Corregidor;" and, having learned on inquiry that the delinquency of this officer consisted in his being a suspected negro or constitutionalist, the king satisfied these popular accusers by ordering the Corregidor to be imprisoned. He did not enter Valencia, till he had assured himself of the tranquillity of the city, and till the inhabitants had been prohibited, under severe penalties, to honour his entry with any other cry than that of "Long live the King."

Taking his way by Tortosa, where he had been preceded by a division of the army, the king arrived in the fortress of Tarragona on the 28th of September, and immediately issued a proclamation,

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calling upon the rebels to lay down their arms. "Catalonians," said he, "behold me in the midst of you, as I promised that I would be, in my decree of the 18th of this month; but learn that, as a father, I am going to speak for the last time to the seditious the language of mercy, being still inclined to listen to the petitions which they may address to me from their homes, if they are obedient to my voice; and that, as king, I am come to re-establish order, to give tranquillity to the province, and to afford protection to the persons and properties of my peaceable subjects, who have been maltreated in an atrocious manner, and to chastise with all the severity of the law those who shall disturb the public quiet. You already behold the absurdity of the pretexts by which men, making a parade of zeal for the religion which they profane, and for the throne which they insult, have attempted till now to justify their rebellion, belied by my arrival. I am not oppressed; the men who enjoy my confidence do not conspire against our holy religion; the country is not in danger; the honour of my crown is not compromised, and my sovereign authority is not coerced by any party. For persons who proclaim themselves faithful subjects, pure Royalists, and zealous Catholics, to take up arms on such pretexts against their king and lord, is to revolt openly against my person, to contemn my authority, and to despise the ordinances of religion, which enjoins obedience to the legitimate authorities; it is an imitation of the conduct, and even of the language, of the revolutionists of 1820; it is, in fine, an attempt to destroy the very foundation of monarchical institu-

tions; for if the absurd privileges which the revolters demand could be admitted, no throne in the universe could be considered secure." He then told them, that he still hoped his presence would dissipate all prejudices and mistrusts, and defeat the machinations of those who had seduced them into conspiracy and rebellion. "But if," concluded he, "contrary to my hopes, this last warning is not listened to—if the bands of the revolted do not give up their arms to the nearest military authority within twenty-four hours after they shall be made acquainted with my sovereign will, leaving the chiefs of all classes at my disposal, to undergo the fate which I may please to inflict upon them, and do not return to their respective homes, with the obligation to present themselves in the ballages to be again matriculated—and lastly, if the changes made in the administration and government of my people are not annulled in the same space of time—the dispositions of my royal decree of the 10th of this month shall be immediately carried into execution, and the remembrance of the exemplary punishment which awaits those who shall persist will be long perpetrated." This proclamation was followed by a decree which directed the authorities to send in lists of all the inhabitants of their districts who had joined the rebels, and of those who, taking advantage of the amnesty, should return to their homes. As persons wishing to surrender themselves might be at a distance from any points occupied by the royal troops, it was further ordered that the magistrates of the principality should have power to receive their arms, and grant them the necessary passports and security.

The proclamation—the statements of which were perfectly just and sound, and its menaces most richly deserved—backed as it was by the advance of large corps of regular troops both from Tarragona and Saragossa into the north-eastern part of the province, where the disaffection had been most formidable and general, speedily produced a great effect. Over the whole plain of Tarragona the great body of the insurgents immediately took advantage of the royal offer of mercy, and came in daily to surrender themselves. A large band of them, which endeavoured to retain possession of the town of Reuss, in the neighbourhood of which the provisional junta of the plain of Tarragona had been installed, were attacked, and put to flight by the royal troops. In the remoter districts, however, the return to obedience was much more slow, and only followed the advance of the king's army. Busson issued a counter-proclamation to the king's, which he put forth from the "royal army, gifted with the execution of sovereign decrees." It was therein declared, that the king was as much a prisoner at Tarragona, as he had been at Madrid; and the Catalonians were told, "you are not making war upon the king, but upon his oppressors. War, then, interminable war to all sectaries. I will never sheathe my sword, till our monarch is free, until peace and tranquillity are restored to the kingdom, until the masonic societies are destroyed, and until you can say with me, then and for ever 'Long live religion! Long live the absolute king, and our common country!'" On the 30th of September, a large body of rebels advanced to within a league of Barcelona, and levied

contributions; and another detachment performed the same exploit under the guns of fort Pean, an outwork of that city. On the garrison being marched out to oppose them, they retired, without risking an engagement, but continued their depredations in the neighbourhood, till they were compelled to fall back before the royal troops advancing from Tarragona. These troops, which now far outnumbered any force which the rebels could muster against them, scarcely experienced any serious resistance in their march. Vich and Manresa surrendered to the count d'Espagne without resistance, having been evacuated on his approach by Carajol and Saperes, who commanded the insurgents. In their retreat, however, they attacked the head-quarters of general Minet, at Cervera, and compelled him to fall back upon the rest of his division, which was on the road to Lerida and Tarragona. Even after this junction, he was not in a condition to meet the rebels in the field, and he retired upon Manresa. Having been immediately reinforced by a strong detachment from Tarragona, he was enabled again to advance. The insurgents slowly retired into the mountains of Calaf and Berga, where it was difficult for the royal troops to follow them; and some of their leaders, not willing to trust themselves to the mercy of the king, sought refuge in France.

Count d'Espagne caused many of the rebels, who were taken with arms in their hands, to be shot upon the spot; others were carried to Tarragona, where they shared the same fate. All the provisional juntas were dissolved, and some of their members or servants made their peace by delivering up

the secret instructions under which they had acted. The French towns and villages on the frontier were filled with fugitives, principally priests, monks, and officers, loudly professing the honesty of their intentions, and demanding rewards, rather than deprecating punishment. The disturbances which had been excited in the province of Guipuscoa were put down by the governor without any additional military force, and their leader, and several of his officers, were made prisoners.

While the army was thus clearing the open country of the rebels, and recovering the towns, the king remained at Tarragona, where he had ordered the clergy of the province to assemble. There was little room to doubt of the share which they had borne in the insurrection. It was certain that they had not exerted their influence to prevent or to suppress it; and it was certain that their influence, if it had been so employed, would have been as effectual as the presence of an army. The bishop of Lerida was the only ecclesiastical dignitary of Catalonia who had displayed any cordiality towards the royal cause: his brethren had either manifested a most suspicious luke-warmness, or given positive encouragement to the rebels. The inferior clergy, and the confraternities of monks, interfered more openly, bold in the armed support of the royalist volunteers, and in the influence of their great leaders and protectors, the Camarilla of Madrid. On the day on which the king left the Escorial for Catalonia, M. Cavajal, the inspector general of the royalist volunteers, addressed a proclamation to those of Madrid, in which, alluding to the defection of

the regiments at Vich and Manresa, he expressed a hope, "that they would be more loyal than some of their comrades in arms who had failed in their duty to religion and to their oaths."—Scarcely had the document containing these expressions been issued, when a secret, but supreme, command caused its disappearance. When the king's proclamation from Tarragona, on the 28th September, reached the insurgent bodies in the neighbourhood, the monks went among them encouraging them to disregard it, and to meet the royal troops in the field. A peculiarly active monk, father Punal, despatched expresses in various directions to columns of the rebels whom he believed inclined to submit, assuring them that it was not truly the king who had arrived at Tarragona. The royal court of Barcelona made a representation to the king, in which it plainly stated, and adduced evidence of the statement, that it was the secular and regular clergy of Catalonia who were the real promoters of the disturbances which desolated the province. The proceedings, indeed, of the ecclesiastics had been so open, as scarcely to leave it possible for the king to overlook their offences, while he was sending in crowds to the galleys the officers who had only been their instruments in the field. Father Punal was seized, and condemned to death. Several of the clergy were arrested, of those especially who had been members of, or had filled offices under, the provisional juntas. These unexpected measures made such an impression, that the vicar-general of Barcelona solicited the municipal body of that city to present most humble supplications to the king,

not denying the part which the clergy had acted, but assuring his majesty that whatever had happened in Catalonia had been done only with the intention of manifesting the great love of his subjects towards his person, their anxious desire to see him ruling in the plenitude of absolute sovereignty, and their earnest wish to see his administration purified from the presence of all persons of doubtful fidelity to his unlimited pleasure.

The demand for this "purification" was one of the most clamorous pretexts of the insurgents. The clergy were naturally desirous that all offices should be filled with their creatures; and their creatures were equally desirous to be put into offices. On the overthrow of the Cortes in 1823, a series of tribunals of purification had been instituted, from one to another of which there was a privilege of appeal, for the purpose of marking out all persons who ought not to be received into the royal service. The insurgents complained that these tribunals, and especially those of appeal, had not done their duty; that accordingly many suspected persons had been gratified with places to the exclusion of better royalists than themselves; and they demanded that a re-purification should take place. The king, although he had already declared that their demands were incompatible with the dignity and security of the throne, went a certain length to gratify them. By an ordinance of October 14th, issued at Tarragona, reciting in the preamble, "that the juntas of purification, civil and military, had displayed an excess of benignity towards many persons impli-

cated in the transactions of 1820," the king, "listening to the complaints of those who are dissatisfied" (such was the mild designation applied to armed rebels) decreed, that all persons, who had been rejected by the tribunal of the purification of the first instance, but, on an appeal, had been purified and admitted by the second tribunal, and who, in consequence of that sentence, had been called to fill a civil or military office, should be immediately dismissed. If they had not yet been so fortunate as to obtain situations they were only declared incapable of being proposed for any office in all time coming.

This was a concession to the rebels; but, on the other hand, they themselves were visited with a severity, which, though not undeserved, was in no small degree unexpected. Ferdinand removed from Tarragona to Valencia, there to await the queen, who was coming from Madrid to join him; and thence he issued orders for shooting and hanging, without much discrimination, the insurgents who had fallen into his power. At Tarragona the scaffold was in daily request; the shooting of the inferior rebels went on so secretly, that it was frequently announced only by the unceasing reports of the muskets: their officers were taken to the gibbet. Many of them merited the punishment which they received; but many, likewise, of Ferdinand's victims had submitted on the faith of the amnesty. The consequence of their execution was, to excite distrust and desperation. Others, who were as deeply involved, would prefer dying with arms in their hands to being hung on a gallows.

During the progress of the insurrection, Barcelona itself had remained tranquil. Its inhabitants, dependent on commerce, and suffering, therefore, under the miserable state of depression to which the trade of Spain, under the absolute sway of Ferdinand and his servants, had already been reduced, probably felt little inclination to further the views of a party, whose success would have rendered their condition still more hopeless. At all events, the presence of a large French garrison, which behaved with great impartiality, except when the insurgents approached too near for the safety of the city, prevented any factious movement. The king, however, wished to shew his people that he could restore tranquillity to Catalonia with his own unaided arm, and that foreign mercenaries were not necessary to support his rights; or, as some imagined, his Apostolic counsellors were not unwilling to get rid of a force, which was a troublesome impediment to the progress of their friends. Soon after the king's arrival at Tarragona, a convention was signed with the French ambassador for the removal of the garrison of Barcelona; and, in the end of November, the troops which had composed it, to the number of seven regiments, quitted Catalonia, and took their way towards France.

Although every rational man had long regarded the separation of the South American provinces from Spain as being final and complete, the Spanish government had not only continued to assert its empty supremacy, but had even prohibited all commercial intercourse with the revolted colonies, lest it should appear to waive a

claim which there was no prospect of its ever being able to enforce. By recognizing their independence it could easily have secured to itself commercial advantages which would have been a valuable and solid counterpoise to the loss of titular sovereignty; by refusing this acknowledgment, and prohibiting all direct trade with them not only in Spanish, but even in foreign vessels, without a special licence, it ruined the commerce and marine of Spain, while it inflicted no substantial injury on the colonies; it aggravated the provocations to opposition, and weakened its own means of aggression. It now began to show some faint glimmering of returning reason—some desire to regain for itself a portion of that trade which it had formerly interdicted to the world. To bring a few thousand reals into the treasury, and yet avoid the appearance of recognising rights which, for a long time, it had been unable to deny, except in words, it borrowed the protection of a foreign flag, and consented to steal, as it were, some indirect commercial intercourse with its former vassals, by the intervention of foreigners, whose claim to trade with them at all it formally disavowed. On the 13th of February an ordinance was issued, opening a direct trade between Spain and America in foreign vessels. It authorised Spanish merchants to ship goods directly for South America under a foreign flag, and to receive South American commodities in Spain upon paying certain duties, without the necessity of a permit in each particular instance, as had been the case till then. The export duty was fixed at four per cent above the duties formerly established for goods exported to the colonies; and

the import duty on the products of America, brought to Spain in foreign vessels, at eight per cent above the former rate for national ships. The export duty was raised to 10 per cent, when the cargo, assorted from a Spanish port and destined for America, should consist of a half or a third part of foreign produce or manufactures.

Although Ferdinand would not acknowledge South American independence, the Pope, as being responsible, in some measure, for the salvation of all Christendom, did not see in that refusal any good reason why the souls of the South American independents should be consigned to everlasting damnation, or, which was the very next thing to such damnation, should be left to receive the rites of religion at the hands of persons

not canonically instituted. Negotiations had accordingly been going on for a considerable time between his holiness and some of the republics; and, in the month of June in this year, on the recommendation of Bolivar, as head of the Colombian Commonwealth, he gave canonical institution to several South American bishops. His Catholic Majesty took high offence at this act of the court of Rome; he considered it an infraction of his rights of sovereignty, and a breach of the concordat between himself and the Pope. Orders were immediately transmitted to the frontiers not to admit the new papal nuncio, who was on his way to Madrid; and the nuncio, receiving on the frontiers official communications to the same effect, returned into France.

CHAP. X.

PORTUGAL.—*New irruption of the Rebels into the Province of Minho—They are defeated at Barca, and driven beyond the Frontier—They again enter the Province of Tras Os Montes: they are again driven into Spain, and are there disarmed—Position of the British Army—Opening of the Cortes—Differences between the Chambers regarding a Loan—A Loan voted—Finances—Discussions on the Conduct to be pursued towards the Rebels—Motion for the Dismissal of the Ministry—Prorogation of the Cortes—Proclamation against the Clergy—An Amnesty is published—Decrees of the Emperor received from Brazil—They are not put into Execution—Mutiny in the Garrison of Elvas—Dissensions in the Cabinet—Illness of the Regent—Change of Ministry—Don Miguel announces his intention of returning to assume the Regency—Desertions from the Army—Saldanha dismissed from the Ministry of War—Disturbances in Lisbon and at Oporto—Proceedings against their Instigators and against the Press—Changes of Ministry—The Emperor appoints Don Miguel Regent—Don Miguel visits England on his return to Portugal—The Bank of Lisbon stops Payment.*

THE expectations were disappointed, which had been entertained, that the discomfiture of the Portuguese rebels in the engagement at Coruches, in the province of Beira, on the 9th January in this year, would put an end to their aggressions against the tranquillity of their country. On the 18th December, the Spanish government had given the most solemn assurances, that the orders for disarming the fugitive insurgents, and removing them from the frontier, would be promptly and rigorously executed; and, on the 11th of January, just two days after their defeat, a circular, in the same strain, had been addressed by the minister at war to the captains-general of the frontier provinces. So far were these assurances from being carried into execution with good faith, that

the rebels were allowed again to assemble, and organise a new invasion, on the frontiers of Galicia and Valladolid; and in the end of January, to the number of eight or ten thousand men, with Spanish Guerillas, Spanish officers, and Spanish artillery, Chaves, Montealegre, and Magessi, again entered the province of Minho. Their intention was, to march upon Oporto, the capital of the province of Minho; but, aware of the difficulty of forcing the passages of the Tamega, which covers that province through the greater part of its length on the eastward, they entered it by its northern extremity, in the hope that they might be able to reach the Douro, before the generals of the regency could return from Beira to oppose them. The scanty portion of constitutional troops in the North, were

compelled to fall back towards the Douro, destroying the bridges as they retired: a precaution, in taking which they were sometimes resisted by the monks, who would willingly have paved a way for the rebels from the frontiers to Lisbon. An officer and his party who had been ordered to blow up a bridge at Santo Thirso, were surprised and made prisoners, and the bridge preserved, by the interference and authority of a monastery of Benedictine friars in the neighbourhood. On the 2nd of February, the rebels, having passed the Cavado, made themselves masters of Braga, within a short distance of Oporto. In some of the small towns through which they passed, the activity of the priests secured them a welcome from the populace, who received them with shouts for the "absolute king," meaning thereby don Miguel. Oporto itself, so nearly menaced, was again thrown into the greatest alarm; but the goodwill of the inhabitants towards the regency, the fidelity of the troops, and, above all, the spirit and resolution of the governor-general Stubbs, prevented any disturbance of the public tranquillity, and furnished the means, and gave the promise, of an obstinate defence.

The generals of the regency, on receiving intelligence of this new and unexpected inroad, immediately hastened northward from Beira. The marquis d'Angeja, governor of the invaded province, count Villa Flor, and general Mello, who commanded in Tras os Montes, effected their junction at Lixia, not far from Braga, on the 2nd of February, the same day on which the rebels entered the latter town. They advanced next day to attack them in Braga; but

the rebels, on learning their approach, had commenced their retreat, having re-passed the Cavado, after fortifying, however, and preparing to defend, the bridge across the river. On the 5th, D'Angeja ordered Villa Flor to attack the bridge; it was carried after a slight resistance; and the constitutional troops, having passed, continued the pursuit, till the rebels endeavoured to make another stand at the small town of Barca, on the river Lima. One of their regiments succeeded in defending the town till night-fall, when it slowly retired beyond the river, still occupying the bridge. D'Angeja, giving them no repose, resolved instantly to force the passage. A brisk action now took place; the bridge was attacked and defended with great vigour, but was at length carried by the constitutionalists at the point of the bayonet, and the rebels, leaving behind them their artillery, which proved to be of Spanish manufacture, and two hundred and sixty prisoners, besides killed and wounded, fled in all directions towards Galicia. D'Angeja pursued them with such rapidity as gave them no time to rally,* and, on the 8th, he entered

* During the pursuit, the baggage of the rebel leader Montealegre was captured, and its contents supplied decisive evidence of the share which the Spanish government had borne in these attacks on Portugal. In it was found the original of a despatch from Montealegre to the queen-mother, dated only a few days before the battle of Coruches, and giving an account of the proceedings of the faction, down to that period, which proved, that the nomination of the leaders of the rebels had proceeded from Ferdinand himself. Montealegre there informed her majesty, that, at Madrid, he had been presented to her brother, his Catholic majesty, who "required him to take the

the frontier town of Melgaco. He immediately applied to the Spanish authorities to disarm the fugitives; but these applications were refused or evaded, till the rebels recruited themselves, and marched to another quarter, when the authorities declared that there were no insurgents within their jurisdiction. The cavalry were, indeed, in some instances, deprived of their sabres, but they were allowed to retain their horses, and could find no difficulty in procuring arms, either from the same arsenals that had supplied them with their artillery, or in Bragança, Chaves, and the other towns in the north of Portugal, where the influence of their leaders chiefly prevailed. Accordingly, the rebels had scarcely been chased from the province of Minho, when they again appeared in arms on the left bank of the Tamega, in Tres os Montes, and, on the 18th February, united their forces at Chaves, ready to take the road which they had followed in their first invasion, and either march southward into Beira, whence the constitutional troops had been withdrawn into the north to defend Minho, or to force the passage of the Tamega, and advance against Oporto.

command as second, and to consider his nephew, the marquis de Chaves, as general in chief, *that being the sovereign will of his Catholic majesty*;" that he had "the great glory of obtaining, in the month of November, the necessary permission for the departure of the troops to Portugal, and that he himself, and the whole of his division, were indebted to his majesty's royal munificence for the most signal benefits." There were copies likewise of several letters from a Spanish agent, accompanying the insurgents, addressed to Spanish authorities, and detailing the proceedings of the confederates, for the information of the Spanish government.

To counteract both designs, the army of the regency moved against them in two divisions. While one corps, under general Mello, moved right upon Chaves from the westward, Villa Flor, at the head of another, retraced his steps along the Tamega, to secure the important pass at the bridge of Amarante, and, by throwing himself between the rebels and the Douro, to prevent them from taking their route towards Beira. Unless they were strong and active enough to defeat these corps in detail, they could advance only by crossing the Tamega between Chaves and Amarante. In that event, the junction of Mello and Villa Flor behind them, would have cut off their retreat, while Oporto was in front, with a strong garrison, and a skilful and resolute commander, and the head-quarters of the British army had been advanced to the banks of the Mondego. Retreat, therefore, seemed the only safe course for the insurgents, and it was hastened by their internal dissensions. While they lingered inactively at Chaves, some of their regiments mutinied, and demanded the heads of their commanders, Magessi and Teixeira, whose fidelity they doubted. The approach of Mello's division, on the 22nd of February, added panic to insubordination: they immediately quitted Chaves, and commenced a disorderly retreat towards the frontiers in the direction of Valladolid. Mello pressed closely upon them from behind, and his van-guard had a smart skirmish with their rear at Quintella on the 3rd of March. Villa Flor was advancing with great rapidity from the South-west, and the rebels, finding themselves pressed into a corner, concentrated their

troops at Vimpo, between Bragança and Miranda, on the 6th of March, as if inclined to hazard an engagement. Mello and Villa Flor united their forces at Pinelo on the 8th, and resolved to attack them on the following day. But the rebels broke up during the night, and, in three divisions, sought refuge in Spain.

Thus a last opportunity was afforded to Spain of redeeming her honour, and fortunately for herself she seemed at length, though with no good grace, to be in earnest. The insurgent divisions of Montealegre and Magessi, were not allowed to pass the frontier till they had laid down their arms on the Portuguese territory; that of Telleo Jordao was disarmed, after it had entered Spain. The fugitives, to the number of three thousand men, were marched into the interior, to a dépôt assigned for them, on the frontiers of Arragon and Castile; their arms were ordered to be delivered up to the Portuguese authorities; their leaders, Chaves and Canellas, were not permitted to remain in Spain, and took their departure for France. Throughout these operations, the generals of the regency manifested great activity, and the troops did not, on any occasion, display symptoms of wavering fidelity.

The British troops, which had arrived at Lisbon in the end of December, and the beginning of January, took no part in the events of the campaign; but their presence was of the highest utility, not only in securing the tranquillity of the capital, but in forcing on the rebels the conviction, that, whatever might be their partial successes at first, there was a point beyond which they would not be allowed to advance. They

had been received in Lisbon with acclamations of welcome; and a decree was issued for their special benefit, strictly prohibiting all persons with whom they might have to deal, to take advantage of their ignorance for the purpose of cheating them. In the middle of January, leaving garrisons in the forts on the Tagus, which it had been agreed they should occupy during their stay, they marched northward to the Mondego, and, on the 5th of February, the headquarters were established at Coimbra, thus covering the approach to the capital, even if the constitutional troops had proved unable to check the progress of the rebels in Minho and Trás os Montes. After these provinces had been cleared of the insurgents, the headquarters were carried back to Leyria, a garrison being left in Coimbra; and the line occupied by the troops extended from Leyria to Santarem, on the Tagus, an advanced guard being stationed at Thomar. This position, stretching between the Tagus and the Mondego, joined to the possession of the fortresses at the mouth of the Tagus, and the command of the river secured by the presence of the fleet, sufficiently protected the constitutional government against any sudden aggression.

While these military operations were going on in the north, the Cortes were proceeding with their legislative labours in Lisbon. At the opening of the session, in the beginning of January, the bishop of Viseu, in place of the infant regent, who was confined by indisposition, addressed to them a speech which was more distinguished for uselessly eulogizing what the nation had formerly done, than for practical political wis-

dom in pointing out what it ought to do now. He told them, that, "from the earliest periods, the Portuguese had shown themselves to be endowed with penetrating and judicious heads, and noble and courageous hearts;" and he referred them to the fifteenth century, and the middle of the seventeenth, as epochs of Portuguese glory which "had not their equals in history." "Continue," was his advice to them, "in the path of virtue and honour; it is difficult, but it is also glorious. Enter upon the exercise of your important functions with moderation, but without timidity, with zeal for liberty, but without any of the excesses that lead to licentiousness. Be circumspect in your propositions; be wise and judicious in your deliberations. Show to the kingdom, to Europe, and to the world, by your respect for the religion which we profess, for the fundamental law, and the rights which it assigns to the king and to the chambers, that the Catholic religion will always be ours, and that, far from wishing to destroy, you only endeavour to revive, ameliorate, and consolidate, the ancient institutions of our country." This was all very good advice; but it made sorry amends for the absence of business-habits, and business-like language. Critical as the state of affairs was, no one measure was proposed or recommended, or even noticed by the government. The government seemed to have been doing and planning nothing, and that too in circumstances in which a prudent and active government would always wish to take the initiative. The speech expressed a fitting degree of gratitude towards Britain for the promptitude with which

she had lent her aid to Portugal, and spoke with much moderation even of the provoking conduct of Spain. "The other nations of Europe," it was said, "recognize our institutions emanating from legitimate authority, and applaud our efforts. If one among them has shown indecision, wiser councils have at length removed its doubts, and it has found that it was fitting for it to embrace and follow the common opinion." The bishop did not know, that, in less than a month, a new invasion was to be organized under the protection of that very power.

The finances first occupied the attention of the Cortes, and occupied it unfortunately as a subject of dissension between the two chambers. In the extraordinary session held in the end of the preceding year, the chamber of Deputies had authorized a loan, and had voted certain additional taxes for payment of the interest. The chamber of Peers did not deny the necessity which existed for raising the money; they did not object to the amount of the loan, or the rate of interest; but they could not be brought to agree to the new imposts, and, their committee having made a report unfavourable to the measure, the loan had failed. The charter had provided for such a difference of opinion between the two houses, by directing that the matter on which they disagreed should be remitted to a mixed commission consisting of an equal number of members of each chamber—an arrangement which seems to have been suggested by the conferences between the British Lords and Commons. Such a commission, containing fourteen peers and as many deputies, was now named, to consider the loan-bill. But,

as was to have been expected, each party retained its own opinion. All agreed that the loan was proper and necessary. The deputies maintained that the proposed imposts were equally necessary; that they were neither unjust nor impolitic, and would be only temporary. The peers, on the other hand, and, amongst others, count Villa Real, and the marquis de Pombal, maintained that, even on the showing of the deputies themselves, the interest of the proposed loan might be met without new taxes; and that no proper trial had been made as to the effect of management and economy in the finance department, from the result of which it could be shown, that any necessity existed for these new imposts. The result was, that the commission divided equally, the fourteen peers voting against, while the fourteen deputies voted in favour of, the bill. The project consequently fell to the ground. Unwillingness to impose new taxes on the people, and a desire to manage economically every branch of the administration, are most laudable qualities; but, considering the critical state of Portugal and her finances, how much her safety depended on the fidelity and subordination of the army, and how much these again depend on the army being regularly paid, it may be doubted, whether the peers acted prudently in refusing to supply an urgent and acknowledged necessity, merely on the ground of possible and subsequent savings by economical reforms.

A new bill was soon afterwards introduced into the chamber of Deputies for raising a smaller loan of 4,000 centos of rees (1,000,000*l.* sterling); and, whether it was,

that the military operations in the north had impressed the other chamber with a deeper sense of the public necessities, or that the taxes now proposed to cover the interest were less objectionable in their eyes than those which it had been formerly intended to propose, it was adopted by an unanimous vote of the peers. Provision was made for a sinking fund of one per cent, as well as for the interest; the commissioners for payment of the public debt being bound to employ at least forty centos of rees annually in the purchase of the bonds of the loan, if they could be found in the market, and "to be drawn by lots, in the case of not finding sellers." The taxes imposed were a stamp-duty, and a new duty not only on the importation of foreign grain and flour imported at Lisbon or Oporto, but likewise on "all corn of Portugal, Algarve, and the Portuguese islands, imported into Lisbon or any other port of the kingdom." These taxes, with all others that had at any time been assigned to the commissioners, were pledged for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal. If they should prove insufficient, the whole public revenue was to be pledged for the payment. It was intended that the Bank of Lisbon should take upon itself the whole, or at least the greater part, of the loan, and provision was made, by increasing its stock, for such an extension of its capital as would enable it to undertake the operation. The bank, which had been established under the late Cortes, and was, therefore, but an infant establishment, took the whole of the loan, and issued their paper so profusely as to impair their credit, and to

compel them, before the end of the year, to stop payment.

In the budget of the year, as approved of by the chambers, the expenditure was estimated at 10,448,844 milrees, or about two and a half millions sterling, and the income at 8,531,563 milrees, or about two millions. The deficiency, amounting to nearly half a million sterling, was to be covered by some of the savings of the preceding year, and the produce of the new loan. Of this expenditure the ministry of the interior was rated at 1,157,757 milrees; the ministry of justice at 322,099 milrees; the ministry of war at 4,204,789 milrees; the ministry of foreign affairs at 353,836 milrees; the ministry of marine at 1,380,644 milrees; and the ministry of finance at 2,522,678 milrees. The estimates, as originally proposed by the minister of finance, occasioned some animated discussion. The commission of the chamber of Deputies, to which they had been referred, proposed reductions in all the departments, excepting that of war; but their propositions, which would have lowered the estimates 140,000*l.*, were adopted only in regard to the ministry of the interior. A proposed vote, however, of 10,000*l.*, for continuing the building of the Ajuda palace, was rejected. The ways and means to meet the expenditure were, in addition to the loan, first, the direct taxes, consisting of those on house-rent, on land, on the sale of indulgences, or bulls of the cruzada, vacant *commendas*, &c., amounting in all to about 424,000*l.*; secondly, the indirect taxes, viz. the produce of the custom-houses at Lisbon and Oporto, which were estimated at nearly half a million sterling; the

duties on tobacco, and the taxes on the consumption of meat, fish, oil, wine, spirits, and other commodities, amounting together to about six hundred thousand pounds; and thirdly, the produce of royal establishments, conducted for the benefit of the treasury, such as mines, the manufacture of silk, cards, &c. Exclusive of the new loan, the public debt of Portugal appeared to amount to 6,380,700*l.*, bearing an annual interest of 180,000*l.* What was called the modern debt, consisting of sums borrowed at different periods between 1797 and 1826, and at different rates of interest, from three to six per cent, was 2,707,850*l.* and its interest 142,860*l.* The consolidated debt, as it was termed, amounted to 1,032,000*l.*, and its interest to 36,000*l.* The floating debt, and government paper, was estimated at 2,641,000*l.*, but it bore no interest. The government paper, which was supposed to form about a million and a half of this last sum, was always at a discount of from fourteen to sixteen per cent; and had been kept in circulation only by its having been declared to be a legal tender of payment, to the extent of one half of the sum to be paid, unless there was an express stipulation to the contrary.

The attention of the Cortes was necessarily much directed towards the rebels who were in arms, and the intrigues of the Spanish government by which they were supported. The chamber of Peers voted an address to the regent, requesting information on the state of the relations between Portugal and Spain. They desired to be informed, whether government had any well-founded hopes that the invasions from that country would

speedily cease, it possessing the means of disarming and dispersing the rebels, and causing its territory to be respected; and if not, whether the system of not pursuing them was still to be persevered in—"a system," it was said, "judicious indeed, but which must cease, according to the law of nations, when there is no sure guarantee on the other side." In the chamber of Deputies, whose proceedings were generally marked by great moderation, some members went so far as to propose, that Spain should be called on to give up territories which had been ceded to her by treaty; and this was proposed on the simple ground, that the wars which preceded these treaties had been unjust. In this situation was the frontier fortress of Olivenza, not far from Badajoz, given up to Spain at the peace which bears its name. Senhor Sarmiento moved that an address should be presented to the regent, praying her to take the necessary steps to obtain restitution of this fortress and the adjacent districts. No greater neglect of the national honour could, he said, have been committed than the not attempting to get back what had been given away in the treaty of Olivenza, which had been concluded under the pressure of calamities produced by an invasion that had not the slightest foundation in justice. The chamber very properly decided that the motion was inadmissible.

In regard to the mode in which the rebels themselves should be treated, there were two opinions. One party was all for mercy; another wished to see at least as much severity as would show that the government felt itself to be strong, and was not afraid to

punish. It was impossible to think of punishing all who had sinned; they were too numerous; but the friends of the constitution complained, and complained with justice, that even the leaders of the rebellion had been treated with a lenity, which, though proceeding from no bad motive, might easily appear suspicious to the people, and impress them with the idea that the government did not look on the conduct of these men as deserving either very instant or very severe punishment. "What," asked a deputy, "must our English allies think of our energy or our sincerity, when they find that, though the rebellion has now existed half a year, its leaders and instigators—its armed chiefs who have again and again appeared in the field against their country,—are, nevertheless, still marquesses, counts, and viscounts, of Portugal?" Even in regard to the great mass of the rebels, though indiscriminate and universal punishment might be inhuman, as well as imprudent, yet while mercy pardoned one offence, precaution ought to be used against its being repeated. Militia officers, who had revolutionized their regiments and joined the rebels, had been allowed to return to their homes, where they now remained on unlimited leave of absence. The members of an ecclesiastical corporation, who had carried on the correspondence between the apostolicals in Spain and their brethren in Portugal, after giving the rebels all the assistance in their power, fled with them into Spain; but they had now returned to their convent, where they lived in perfect harmony with the authorities of the district. Not only were all such persons left with every fa-

cility again to join the rebels, but their impunity taught the people to believe, that to rise in arms against the government was not a thing accompanied with any danger. Those who were still taken in arms ought, it was said, to be punished on the spot by the sentence of courts-martial; and, as for the militia, who, after betraying their trust, and serving in the insurgent ranks, had now returned to their homes; if positive punishment was not to be inflicted, at all events, common prudence required that they should be deprived of the right of having arms.

In the chamber of Peers, count Taipa, who had served with the army in the north against the rebels, moved that an address should be presented to the regent, praying her to proclaim a general amnesty. Their leaders, he said, ought no doubt to be severely punished, and all others to be pardoned; but the plan pursued had been just the reverse. Montea-legre, for instance, still retained all his honours, and drew the revenues of a commandery which he held, while numbers of persons were lying in prison, ignorant as yet of the nature of their offence. The great body of those who had been deceived and seduced to join the insurgents remained in arms, only because they were afraid of being exposed to inquisitorial severities similar to those which the country had suffered in 1823. The proceedings hastily and imprudently adopted against them by provincial magistrates, while the honours and the fortunes of the great traitors remained untouched, had induced multitudes to fly into Spain, whence they were ever prepared to renew the insurrec-

tion; but, if they had been assured of pardon for their error, they would long ago have returned peaceably to their homes. It was the general impression of the chamber, that tranquillity would be most speedily and certainly restored by treating with lenity the great portion of the population which had been misled; but several peers doubted whether the legislature ought to interfere, as any step for granting an amnesty ought regularly to be taken by the executive. The motion was referred to a committee; but that committee reported against it.

At the same time, the chamber rejected a proposition made by count de Cunha, which had for its object to call upon government to declare the reasons why the marquis de Chaves, whose crimes were so numerous and notorious, had not been brought to trial. In the mean time, however, the revenues of Chaves, arising from the military commandery which he held, were sequestered; the government could not go further without a sentence against him by the chamber of Peers, a step which that body showed no inclination to take, or a bill of attainder, which no person in either chamber proposed. A number of provincial magistrates, corregidores, and mayors, who had been implicated in the rebellion, were dismissed from their offices. Several persons, principally military and ecclesiastics, who had borne a share in the revolt in the Algarves in the preceding October, were brought prisoners to Lisbon; but they were dismissed either without being brought to trial at all, or after having suffered a brief imprisonment. Among them was a member of the chamber of Deputies

Senhor Manuel Mazcaranhas. The deputies impeached him, and he was tried on the impeachment before the chamber of Peers; but the peers unanimously acquitted him. On this occasion it became matter of discussion in the Portuguese House of Peers, whether the bishops should be allowed to take part in a judicial proceeding which might terminate in a sentence of death. It was at last agreed, that they might attend if they pleased; but that, if they did not choose to attend, they should communicate their determination to the chamber.

The confusion and alarm, which the rebels, by their renewed invasions, spread through the provinces of the north during February and the beginning of March, increased the jealousy of those, who approved not of the lenity with which the rebel leaders had been treated, and who could not help suspecting that it had its origin in the secret influence of kindred spirits in Lisbon. The papers and correspondence of the traitor Montealegre, which had been seized with his baggage during the pursuit of the rebels, excited this spirit still more strongly. They proved that the insurgent chiefs, from the first preparations for their revolt, had been in direct and constant communication with the Queen, and that all their schemes had been carried on with her knowledge and approbation; and it was very plain that such an intercourse could not have been maintained without the privity of individuals of rank and influence. On the 17th of February, a motion was made in the chamber of Deputies for an address to the Regent, praying that she would cause copies of the papers found in Montealegre's baggage to be laid before

VOL. LXIX.

the chamber. The motion was opposed on the ground, that the documents might contain secrets respecting the operations of the enemy's army, which it would not be convenient for the government to disclose. It was argued, likewise, that to call for these documents was to overstep the boundaries of the chamber's legitimate authority; that legislative measures alone were the proper business of the chamber, and it ought to demand no explanations beyond such as were necessary to lay a foundation for such measures; that it ought to demand them, not for the purpose of executing the laws, since that belonged to the government—not for the purpose of trying criminals, since that belonged to the courts of justice,—but solely for adopting legislative measures, or rendering effectual the responsibility of ministers; that the chamber possessed, indeed, the power of voting impeachments, not, however, against any citizen, or even against all public officers, but only against the great functionaries of the state. On the other hand, it was maintained, that the discussion of legislative questions was far from being the only business of the chamber; that one of its most imperious and indispensable duties was, to maintain entire that charter which was the guarantee of their liberties; and how, it was asked, was this duty to be fulfilled, if they were prohibited from inquiring who were the persons, who were covertly acting in concert with open rebels to effect its destruction? There was more than enough to furnish reasonable ground of belief that there were such persons, and persons, too, possessing a rank and influence which might render the authority of the

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chamber the only effectual opponent of their designs, or prosecutor of their crimes. There might be among them even great public functionaries, whom the very letter of the constitution made the objects of impeachment, and to impeach whom would be the first duty of the chamber; but it was destructive of the constitutional authority of the chamber to say, that, while it was its duty to impeach, it could not be allowed to ask for the information, without which that duty could not be discharged. "I do not fear those rebels," said Senhor di Miranda, "who appear with arms in their hands, but those who have not yet declared themselves. Though some of the latter may be already known, it is fit they should be declared to the whole nation, that it may learn who those enemies are, who have done so much mischief to Portugal. Between six and eight months have elapsed since the rebels took up arms against the legitimate government; yet they are still allowed to enjoy their honours and titles. If this be moderation, I know not what will next be justice." Senhor Claudino, more rhetorically divided the rebels into three classes:— "1. Rebels who have already plunged the dagger into the bosom of their country; 2. Rebels who have the hand raised ready to strike; 3. Rebels who as yet keep the dagger under the cloak, prepared to use it when occasion may serve. For the first, our soldiers will be sufficient; for the second, they are well known, and little need be said regarding them. But the rebels of the third class are the men we have to dread; and if we be refused information, or be not allowed to ask for it, how are we either to detect them,

or to defend ourselves?" It was natural that the government should feel disinclined to produce documents which so deeply compromised the head of the royal family; and it was scarcely blameable in the regent to be unwilling to expose her mother publicly to the odium of the popular body. But on the question being put for the production of the papers, it was carried in the affirmative; an amendment that the motion should first undergo an examination by the general sections, then be transmitted to the central committee, and finally discussed by the chamber, being rejected.

The distrust with which the ministry was regarded by the more strictly constitutional part of the Cortes, shewed itself in a motion made by Senhor Magalhães, on the 8th of March, for their removal from office. Going back to the day of the arrival of the constitution from Brazil, and the creation of the regency, he maintained that the whole conduct of the ministry, with the exception of Saldanha, had been worse than lukewarm towards the establishment of the charter. They had suppressed the charter itself for a whole month, allowing the public mind to be agitated by all manner of mischievous reports; and, what was worse, allowing and conniving at the organisation of a rebel party. The commanders of military corps had been gained over to the conspiracy; military appointments had been made through the interest of its leaders. Ministers were in possession of proofs of its existence; the correspondence of the rebels of the Alentejo with their chiefs in Lisbon had been seized; but government, far from checking the conspiracy, had appeared

meant to promote it, — just as now, although they were in possession of the correspondence between Montenegro and his abettors in Lisbon, every exertion was made to keep these abettors concealed even from the knowledge of the public. It was at this period, he said, that all the acts of rebellion had their origin. They had been instigated by the former regency, in the hope of preventing the establishment of the regency provided by the charter; the present ministers, when they entered on office, were well acquainted with the existence of the conspiracy; they knew great part of the persons implicated in it, yet they had looked on so coolly, had given such simple encouragement to the rebellion, by extending universal impunity to the rebels, that, if favourable winds had not brought English troops to the Tagna with unexampled and unlooked-for rapidity, an explosion would have taken place, the results of which it would have been difficult to calculate. "What has been done," he asked, "in virtue of the law which ordains traitors to be tried by courts-martial? As yet there has not been a single instance of punishment, although the processes should have commenced on the 31st of July. The chiefs of the rebels preserve their titles and their ranks.

Measures have been adopted against them. Money, arms, and plans for military operations, come from the neighbouring country; but the ministers continue to sacrifice the national dignity to pretended considerations of moderation; and, in the mean time, a levy is carrying into effect in Spain, which can have no other object than war with Portugal." He proposed, therefore, "That a respectful address be presented to the Princess Regent, showing the actual state of the nation, and requesting her to adopt such measures as the Portuguese nation expects from her exalted virtues, and to intrust the execution of them to men who have not lost the confidence of the nation."

By the regulations of the Portuguese chamber, a motion must be read a second time for the purpose of deciding whether it ought even to be "admitted to discussion," and this is preliminary to the subsequent examination, which is to determine its final adoption or rejection. The second reading of the motion was proposed on the 18th of March, when the members gave their votes separately as they were called on by name. Some of the ministers refused to vote, as being implicated in the charge involved in the motion. Almeida, the minister for foreign affairs, voted against it, because he "regarded it as a manifest violation of the charter." The result, however, was, that the proposition for taking the motion into consideration was carried by a majority of four votes. This decision by no means secured its ultimate success; or rather, the swiftness of the majority, that would listen even to its being entertained, threatened its certain loss, when the question as to its ultimate adoption should come on. Two of the

members who voted for it declared, that the object of many of those who took that course might be, to give greater solemnity to the rejection of the proposal. Accordingly, the committee, to whom it had been referred, reported, that the proposition was unconstitutional in its form and manner, and recommended that it should not be taken into further consideration.

By the charter, the ordinary session of the Portuguese Cortes is limited to three months. They were prorogued on the 31st of March, with a speech delivered by the bishop of Vizeu, the minister for the Home Department, the continued indisposition of the princess Regent still preventing her from attending in person. He informed them, "that the vigilance of her royal highness had defeated intrigues, and disarmed parties; that the rebels had retired confused and dismayed; that the disturbances of the provinces were gradually becoming quieted; and that her highness, by hereafter employing just severity and suitable clemency, would at last restore that concord, which all, with a few exceptions, desired." In his speech at the opening of the session he had said to them, "the necessity for those regulating laws, which the charter implies, is urgent, and without the former the operation of the latter would be imperfect. As on the perfect execution of the charter depend the political advantages which it promises, and on these advantages the love and respect which the citizens ought to bear towards the charter, the surest means of obtaining that love and respect is, to create laws." He was now compelled to tell them, "that the great difficulties of the undertaking, the shortness of the

time, and the necessity of attending to affairs not more important, indeed, but unquestionably more urgent, had not permitted the great work of creating regulating laws to be accomplished; and that the performance of this task, imposed both by internal and external political circumstances, remained to crown the constancy of their zeal in future sessions." Including the extraordinary session of two months in the end of the preceding year, the Cortes had now sat during five months, with a very brief recess in the end of December; and although, besides the discussion of financial arrangements, they had not accomplished much in the way of permanent regulation, all their proceedings had been strongly marked by regularity and moderation. They had displayed none of that extravagant spirit in which newly-created popular bodies are so apt to run riot amid the unwonted seductions of political power; they had manifested no disposition to encroach upon the crown, to alarm the priesthood, or to undervalue the aristocracy. Their discussions had been calm, argumentative, and constitutional—a great deal more grave and business-like, than the vivacious rhetoric of the French tribune. If Spain, and the friends of Spain, were anxiously waiting till the Portuguese chambers should betray, in their propositions and language, a temper which might justify the march of armies, as being hostile to legitimate authority and public order, they had waited in vain.

But though the armed rebels had been driven from the kingdom, and the temper manifested by the Cortes threatened no injury either to public liberty or to public tranquillity, the machinations of the

enemies of the constitution, or, as they rather styled themselves, the friends of don Miguel, went on without interruption in the capital; and, unfortunately, the administration possessed neither the unanimity nor the energy necessary to consolidate a new system, which was opposed by many ignorant prejudices, and many selfish interests. Meetings of the friends and supporters of Chaves were held nightly, and almost without seeking the cover of secrecy; continual, and sometimes successful, attempts were made to seduce the military in Lisbon itself. The discovery of a plot of this kind, in the beginning of February, arrested for a moment the departure of the last brigade of the British troops into the interior. The men were found to have been abundantly supplied with money, as the price of their desertion into Spain; and it was not concealed that subscriptions were raised among the priests and monks for these and similar purposes. The priests went still farther in justifying and encouraging rebellion. Not satisfied with declaiming against the constitution and the regency in public and from the pulpit, they carried their treason into the confessional; inculcating on their penitents, that the new institutions were impious and heretical, contrary to the maxims, and intended to work the destruction, of the holy Catholic religion; that every good Catholic was therefore bound, as he valued the safety of his soul, to labour for their subversion, and that nothing would so surely attain this blessed object as the elevation of don Miguel to the supreme power. These were the religious topics, on which the parish priests of Portugal daily enlightened their ignorant and superstitious

flocks; and government at length found itself compelled to restrain, if it could, this open preaching of defiance. A decree was issued on the 1st of March, which, after describing this conduct of the priests in plain terms, ordained that "every Sunday, on the occasion of the celebration of high mass, they should address to their parishioners a discourse proving to them the advantages of the form of government given by the king in the constitutional charter; explaining to them also in suitable terms each of the articles thereof, its conformity with the sacred principles of our holy religion, the obligation of all to obey the same; and the enormity of the offence of disobedience." It was farther ordered, that all priests, who had already been guilty of "uttering either in public or in private their abominable doctrines, or of adhering to or uniting with the rebels," should be suspended from their functions, as well as the provincial authorities who had connived at their offences. If the priests were to be employed as political apostles at all, it was of course more desirable, both for the country, and for their own character, that they should be on the side of the new institutions, than that they should be preaching up the necessity of accomplishing their over-throw by open rebellion; but little good was to be expected from compulsory panegyrics on a system which the priests detested, because they feared it.

The motion made in the chamber of Peers for an address to the regent, praying her to grant a general pardon to the great mass of the insurgents, had been rejected by that body, not because they were at all disinclined towards leniency, but because they thought it a mea-

sure which ought to originate with the executive. Shortly after the prorogation of the Cortes the regent issued a decree of amnesty, granting a general pardon to all persons inculpated for political opinions, or seditious acts, committed from the 20th July, 1826, down to the 13th April, 1827, the date of the decree. The officers of certain regiments distinguished by their universal disaffection, who might take advantage of the amnesty, were to be deprived of their military character, and dismissed from military service; and persons who, on account of their political offences, had already been deprived of their employments, or held estates of the Crown, which had been, or might be, sequestrated, were not to be re-instated by virtue of the amnesty. From its provisions were excepted altogether, all general officers who had taken part in the rebellion—all Guerilla leaders—all the members of the rebel junta which had assumed the title of the supreme government of Portugal—all magistrates, and all ecclesiastics, secular or regular, who had passed over to the rebels, or accompanied them in their invasion.

Don Pedro had received with much indignation the intelligence of the resistance offered to the constitution which he had given to Portugal, and the armed rebellion which had been excited against his authority in favour of his brother. If he could prudently have quitted Brazil, he would probably have visited Europe, restored the authority of the throne, and strengthened the roots of those institutions, which domestic faction and foreign invasion had hitherto prevented from fixing themselves in the soil. Confined by political considerations to

his transatlantic empire, he endeavoured to accomplish his ends in Portugal, by inviting his dangerous brother, don Miguel, to visit Rio Janeiro, and by transmitting from America directions for the government of the cabinet of Lisbon. In the beginning of April, one of his agents, a Dr. Abrantes, arrived in the Tagus, bringing with him certain decrees and instructions, concocted in Brazil in the preceding January. By one of these the emperor declared that his abdication of the Portuguese throne was yet incomplete, as it had expressly been made to depend on two conditions,—the swearing to the constitution, and the “conclusion of the marriage” between his daughter and don Miguel, only the former of which had hitherto been fulfilled. By another, he named Dr. Abrantes himself, and five others, among whom were the archbishop of Elvas, and the bishop elect of Coimbra, members of the council of state, to counterbalance, in that body, the influence of the party who were less inclined to see the will of the emperor honestly carried into effect. Abrantes was, at the same time, appointed secretary of the cabinet. A third regulated the number and rank of the diplomatic agents of Portugal; and by a fourth, he named general Rego, who had returned from Brazil, governor of the province of Minho, as governor of which, the marquis of D’Angeja had just been doing such good service by repelling the last invasion of the rebels. Dr. Abrantes was said likewise to have been the bearer of an order to prolong the ordinary session of the Cortes, or, if they were already prorogued, to convoke them in an extraordinary session, that they might mature the laws still required

to the perfect operation of the charter.

These decrees and commissions, threw the cabinet of the regent into no small embarrassment. It was very evident that don Pedro at Rio Janeiro could not pretend to rule Portugal through a regency at Lisbon, without leaving to that regency a large discretionary power occasionally to disregard his orders altogether, or, at least, to suspend their operation, till he should be better informed, and more ripely advised regarding the matters to which they related. To endeavour to exercise the powers of government in any other manner from the other side of the Atlantic, even over a country moving steadily and habitually under a settled and tranquil government, would be a very extravagant attempt: in the present situation of Portugal, where every day found it doubtful whether her political institutions were to stand or to fall; where political emergencies were ever recurring and ever varying; where a measure, most wise and expedient when the packet sailed from Rio Janeiro, might be most foolish and dangerous, when she arrived in the Tagus; the attempt would have been utterly preposterous. These very decrees furnished a striking instance of this. The marquis D'Angeja, the governor of the province of

not to be lightly disregarded, and certainly were the less to be contemned, because such claims were unfortunately not numerous. Yet the emperor, in ignorance of all this, had in effect deprived him of a situation which he had so well merited, and removed him from the government of a province which he had so well defended, to bestow it on Rego, who, though perhaps both as good an officer and as estimable a man, could never compete with the marquis in those deserts which it was most the interest of the government, in such a conjuncture, to notice and reward. It was said, indeed, that Angeja's personal antipathy to the Silveira, who ranked high among the rebel leaders, had stood the government as much in stead as his patriotism; but, if it had made him faithful, it would probably keep him so, unless disgusted and insulted by the regency; and the less pure his patriotism might be, the more likely was it, that a personal affront would corrupt it altogether, and throw him into the arms of the enemy. The regent, therefore, with perfect prudence, refused to recognize the commission in favour of Rego. All the other decrees, of which Dr. Abrantes had been the bearer, shared the same fate. They were not acted on, nor even published. Dr. Abrantes himself, while he had in his pocket a royal appointment to be both a member, and the secretary of the council of state, was immediately removed by the advisers of the regent from the intrigues of Lisbon, and sent to London, as a councillor of the Portuguese embassy.

The events of almost every day were proving, how much the continuance of the present system depended on the fidelity of the army; yet the indolence or weak-

ness of the ministry; and the exhausted state of the finances, allowed the pay of that army to remain constantly in arrear, and deprived the men, not merely of many conveniences, but sometimes even of necessities. While the enemies of the constitution found abundant funds to pay for desertion, the troops of the regency had hardly been provided with stockings and shoes, when pursuing the rebels in February and March, through the mountains of Minho and Trás-os-Montes. This neglect facilitated mightily the seductions of the emissaries of Spain and of the priesthood. Among others, the garrison of Elvas, one of the most important of the frontier fortresses of Portugal, had been allowed to remain unpaid. It amounted to about two thousand men. On the 29th of April sixteen hundred of them mutinied: the want of pay was their pretence, but their shouts were "Don Miguel for ever" and "down with the Constitution." That they had been acted on by agents from the Spanish side of the frontier, was more than probable; that a corps of the Spanish army of observation had been drawing nearer to that frontier, was certain; and numbers of peasants, prepared by the influence of the priests, immediately entered the town, and joined in the revolt. With the officers, none of whom had taken part in the mutiny, and the four or five hundred men who had remained faithful, general Caula, the governor, kept possession of the citadel, in which the strength of the place consists; and thence he commanded the town, where the mutineers had barricaded themselves. He allowed them a few hours to return to their duty. This having failed, he opened his fire upon them, attacking them, at the

same time, with the remainder of the garrison, and a body of the townsmen. The mutineers, after having lost between thirty and forty men in killed and wounded, threw down their arms, and submitted. After so many instances of the safety with which treason might be committed, this example of prompt and effective punishment was calculated to do more good, than if the men had never forgotten their duty.

This dangerous mutiny (for dangerous it was, from the place where it occurred) was the immediate cause of bringing back to his office the minister at war, Saldanha, the only Portuguese minister who had yet shewn himself cordially and honestly active in maintaining and fixing the constitution. When the rebellion broke out in the Algarves, in October, 1826, Saldanha, who had just been called from the government of Oporto to the ministry of war, quitted his desk; obtained permission to put himself at the head of the troops in the capital, the only safe force that could then be employed, marched, in forty-eight hours, at the head of five thousand men, and, having, in a very brief space, put down the rebels by resolution and decision, returned to Lisbon, with the loss of only a single man. On his arrival he was seized by a violent indisposition, which the people did not hesitate to ascribe to poison, administered to him by the monks, while feasting him in their convents, during his return from his victorious expedition. His illness had disabled him from attending to the duties of his department: his place had been filled, in the interim, first by the marquis of Valença, and, after him, by senator Candido José Xavier, but only as temporary sub-

stituted; his own appointment had never been recalled. In his retirement, at the baths of Caldas, he received, in the course of April, many communications, announcing suspicions of ministerial treachery against the constitution, and urging his again appearing in the active superintendence of his office, as the only security for the fidelity of the army. The revolt of the garrison of Elvas immediately brought him to Lisbon. The princess regent was in so dangerous a state of health, that she could not be spoken to on matters of business. Saldanha, who had in him more of the gallant, resolute, and straightforward soldier, than of the discreet and cautious courtier, or even of the prudent statesman, did not think, or thought the circumstances did not call upon him to recollect, that a formal revocation of the provisional appointment of a temporary substitute, and that, too, a substitute whom he suspected, could be necessary to revive his own authority as principal, which had never been recalled. He walked unexpectedly into his office, and made Xavier surrender the seals. His activity immediately manifested itself. Reinforcements were marched to Elvas; the trial of the rebels was urged on; he procured an order for instantly paying up the arrears due to the army; and, finding it impossible to obtain from the finance department the money necessary for that purpose, he raised a large sum upon, it was said, his own personal security.

The majority of Saldanha's colleagues, who were much less sincerely anxious for the welfare of the constitution, would not have witnessed his return to office with pleasure in any circumstances; the

indiscreet precipitation by which that return had actually been marked, furnished them with a pretext for representing it as an insult to the authority of the regent. The imprudence of Saldanha gave them other advantages. He had only been a day or two in office, when intelligence arrived of the prompt suppression of the mutiny at Elvas. This was reckoned of such importance, that he could not resist running to the theatre, and reading the despatch to the audience from one of the boxes. This was a childish love of display, to say the least of it; but to say that it was in any way alarmingly demagogical was not much less puerile. His ultra-colleagues, however, gave to these acts a very different and more serious interpretation. They represented the war minister as following courses too suspiciously popular not to be dangerous to the throne, and insinuated, that, in re-entering on his office, he had acted as if the assurance of popular support had already raised him above the necessity of receiving the authority, and respecting the orders, of the regent. They could not continue to act, they said, with an unauthorized intruder upon their councils—with a spouter from a box of the opera-house—whom they further accused of being a member of liberal clubs, and of having an interest, as proprietor, in a liberal newspaper. Saldanha, on the other hand, was equally determined not to continue to act with them: he told them that they must go out, or he must go out, or they must all go out together, and make way for a ministry more unanimous in their sentiments, and more cordial in their support of each other.

While these fatal dissensions were reigning in her cabinet, the princess regent was believed to be on her death-bed. Her health had been sinking for months beneath the violence of ever recurring hysterical affections and convulsive attacks, much aggravated by the difficulties by which she had been surrounded, and the mental irritation to which she had been incessantly exposed, from the moment of her elevation to the regency. Hitherto there had been no reason to doubt that she was honestly inclined to carry through the wishes of her brother, don Pedro, and she had been rewarded with the possession of great popularity. But she had no strength of mind, and little knowledge of the world. Her obedience to the will of don Pedro, and the very authority which she enjoyed under him, had placed her at variance with all the other members of her family. It compelled her to look upon her mother with jealousy, and treat her, in some degree, as a prisoner; it had obliged her to consent to see her brother, don Miguel, detained in a sort of voluntary exile. Then she was badly served, partly from want of experience to choose her servants well, partly from want of energy of character to keep each in his proper place, and make all work together for the common good. Her ministers were perpetually at variance, and daily harassing her with jealous complaints of each other. Disease, aided by mental disquietude, made such rapid progress, that, in the first days of May, all hope was given up, and extreme unction was administered to the dying princess, at the very moment when her servants were breaking the administration to pieces by dis-

putes for the possession of her favour. Lisbon was filled with gloomy apprehensions. Her grand-aunt was looked to as her successor in the regency; but that successor was a woman above eighty years old, who, for more than twenty of them, had been counting beads, and practising the arts of monastic government in a nunnery. Failing her, the regency would devolve on the queen-mother; and what could the constitution, or the friends of the constitution, expect from a woman, who, in her detestation of every thing moderate and liberal, had encouraged her son to take arms against the authority of her husband? To prevent any immediate explosion, part of the British troops were marched into Lisbon; and, by the influence of Saldanha, trustworthy persons were named to the military command of the frontier provinces. Fortunately, an unexpected crisis in the princess's disease dissipated these alarms. After she had been given over by her physicians the fits became gradually less frequent and less severe, till they ceased altogether, leaving only a general debility; and, in the course of a few weeks, she was able again to direct her attention to public affairs.

So soon as she was able to attend to business, Saldanha executed his threat, that either he or his suspected colleagues should go out. He was perfectly aware that, ever since his return to office, they had been plotting his dismissal, and that his fate, as minister, was sealed, unless he gained the ascendant. He explained to the regent the situation of the country, and the inefficiency of the government, and prayed her to summon a council, at which he might expose to her, in the presence of his

colleagues, the defects and errors of the existing system. She accordingly caused a council to be summoned for the 7th of June, when he stated, in a prepared speech, the irreconcilable differences of opinion which existed in the cabinet, all crossing and thwarting each other, and concluded by assuring her royal highness, that it would be contrary to the interests of the king, to the glory of the regent's government, and to the welfare of the nation, that they should continue to hold office together. He therefore begged that she would accept of his resignation, or form a new cabinet, in which he might act, as he could no longer continue with his present associates. All the other ministers seemed to have been inspired with the same idea respecting their combined inadequacy, or individual disqualifications; and a general resignation-fit seized the cabinet. The ministry was thus dissolved; but Saldanha, true to his declaration, that he had no ambition to form a new ministry, and no reluctance to serve with any useful men whom the princess might choose, declined to advise any of the new appointments. The regent, under the advice of the councillors of state, Barrados, who had been minister of Justice when the charter arrived, and Trigoso, who had been minister of the Interior in the first cabinet installed under the charter, resolved to retain Saldanha and sacrifice his colleagues, with the exception of Noronha, the minister of Marine. The resignations of the other ministers were accepted. Almeida, the minister for Foreign affairs, was succeeded by the marquis Palmella; the bishop of Vizeu, minister of the Interior, by viscount

Santarem, a nephew of Saldanha; count Louza was named to the Finance department, in place of Sobral; and the bishop of the Algarves was made minister of Grace and Justice in place of Cobral.

The new ministers were all reckoned men of moderate and constitutional principles; but the nobleman, who had been appointed to the finance department, declined the dangerous honour of managing an empty treasury, which there seemed to be no means of filling. It was next refused by the marquis Monteiro Mor; and, after the seals had been held for awhile provisionally by Noronha, the minister of Marine, they were at last accepted by senhor Carvalho, who had attracted notice by some speeches in the Cortes. It was intended that the marquis of Palmella, put at the head of foreign affairs, should act as prime minister in the new cabinet; and his rank and experience entitled him to the pre-eminence. But that very experience taught him likewise to avoid it, without some better security, than any Lisbon cabinet had yet presented, for harmony and cordiality among its members. Each minister had been accustomed to concoct his own measures in his own little individual club, and to procure for them the sanction of the regent, without their being approved, or even considered, by his colleagues. To the notification of his appointment, Palmella, who was Portuguese ambassador in London, returned an answer, in a respectful letter to the princess regent, pointing out the vices of the existing system, under which every minister acted for himself, and required and obtained the royal sanction to measures which had never been submitted to the

cabinet council. He reminded her royal highness, that no constitutional government could be conducted on such a system, and that even many absolute governments had seen the necessity of abandoning it. In order to have an administration possessed of any moral force, it was necessary that its members should act together, each being responsible for all, and all for each—that measures should be discussed before they were adopted, and should receive the sanction of the council, before they were proposed for the signature of the prince. If her royal highness was disposed to conduct her government on such principles, his excellency expressed his willingness to take part in it; if she was still inclined to continue the former practice, he begged respectfully to decline an appointment where he could render her no service. In the mean time, Saldanha, whose military experience, and high favour with the army, made him a useful minister at war, assumed, provisionally, the charge of the foreign department, where he was by no means at home, and where, therefore, he very wisely did not attempt to do much.

Disturbances still continued to be occasionally excited, and hasty inroads made, by wandering Guerilla parties on the northern frontiers of the kingdom. But, though these men raised treasonable cries, and abused constitutional magistrates, they were gangs associated for plunder rather than political bands united for a political purpose, and they manifested just that dislike of all magistrates, which it is natural and proper that thieves should manifest. They raised alarm at a frontier fair, or disordered the ranks of a pilgrim-

age; but they excited no alarm in the interior: the provincial force was always sufficient to repel them, and they spread no rebellion among the population. Spain, too, continued to fulfil her promises, to disarm all insurgent Portuguese, with tolerably good faith. Her useless army of observation, indeed, still occupied Estremadura, and she justified the step by the advance of the British troops from Lisbon into the interior; but her authorities in Galicia executed the orders for arresting and rendering harmless the Portuguese rebels, which now appeared to have been enforced upon them, however tardily. An attempt, made by some Spanish refugees, to enter Spain hostilely, as the Portuguese fugitives had been encouraged to enter Portugal, would have renewed the quarrel, had it not been for the perfect good faith of the Portuguese government. A band of between fifty and sixty of these men proceeded to the frontiers, with the professed intention of making an incursion into their own country. They were led by a Spaniard, named Barantes, who had made his escape from the dépôt at Abrantes. He had concerted with four other officers, that they should meet him, with their respective partisans, on the frontier, proceeding from different points, and try the event of a military inroad. The attempt was hazardous to public tranquillity; as the Spanish army, in repelling the attack, might, in its turn, pass the frontier, and thus force the Portuguese troops to move in defence of the Portuguese territory. Saldanha used all diligence to prevent such a result; and, having sent out couriers in all directions, succeeded in apprehending the

refugees. The princess regent immediately dismissed the governor of Abrantes from his situation, for allowing the escape of the chief mover in this enterprise. If Spain had acted with similar honesty, the princess regent would never have been attacked by an army of Portuguese rebels.

The political institutions of Portugal were now exposed to a fresh danger, from the threatened return of don Miguel. This prince had declined his brother's invitation to visit Brazil; and he now declared his intention to return to Portugal, and, on coming of legal age in the ensuing month of October, to assume the powers of regent in place of his sister. This, he said, was his right under the charter, as husband of his niece the queen; but this, again, raised the question, who was sovereign of Portugal, don Pedro, or his daughter? Don Miguel and his friends maintained, that, by the act of abdication, don Pedro had parted for ever with all his prerogatives in Portugal, and had no sort of right either to issue decrees, or to appoint to offices. He had resigned the crown, on condition

was added, the paction between him and his father, which had provided for the separation of the crowns of Portugal and Brazil, became a nullity. It was said, on the other hand, that these doctrines were not much less treasonable than the rebellion of Chaves. The separation of the crowns was not a transaction that had been entered into for the benefit of Portugal; on the contrary, all interests and parties in Portugal would gladly see the American colonies again brought under the sceptre of the mother country. The separation had become advisable to secure the allegiance of Brazil; and, whatever right Brazil might have to insist on the observance of the treaty that contained it, it was hypocritical and unreasonable for a Portuguese to found claims upon it. The conditions, again, on which alone the abdication of don Pedro was to become final and effectual, had never yet been fulfilled; and this resolved itself into a question of Portuguese law, regarding the legal meaning of certain words in the act of abdication. The expressions of that document were, "and moreover, I have thought proper to declare, that my said daughter, the reigning queen of Portugal, shall not leave the empire of Brazil, till I have been officially informed that the constitution has been sworn to, conformably to my orders, and till the espousals of marriage, which I enjoin her with my loved and es-

been, nor could be, fulfilled, till the queen had arrived at the canonical years of marriage. It was to be, not the mere ceremony of espousal, which is only a promise of marriage, but a completed and concluded marriage, which implied consummation; and, accordingly, in the very phraseology of the act itself, "the conclusion" of the marriage was carefully and expressly superadded to "the espousals of marriage." The effect of the abdication, therefore, was still clearly suspended; don Pedro was still the reigning king of Portugal, both *de jure* and *de facto*; and the authority exercised by the regent was an authority delegated by, and to be exercised for, him. Accordingly, even from the publication of the charter, don Pedro had exercised all the rights of sovereignty; he had created peers, he had given titles; money had been struck with his name and effigy; his decrees had been executed; and, which was decisive, all the acts of the government had run, and at that moment did run, in his name, not in the name of his daughter. Even the decree of amnesty, which the government at that instant was issuing, and which was to restore tranquillity to the kingdom, was promulgated by the regent "in the name of the king."

The defenders of the rights of don Pedro seemed to have the best of the argument; but the question was one, which was not at all likely to be left to the calm decision of law and dialectics. Don Miguel, indeed, had his counsel and logicians in every monastery, and almost in every pulpit, in the kingdom; but they would willingly, when opportunity either should present itself, or could be created,

urge his claims with weapons very different from syllogisms and authorities. The knowledge of the declared resolution of their patron, and of the intention of the continental courts not to oppose it, gave the ultra party in Lisbon new hopes, which spoke out in more open effrontery. Cries were heard in the streets against the charter, and for Miguel as "absolute" Government, in the hope of preventing the exacerbation of party-feeling by imposing silence, issued a decree, which prohibited the printing of any discussion of those parts of the charter which related to the question of the regency; but it was the army which occasioned them the greatest uneasiness. The ministers were said to have declared, that, if don Miguel appeared on the frontier, they could not answer for the obedience of a single regiment. General Cautela, the governor of Elvas, who two months before had suppressed with so much energy the mutiny in its garrison, informed the regent, that, if the rumour of the prince's arrival continued to prevail, he could not pledge himself for the continued fidelity of his men; and, in fact, within a few days, a troop of cavalry left his standard, and took their way into Spain, declaring that they had been bribed to do so by the bishop of Villa Viçosa and his canons. The same arts were practised successfully in the capital itself, under the very eye of the government, and, if they had not been punished with exemplary promptitude, might have produced, in the excited state of public feeling, a new explosion. Government learned that attempts were making to corrupt the garrison of the castle, and that part of one regiment had

have already mentioned, the apprehension of the deserters in the very act of stepping into their boats. The conduct of the Intendant of the Police had been very suspicious for several months before. He had never given information to the government respecting the proceedings of the enemies of order, and had employed his secret police rather to stifle the evidence against them than to detect and counteract their manœuvres. This last instance of ruinous negligence or deliberate perfidy fully confirmed all former suspicions, and determined Saldanha to displace him. Immediately after the punishment of the deserters, therefore, he called together a council of the ministers; he laid before them the information which he had received respecting the intention of the soldiers to desert, together with the names of their seducers, the intendant's letter, denying that any such machinations were going forward, and an official *procès verbal* of the evidence taken at the trial, confirmatory of the former, and falsifying the latter. After enlarging on the former conduct of the intendant, he asked, if the immense power and dangerous influence of the police during such times could safely be continued in such hands? Here was evidence that he was either negligent of his duty, and did not know what he ought to have been acquainted with, or that he had betrayed his trust, and was willingly exposing the government to jeopardy. In either case was he a man fit to be continued in office, and intrusted with the custody of the public peace, as well as the large sums spent in secret services? The council unanimously concurred with Saldanha in opinion that the

princess should be addressed for his removal, and that a more efficient substitute should be appointed; and their choice fell upon a disembargador of the name of Antonio Thomas da Silva Leitão, a staunch Constitutionalist. As the courts of justice were nearly in a state of insurrection against the charter, neglecting to prepare the way for opening their proceedings to the public, and acquitting every enemy of the new order of things brought before them, Saldanha at the same time proposed that the place of Regidor da Justica, which had been for some time vacant, should be immediately filled up with a man of vigour and talent, who would take care that the judges did their duty, and enforce salutary reforms. Such a man was, in his opinion, Pedro Mello Breyner, who had formerly occupied the same situation at Oporto, and had lately been minister of justice. The council of ministers likewise agreed to this proposition. The princess Regent, on being informed of these resolutions of the Cabinet, only asked if the council was unanimous; and, being answered in the affirmative, she ordered the necessary decrees to be made out for her signature. The decrees were accordingly drawn up, and sent to her; she delayed however to sign them before she left Bemfica; and, on her departure for Caldas, in the beginning of July, she ordered them to be carried thither with her other papers.

Bastos was first apprised of his intended disgrace by what the minister at war no doubt regarded as a master-stroke of policy. The minister, anxious about his favorite decrees, finding that even the presence of his nephew, the minister of the interior, at Caldas, did not

expedite them, and thinking that the princess might be stimulated by public opinion to hasten an act which policy dictated, and to which she had already consented, gave a hint of the Intendant's dismissal to one of the liberal journals of Lisbon. Bastos, alarmed, immediately hastened to Caldas, where his peculiar sources of influence proved too strong for a single minister who had only his public services to recommend him. The regent had never been able to rely on the resources of her own mind. During her illness, and in the debility of body and languor of spirit that followed her recovery, she had fallen under the control of a species of Camarilla, formed of the ladies of her household, and the favorites who acted through them. The secret service money at the control of Bastos had made him a most influential personage with such privy councillors: it had already enabled him to secure the situation of a Disembargador in opposition to the wishes of the minister of the interior, and he did not now spare it in defending his more important office as head of the police against the minister at war. He was backed, moreover, by all the weight and intrigues of the ultra-party of whom he was the tool, and by the late ministers whom Saldanha had so unceremoniously displaced. The regent herself was not unprepared to receive unfavourable impressions of her minister at war; his conduct was too indiscreetly decided and independent; spoke out too plainly a sense of the importance of his own services, to be agreeable either to the vanity of the woman, or the jealousy of the sovereign. The friends of Bastos convinced her not only that the dismissal of the In-

tendant of police would be injurious to her safety, and was pushed by Saldanha merely to remove an obstacle in the way of his own ambitious designs, but that Saldanha himself was a dangerous intriguer, at once the tool and the leader of associated freemasons and Jacobin clubs. The very fact that he had communicated to a democratic journal decrees which her royal highness had not yet sanctioned, was advanced as a proof that demagogues were at least as much in his confidence as she herself was, and that public clamour was one of the instruments by which he laboured, not to govern under her, but to rule over her.

The decrees, therefore, remaining unsanctioned, Saldanha, who thought his honour engaged in carrying through what he had originally proposed, although the whole cabinet had concurred in it, went himself to Caldas, where he had an interview with the regent on the subject. He represented to her the importance of the decrees in question to the public service, the unanimity with which her cabinet had agreed to them, and the anxiety which he personally felt that they should be executed, at a crisis when agitators were busy, and police and justice apparently asleep. He added, that, if her royal highness could not be made to see the matter in the same light with the cabinet, he, for one, would not be responsible for the government of the country, and must humbly tender his resignation. To this she replied, that she could not now come to a decision, but that an answer would be sent after him to Lisbon. Saldanha returned to the capital, and, in two days, re-

ceived a notice from the regent, that his services were dispensed with, and a new minister named to succeed him. The decree dismissing him was signed by his own nephew Santarem, the minister of the interior. In fact, his colleagues showed no disposition to support, by an unanimous resignation, the measures which they had sanctioned with their unanimous approval. They seemed to reckon the whole matter a personal affair of the war minister, and rather than sacrifice their places, they chose to sacrifice measures which they had deliberately sanctioned as necessary to the stability of the government and the security of the country.

Saldanha was a favourite both with the populace and with the army. So soon as the news of his dismissal spread through Lisbon, on the 24th of July, the people began to assemble in crowds, and express loudly their disapprobation of this act of the government. Except breaking a window or two, however, in the house of Bastos, there was no attempt at any breach of the peace; the shouts with which they paraded the streets, and their *vivas* to don Pedro, the constitution, and Saldanha, could scarcely be called seditious, except in so far as they marked the declining popularity of the regent; but still it was a disorderly and dangerous mode of expressing public opinion. The military of the garrison, who were called out to prevent disturbance, increased the confusion. Sampaio, the commander of the district, instructed them not to interfere without urgent necessity, and even to join in the *vivas* of the crowd, so long as they were innocent; and the soldiery joined cordially in raising

their voices for their favourite commander. Saldanha himself, with great discretion, had gone into the country immediately on learning his dismissal, and the ferment it was likely to excite, lest his presence should occasion suspicion that he favoured that ferment. During four days, the populace continued this tumultuous mode of petitioning for his restoration to office, but without being guilty of the slightest excess. They visited the minister of finance while he was engaged in a conference with his colleagues of the departments of the marine and of justice, and entreated him to aid their noisy supplications to the princess; and they prevailed on the *Juiz do Povo* to go to Caldas on the same errand. If the regent had acted hastily in dismissing her minister, she would have acted ruinously for her authority, had she recalled her determination in consequence of these tumultuary proceedings. Some regard was paid to the popular feeling by naming Saldanha's nephew, the count da Ponte, to succeed his uncle both as minister at war and provisional minister for foreign affairs; but measures were likewise taken to disperse and silence the crowds who every evening filled the streets and the theatres with their patriotic exclamations. The command of the troops in the capital was given to count Villa Flor, the best of the officers who had fought against the rebels in the north; and an order was issued by the police, prohibiting the assembling of more than ten persons in groups. Tranquillity was instantly restored; the populace did not manifest any wish to resist either the police or the soldiery. They had assembled night-

ly, merely because they saw no sedition in shouting the name of an ex-minister,—because, by such a display of their attachment, they foolishly imagined that they could promote his return to power,—because they were taught to believe that they had the secret sanction of the civil and military authorities in this singular mode of petitioning the princess regent in his favour,—because they saw no proclamation forbidding their assemblages,—and because even the “Gazette,” the organ of government, supported their views, and eulogised their conduct. As soon as the minister of the interior took the steps dictated by common sense to terminate these meetings, the people implicitly obeyed.

A similar expression of popular feeling took place at Oporto, where the constitutional spirit was much more strong and universal than in Lisbon itself. Saldanha, moreover, had been governor of Oporto before his elevation to the ministry, and had left behind him a strong impression of his honesty and activity in maintaining the charter. When the inhabitants received the intelligence of his dismissal, they crowded into the streets, as in Lisbon, to rend the air with vivas to him, to don Pedro, and to the charter; and appealed to the authorities to intercede for the restoration of their favourite minister. There was much noise, but no riot or disorder. The commanders of the detachments forming the garrison went to the governor, and performed the foolish ceremony of renewing their engagement to defend the cause of don Pedro, and the institutions which he had given to Portugal. A body of commercial volunteers, which had

been formed when the city was threatened by the rebels, together with a great concourse of respectable citizens, proceeded to the house of general Stubbs, the military governor of the city, and besought him to present their humble solicitations to the princess regent, that she would recall Saldanha to her councils. The governor promised compliance with their wishes. He transmitted their representations to the princess regent, accompanied, it was said, by strong remonstrances from himself against the conduct she was pursuing, and severe remarks upon some of the favourites by whom she was surrounded. Such language is never agreeable to a prince; such remonstrances, coming from a popular officer at the head of a military force, were both undutiful and imprudent. General Stubbs, in his zeal for the charter and for his friend, and reckoning too far, perhaps, on his past services, had transgressed the limits of military subordination. He was not only dismissed from his government, and summoned to Lisbon, but, on his arrival there, was ordered to be tried by a council of war for the despatch which he had transmitted on this occasion. To counteract the effects of this unpopular step, count Villa Flor, another very popular officer, but who at this moment was suffering in public opinion from the needless harshness and abuse with which, when put at the head of the garrison of Lisbon, he had dispersed the mob, was appointed to succeed him. On his arrival he was received with silent obedience; the departure of Stubbs had the air of a triumph: the citizens of Oporto accompanied him to the vessel in which he sailed,

and covered the hills of the Douro till it was out of sight.

These explosions, though noisy and unseemly, were very harmless in themselves; and the facility with which an order of the police put an end to them, proved that there was no plot that ought to alarm the government, although there might be much to wound the personal feelings of those into whose hands it had now fallen. These men, however, were inclined to make the most of them. The new minister for foreign affairs thought it necessary to address a circular to the foreign ministers in Lisbon, and to the Portuguese ministers at foreign courts, describing them as "scandalous and anarchical, and in contempt of the authority of her royal highness the regent," adding, likewise, his high displeasure at the favourable language in which they had been described, and the motives of the actors in them, spoken of by the Lisbon Gazette. The editor of the Gazette himself was dismissed, both from the superintendence of the paper and from a situation which he held in the foreign office. Sampayo, whose weakness in allowing and even encouraging the soldiery to join in the cries of the populace, had aided the propagation of the ferment, was removed from the command of the district, and replaced by general Caula, the resolute governor of Elvas. But the vengeance of the triumphant Bastos and his minions did not stop here. A number of citizens were apprehended on the charge of having taken part in these seditious tumults, as they were called; and the care of conducting their trials was confined to judges who displayed no anxiety for either expedition or impartiality in

their proceedings. The prisoners were detained in loathsome dungeons for months, and were pressed with questions regarding fictitious conspiracies which existed only in the invention of the intendant of police. That officer had filled the ears of the princess regent with the most atrocious calumnies, and ruled her weak mind by the terrors of Jacobin clubs. She was brought to believe that the shouts of the mob had been, not for don Pedro and the constitution, but for a republic and death to kings; that the conspirators did not confine their seditious proceedings to street acclamations; that they had a printing press at their command, had printed many thousand copies of a treasonable proclamation for the establishment of a republic, of which Saldanha was to be president, and that, secretly, tricoloured cockades had been prepared, and tricoloured flags embroidered for the Jacobins.

The press was the next victim of these jealous fears. Some of the journals incurred the high displeasure of the government for having expressed their approbation of Saldanha, and their regret that such severe measures should have been adopted on the occasion of tumults, which, harmless as they were, would not have continued half an hour, but for the inertness of the government itself. Every one of these articles had passed the censorship before it was printed, and there was some show of justice in punishing the censors who had allowed them to come to the public. A decree of the 14th August ordered the censors of the transgressing journals, both Lisbon and Oporto, to be dismissed on the ground that these periodicals "had not only dared, w

the grossest hypocrisy, to justify the late seditious occurrences, publishing doctrines contrary to the preservation of public tranquillity, but had even insulted the government with scandalous presumption, making themselves in this manner the apologists of anarchy, and the enemies of the charter," and that it was not "consistent with the dignity of her royal highness to refrain from making great examples." The privy council were ordered to appoint new censors for these journals; but, as the ruling party was in no haste to take this step, the liberal papers necessarily expired. It was not the censors alone that suffered. The editors of one paper were imprisoned, and ordered to be put upon their trial for sedition, on account of those very articles, every syllable of which had previously received the *imprimatur* of the public authorities. In the mean time, the maddest fury of the wildest ultraism was daily poured forth by a friar of the name of Macedo, in a paper which the regent herself was at last obliged to characterize as "disrespectful to the government, and contrary to public tranquillity." This journal likewise was ultimately suppressed, on a representation by the British minister that it endangered the peace of the capital, and thus tended to compromise the safety of the British troops.

The military men, who had been involved in the accusations arising from these tumults, had a more fortunate lot than the civil prisoners. The latter lingered out the year in confinement, awaiting the interestedly slow movements of the ordinary tribunals; the former were tried by courts martial, which both proceeded with expedition,

and, being open to the public, gave the accused some chance of being treated with fairness. The council of war which tried general Stubbs on a charge of "interfering with her royal highness in the nomination of her ministers," acquitted him. He produced on his trial a despatch, sent to him after the petition for the restoration of Saldanha had been received, in which the regent thanked him for his conduct, and requested him to maintain the public tranquillity in the same efficient manner. But when the general's sentence of acquittal was laid before the supreme military court of justice, to be confirmed, the government got it annulled upon a point of form: viz., that the Advocate-general had not been a party—as if the crown, in a prosecution at its own instance, could be allowed to take advantage of the negligence of its own officers. A major of engineers, who had formerly been a professor in the Royal Naval College, was brought before a court-martial, on a charge of having neglected his duty as a censor of the press, in sanctioning some of the obnoxious articles which had appeared in the liberal journals on the occasion of Saldanha's dismissal. The court acquitted him, finding "that the articles in question do not contain any thing seditious or disrespectful to the authorities, and do not propose any thing more than to maintain and preserve the political institutions given to this kingdom by his majesty Don Pedro IV.; and it cannot be presumed that the accused, with his disposition, learning, and civil, political, and military conduct, should have acted with sinister views in the censorship intrusted to him, much more when he proves his scrupulousness,

accuracy, and zeal in the exercise of his duties"—and they declared "the accused to be a peaceable and upright citizen, a zealous and obedient officer, and submissive to the laws and ordinances." The witnesses, when publicly examined on these trials, betrayed the secrets of the ordinary judicial procedure. They sometimes stated that they had not uttered one half of what had been written down in their names by the Judge of Instruction, and that, although an imaginary republic was made to figure in their depositions, they had never either heard or spoken of it. This publicity did not suit the policy of Bastos and his friends. They made strong representations to the princess Regent upon the danger of what they termed these "democratical proceedings," by which the dignity of the ordinary judges was exposed to the censure of the multitude, and urged her to revoke the decree that ordained them to take place in public. On the princess applying, however, to Xavier, the provisional minister of war, to learn whether their publicity could be prevented, he had the honesty to tell her, that it might be done by a violation of the law, but that for such an act her highness would have to appoint another minister. He refused to counter-sign the decree which Bastos had got already drawn up, and contrived to remove the fears of further disturbances with which that officer had again filled the feeble mind of the regent.

While the intendant of police, and the party of which he was the instrument, were thus taking vengeance on their enemies, the ministry itself was shifting from hand to hand, without consistency, without plan, without stability. Noronha,

the minister of marine, and the bishop of Algarve, minister of justice, retired from office, rather than involve themselves in the system of private intrigue by which their mistress was now governed; and the regent found her cabinet reduced to the very manageable number of three members, each of them filling two departments; Carvalho, the minister of finance, Santarem, minister of the interior, and Du Ponte, minister at war. In a few weeks, Santarem, who had signed the decree dismissing his uncle Saldanha, was himself dismissed, without any reason being assigned, and was succeeded provisionally by a *senhor Gonnes Durao*. Da Ponte, likewise, another nephew of Saldanha, and who had been named his successor, with the view of reconciling public opinion to his dismissal, was, by and by, summarily deprived not merely of the seals of office, but of the regiment of which he was colonel. Xavier, who had filled the war office provisionally when Saldanha so unexpectedly returned to it, was replaced in it, and was burthened at the same time with the provisional charge of the foreign department—for these late events had been any thing but calculated to alter the resolution, which the marquis de Palmella had already announced, not to take office in any cabinet which was not framed on a different system from those by which the charter had hitherto been administered. The seals of the department of justice were given to Jose de Andrade.

The princess regent had thus got rid at once of her popularity and of her most faithful and useful servants, when a decree arrived from Rio Janeiro, which deprived her of power, and settled the question as

to the title of don Miguel to the regency. Don Pedro, on receiving intelligence of the enfeebled state of the princess's health, and the dissensions which reigned in her government, determined to transfer her authority to his brother. Had it not been that the known character of Miguel rendered it almost impossible not to apprehend that, once possessed of authority, and supported by a powerful and active faction, he would not greatly regard the tenure by which he held it, and would indubitably employ it for the destruction of the institutions which don Pedro had planted, this would have been, from the very beginning, the only wise and becoming step for his majesty to take. Considering the state of Portugal, the emperor probably thought that less was risked by conferring the regency on Miguel as a gift, under conditions which might restrain his extravagance, than by allowing him to run the chance of seizing it as a right amid civil dissensions and foreign jealousies. A decree, signed at Rio Janeiro, the 3rd of July, arrived at Lisbon, in September, by which the emperor enacted thus:—"For many very weighty reasons, which are worthy of my royal consideration, and reflecting that the safety and security of the state is, and always ought to be, the supreme law for every sovereign who desires only the happiness of his subjects, and taking into my royal consideration the intelligence, activity, frankness, and character, of the infant don Miguel, my much-beloved and esteemed brother, I think fit to appoint him my lieutenant, giving him all the powers which belong to me as king of Portugal and the Algarves, and which are laid down in the constitutional charter, in

order that he may govern these kingdoms conformably with the said charter."

It was very evident, that, if don Miguel accepted the regency under this decree, there was an end to his pretensions to enjoy it as a right in virtue of his character as husband of his niece; and there was an end, likewise, to the idea; that the act of abdication was so complete as to have stripped don Pedro of all his rights over Portugal. By the very act of naming don Miguel regent, don Pedro asserted his prerogative as king of Portugal: it was in that character alone that he issued the decree; it was only by a direct exertion of the kingly power that Miguel was to assume the reins of government, and exercise that power as a delegated trust, confided to him solely as the representative of his brother. By the terms of the decree, the emperor effectually, though tacitly, recalled the authority of regent from his sister, whom he had appointed under the charter to maintain the constitutional government, until Miguel, having fulfilled the conditions which the charter prescribed to him, and having completed his 25th year, should succeed to the administration of the kingdom. He abrogated altogether the original provision of the charter itself, which made Miguel regent, as consort of the young Queen, by virtue of a title, and with the exercise of prerogatives, which rendered him independent of don Pedro; and now appointed him to the government as "his lieutenant," without any reference to his infant Queen, or any recognition of a transfer of the sceptre, thereby holding fast the sovereignty in his own hands. He even provided, so far as words

could provide, for the safety of the constitution, by declaring that the lieutenant was to exercise all the powers of a sovereign, "which are laid down in the constitutional charter, in order that he may govern these kingdoms conformably with the said charter." There was here the creation of the new office of king's lieutenant, in the person of a prince, who, according to the first letter of the charter, was to have held that of regent; and a specific statement of the purpose for which the power was confided to him—namely, his administration of the government, "conformably to the charter."

This elevation of don Miguel renewed all the hopes of the enemies of the constitution. They did not weigh the words of his appointment, or feel scruples as to the object for which it was declared that he was to rule:—enough for them, that they knew his disposition, and that he was to wield the sovereign power. The old queen, who had woven her machinations in the secrecy of Queluz, irritable and unhappy under the existence of the constitution, as a sleeping bat forced awake into the light, threw off her widow's weeds, to welcome with smiles and gaiety the new hopes that had suddenly risen around her. The satellites of her opinions again commenced their operations in the provinces of the North, and again hailed don Miguel, not as a royal lieutenant, but as "absolute king." The regent issued proclamations, exhorting the magistrates to redoubled vigilance and activity in repressing these seditious movements; don Miguel himself seemed outwardly to accept of his brother's boon with the most respectful submission, and to be gratified with

the new vocation to which he was called, as the guardian and cherisher of free institutions. He no longer insisted on a right to the regency, independent of his brother's will, and on returning to Portugal to make it good. He was still at Vienna, and, in that case, obstacles might have been thrown in the way of his return, or, at least, of his peaceable reception. In receiving the regency, as it was offered to him, he could not openly proclaim a resolution to dispense with the charter, and much less to assume the title of king. The administration of the government according to that charter, was the specific object of the very document which gave him power; and European courts, which readily acknowledged his title as the representative and lieutenant of his brother, might be very unwilling to recognise it, when he stood forward as king, usurping a crown by the dethronement of that brother. Besides, he had already sworn to the constitution, and his conscience was therefore bound, so far as he had a conscience that could be bound. If he was prepared to violate his oath, the additional sin of disregarding an unsworn declaration could not add much to either his perfidy or his shame. He therefore wrote from Vienna to his sister, assuring her of his immediate return, to fulfil faithfully all that his brother expected of him in appointing him "his lieutenant and regent in these kingdoms—to govern them according to what is prescribed in the constitutional charter." "Determined," said he in this deliberate document, "determined to maintain inviolate the laws of the kingdom, and the institutions legally granted

by our august brother, and which we have all sworn to observe, and cause to be observed, and by them to govern the aforesaid kingdoms, it is convenient that I make this declaration, that my dear sister may give to this solemn declaration the necessary publicity, and may at the same time manifest my firm intention to repress factions, which, under whatever pretexts, may attempt to disturb the public tranquillity of these kingdoms; it being my desire that the past errors and faults, which may have been committed, shall be buried in total oblivion, and that concord and a perfect spirit of conciliation may succeed the deplorable agitations which have divided a nation, which is renowned in history for its virtues, its valour, loyalty, and its respectful attachment to its princes." He requested that a vessel of war should be despatched to Falmouth, to carry him to Lisbon; for it had been arranged that, on his return to Portugal, he should visit England. In the last days of December he arrived in London, and sailed for Lisbon in the beginning of the year.

Don Miguel's professions of respect for the charter, although received with much distrust by all thinking men, who reflected on his past conduct, and the instruments of mischief which he would find ready to his hand, were sufficient to disappoint and irritate the faction that supported his absolute and exclusive right. They had expected that the constitution and its friends would be proscribed, not that the former would be announced as the great object of government, and an assurance thus given to the latter, that they would be protected and encouraged. In the first moments of their resent-

ment, the more extravagant among them spoke of setting Miguel himself aside, and proclaiming don Sebastian, son of the late infant of Spain, by a Portuguese princess—guided more by his name than by any other consideration, for they called to their aid a popular tradition, received with much credulity among the lower orders, that don Sebastian, who fell in Africa, in an expedition against the Moors in the fifteenth century, is still destined to revisit his throne, and renovate the power and the glories of Portugal. The more practical members of the faction, undertook the more feasible service of preventing, if they could, the convocation of the Cortes. Their convocation seemed advisable, in order that the prince might take, in their presence, the oath of office, as regent, to govern according to the charter. This public and solemn declaration was what the ultras wished of all things to avoid. If the prince should be inclined to throw off the mask, the voice of the Cortes, if sitting, might occasion much embarrassment; and if, as a preparatory step, he should unexpectedly prorogue or dissolve them, that very measure would unveil his designs to all the world. Every art of intrigue, therefore, was put in practice, to prevent them from assembling, and the majority of the princess's advisers themselves were by no means desirous to meet them. The influence of some of the foreign ministers, however, prevailed; and, after public expectation had been more than once excited and disappointed, a decree was issued to call the Chambers together. So ignorant were the men, who now held office, even of the ordinary forms of the govern-

ment, and still less intimately were they acquainted with its spirit, that the decree was followed by a letter from the minister of the Interior to the President of the Upper Chamber, desiring him to convoke the Peers; and a similar mandate was addressed to the President of the Chamber of Deputies. But the former, the duke of Cadaval, immediately replied to his excellency of the Interior, that it belonged to government, and not to him, to convoke the Peers individually by a *carta regia* or royal letter, as had been done before, and that, consequently, he considered his excellency's collective letter of injunction for that purpose as never received; and royal letters were addressed to the peers. But no change was made regarding the deputies; because the bishop, their president, although a clever man, was much more accommodating than the duke of Cadaval. His eminence, however, could not refrain from carrying back the ministerial letter to the office of the Home Department, because it was not only full of errors of orthography, but the very articles of the charter were wrongly cited. His eminence had to correct it with his own hand in order that it might be copied correctly, and signed again by the minister.

It has been mentioned, that it was intended that the bank of Lisbon should take the loan of 4,000 centos of reis (about a million sterling), which was voted by the Cortes in the beginning of the year, and that, for this purpose, it should be empowered to extend its capital. A committee was appointed by the bank to examine into the prudence of engaging in the operation, and the propriety of

increasing its stock. That committee reported, that the capital should not be increased, and that the directors should be authorized to take such part of the loan as they might think compatible with the resources of the bank, on such terms as they should judge advisable. The committee declared, likewise, that, after making all necessary examination, they had found the bank in the best possible order, and sums in its coffers, sufficient to meet all the current payments, and to take a good part of the loan of 4,000 centos. After a great deal of tiresome negotiation, the bank agreed to take the half of the loan on its own account, or about 500,000*l.*, at five per cent, giving 80*l.* in cash for every 100*l.* in stock. It declined to take the remaining half of the loan on its own account, but offered to contract for it on the same conditions, providing it should find subscribers willing to accept of its guarantee. The interest had been already provided for by the imposition of certain duties, more than sufficient to cover its amount. The produce of those duties, to the extent of the interest and sinking fund, was to be transferred to the bank one month before the time for paying the dividends. In consequence of the security begotten by this cautious system, the funds or paper money of the government had scarcely fluctuated a fraction, during all the agitations and changes that had reigned from May downwards. When Carvalho, however, had succeeded to the Finance department in June, he had prevailed on the bank to take a much larger proportion of the loan than it had originally intended. This occasioned a proportionally larger issue of the bank paper,

but no suspicion was entertained that it would affect the stability of the bank; when suddenly, on the 6th December, the directors, without previously calling any meeting of the shareholders, issued a notice, informing the public of Lisbon, that, "in consequence of the unexpected issue of silver, in exchange for its notes, in order to be exported abroad, having increased to the extent of draining away entirely the silver which it possessed, the bank found itself in the painful situation of being unable to exchange readily its notes as it had hitherto done." It was added, that the direction had applied to government, and would employ all its resources, in order to resume, with the shortest delay possible, the payment of its notes in cash. This announcement created more surprise and displeasure than alarm. The bank had, indeed, burthened itself with too large a portion of the government securities, and imprudently extended its issues to fulfil its engagements with the government; but the suspension of payment itself was voluntary and unnecessary;

for, even if it had been true that the bank was drained of its silver, it never pretended to be drained either of gold, or of bills and securities. The directors, unwilling to part with their profits on the discount of bills, and still more unwilling to circulate their gold, chose rather to suspend payment than employ the resources of the bank itself. The answer returned to applications for specie in exchange for their notes was, that silver they had none, and gold they would not give. Up to the moment when the notice of stoppage was posted, no want of silver coin had been experienced, and the paper of the bank had maintained its full value against the currency. The government forthwith addressed a circular to the commissaries of police, and criminal judges of the districts around Lisbon, directing them to institute judicial proceedings against all persons guilty of exporting silver coin, "contrary to the principles of political economy." It is to be hoped that they had previously ascertained the possibility of framing such an indictment intelligibly.

CHAP. XI.

SWEDEN.—**NETHERLANDS.**—*Concordat with the Pope concluded—Progress of the Insurrection in Java.*—**SAXONY.**—**BRUNSWICK.**—**BAVARIA.**—*Law against Duelling.*—**PRUSSIA.**—*Organization of the Provincial Estates.*—**AUSTRIA.**—*Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.*—**RUSSIA.**—*Opening of the Campaign against Persia—Erivan besieged, and the Siege raised—Abbas Abad besieged—Battle of Djeuen Boulak—Battle of Etchmiazine—Sardar Abad surrenders—Erivan again besieged and taken—The Russians enter Tauris—Preliminaries of Peace signed—The Schah refuses to ratify them—Levy of Troops throughout the Russian Empire.*

THE North of Europe continued, during this year, to enjoy undisturbed repose. A census of the population of Norway, which had been begun in the preceding year, was completed. The number of inhabitants was found to be 1,050,132. The Storthing, with its usual sturdiness, refused to gratify some of the royal wishes, and exposed itself to words of reproof. It declined, in particular, to grant the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars which his majesty had requested for continuing, during the next three years, the building of the royal palace. The Storthing alleged, as the principal reason of their refusal, the declining prosperity of the kingdom. They were willing, they said, that every thing should be done for the accommodation of his majesty, but added plainly, that they thought the proposed plan too extensive and costly. The king told them in return, that their present language was contradicted by the view of the state of the kingdom given at the opening of the session; that he could not approve of their reasons for suspending a work already begun,

and which all classes of people greatly desired to see executed; that, if foreign trade had decreased, they should be the more anxious to find employment for the people at home, which might be done without increasing the debt; that the overplus of the revenue in the last three years clearly proved the care of the government in this respect; that even the most powerful nations had suffered a stagnation in their foreign trade, and Norway could not hope to escape the effects of it. His majesty did not easily forget their obstinacy; and, when, in the month of September, they sent him up a very dutiful and loyal address on the birth of a prince, expressing their hopes "that the young shoots of the noble royal stem will become flourishing trees, bidding defiance to storms, under whose shades the inhabitants of the peninsula will enjoy the blessings of civilization, liberty, and virtue," the king, while he thanked them for the attachment thus rhetorically manifested, told them, that he had observed, not without surprise, some resolutions of the Storthing, which did not appear to be con-

sistent with the fundamental laws of the kingdom: that he already knew his own duties, as well as the sentiments of the nation, and would, by-and-by, take those of the Storting into his consideration.

In the Netherlands, the most important transaction of the year was the final conclusion of a *concordat* between the government and the pope, settling the mode of appointing the great dignitaries of the church in the Catholic provinces. By this convention, it was provided, in the first place, that, whenever an archiepiscopal or episcopal see should become vacant, the chapter should transmit to the king, within one month from the notification of the vacancy, the names of the persons whom they might think proper to propose as candidates. Secondly, if, among these candidates there should be any persons "not agreeable to the king," their names were to be erased from the list, and their place supplied by others whom his majesty might esteem unobjectionable. From the list thus made up, the chapter was then to elect the new prelate, according to the canonical forms, and communicate the result to his holiness within one month from the date of the election. Thirdly, the pope, on being informed of the election, was to order an inquiry into the condition of the see, and the qualifications of the prelate elect. If, after having received the result of this inquiry, his holiness should be satisfied with the qualifications of the presentee, he was to grant him canonical institution by apostolical letters in the established form, and with the least possible delay. If, on the contrary, the election should not

have been conducted in the canonical form, or if the candidate should not be judged by his holiness to possess the necessary qualifications, the sovereign pontiff, "by special favour," was to grant to the chapter the power of proceeding to a new election.

In the ratification by the pope, it was specially declared that every archbishop or bishop of the kingdom of the Netherlands, after receiving canonical institution from the apostolic see, should, before entering on the exercise of his functions, take the oath of allegiance to the king of the Netherlands in the following terms:—"I swear and promise, on the Holy Gospels, obedience and fidelity to his majesty the king of the Netherlands, my legitimate sovereign. I promise also not to have any communication, to assist at no council, to maintain no suspicious correspondence, within or without the kingdom, which may be hurtful to the public tranquillity; and that if I should learn that any intrigues prejudicial to the state are carrying on in my diocese, or elsewhere, I will disclose it to the king my master."—The same oath was to be taken by ecclesiastics of the second order, before the civil authorities appointed by the king; and that there might be no doubt with respect to the form of prayer, it was modified thus:—"Domine Salvum fac Regem nostrum Gulielmum." The bishops were to retain the free nomination and election of their vicars-general.

In addition to the existing sees of Malines, Liege, Namur, Tournay, and Ghent, three new ones were erected, viz.: Bruges, Amsterdam, and Bois le Duc. Of these eight dioceses, Malines was

to be the metropolitan, and the other seven the suffragans. The *concordat* provided, that each diocese should have its seminary for the education of churchmen. In these seminaries, such a number of young men was to be supported, lodged, and educated, as the bishop might think proportioned to the wants of the diocese. Their studies were not to be confined to theology, and its kindred departments of erudition; for it was of the utmost importance that men intended for the service of the church should be accomplished in all human learning, "so that they might be," as his holiness expressed it, "models in society, and ready to answer every question." The bishops, therefore, were to establish in their seminaries all the professorships which they might judge necessary for the complete instruction of their clergy. The doctrine, discipline, instruction, education, and administration of the seminaries were put under the authority of the bishops, who might admit the clergy to the seminaries, or dismiss them, choose the rector and professors, and discharge them if they should see occasion. The king gave assurance, that he would provide liberally both for the existing seminaries and for those which should be established; but the convention itself did not contain any stipulation directed towards that object. It was only in regard to the system of clerical education that the king had yielded much. He long insisted that it should be imperative on candidates for the sacerdotal office in the Catholic church, to attend the schools of the philosophical colleges, as they were called. He gave up the point, and consented that their studies should

be regulated by their ecclesiastical superiors; and the pope, in return, proclaimed how much it was their duty to learn every thing. This *concordat* did not give the king a direct *veto* in the appointment of the prelate; he could not object to the individual whom the chapter might elect. But he had a substantial power of prohibition indirectly, for he might object to any one, or every one, of the persons, from among whom that individual was to be chosen. Every name "not agreeable to the king" was to be erased from the list.

In the eastern dominions of the Netherlands, the insurrection of the natives still continued formidable. Djupa, or Dopó Negoro, who had put himself at the head of the insurgents, proved a skilful and indefatigable adversary, and pursued a system of warfare well calculated to exhaust the government troops, scattered over many positions. After the victory which he gained in the autumn of 1826, the Dutch authorities ordered the garrison of Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, to Batavia, and all the disposable troops, which could be obtained from the neighbouring colonies, were summoned to the scene of action. Not satisfied with this, they set at liberty the old sultan of Djocjocarta, whom they had dethroned and imprisoned, conducted him to his capital, and re-invested him with authority, with the view that he might both prevent further defection, and be their mediator with the insurgents who were already in the field. Having received, in the meantime, a small reinforcement of troops from Europe, they applied themselves to dislodge the enemy from some of the strong positions which he occupied, and

succeeded, in the beginning of October, in carrying and burning some of his rude fortifications. On the 15th, a more general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Socracarta, the insurgents, whom the Dutch accounts made to amount to four thousand men, being commanded by Negoro in person. After a severe contest, Negoro retired; but the Dutch either did not dare, or were not able to follow him; for he immediately advanced again, and took up an almost inaccessible position on the mountain Merapie. The setting in of the rainy season put a stop to any further operations.

In April of the present year, the Dutch forces again took the field, divided into moveable columns, to oppose at as many different points as possible the detached bodies in which the insurgents conducted their warfare; and in the end of that month, and the beginning of May, several engagements, or rather skirmishes, took place, in which the Dutch uniformly claimed the advantage. On the 27th of April, colonel Vexela attacked one body in the neighbourhood of Padjung; though he succeeded in making them retreat, he allowed that they displayed great firmness, and maintained their ground against a heavy fire of musquetry, till they were broken by a charge with the bayonet. Colonel Cocahius, who commanded in Djocjocarta itself, was equally successful in an assault which he made, on the 7th of May, on a corps of the rebels who had advanced within a dangerous distance of the city; but on this occasion, too, they reserved their fire till the Dutch troops were within an hundred yards of them, when they opened it with great effect; and

the colonel's success was at last principally owing to his being able to bring artillery to bear upon them. But these partial successes tended in no degree to crush, scarcely to remove, the danger; the insurgents no sooner retired from one point, than they appeared, often in greater force, upon another; allowing their enemy no repose, in a climate which was ill-fitted to harden European troops to extraordinary fatigue. In the course of July they had made such progress, that, they attacked the strong post of Passer Gede, a position of the utmost importance to the defence of Djocjocarta, assaulted various points in the immediate vicinity of the city itself, and penetrated even to what is called the Chinese camp. The Dutch commander marched against them on the 15th. The action was warmly contested. The insurgents retired; but, in their retreat, they several times took up new positions, till compelled to move further off by repeated charges of cavalry and the fire of the artillery. Four days afterwards, however, they were on the same ground, attacked the same position, and were again repelled. It seemed evident that nothing but strong reinforcements from Europe would enable the Dutch commanders to break through the circle which was gradually closing round them, and overcome that spirit of resistance among the natives which the very duration of the insurrection tended so much to foster. The government at home was not inattentive to this state of affairs, and the budget of the year was considerably increased to maintain its tottering power in the East. A loan was raised for the service of these colonies; the mother country was compelled, in

the mean time, to take upon herself even the burthen of the interest. In the beginning of the year several vessels were despatched from Holland with troops. Part of these reinforcements arrived at Java in the month of August. Their appearance gave a more favourable aspect to the affairs of Holland. Negoro proposed to enter into negotiations; the Dutch authorities accepted of the offer, even though it came from a declared rebel, with arms in his hand, a sufficient proof that they did not promise themselves any very certain success in continuing the contest, and the military operations were, in the mean time, provisionally suspended.

The king of Saxony, Frederick Augustus IV, died at Dresden, on the 5th of May, in the 77th year of his age. He had long ceased to take an active part in politics, or even in the ordinary recreations of life. He was not distinguished by any brilliant qualities, but he was respected by his subjects as a good, worthy, pious, man. He had been called to the government in 1763, when he was only thirteen years old, under the guardianship of his uncle, prince Xavier of Saxony and Poland. He assumed the reins of government himself as elector, in 1768. He was the first sovereign of Saxony in whose person the electoral was raised to the regal dignity. Buonaparte bestowed on him the title of king in 1806, and extended his sovereignty to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. The allies, while they stripped him, not only of the Polish duchy, but even of a portion of his hereditary German dominions, allowed him to retain his regal title. He was succeeded by prince Anthony Clement, who was already seventy-two years old.

Among the minor princes of Germany, the duke of Brunswick signalized himself by seeking a foolish quarrel with his relation the king of England, and rendered himself ridiculous by the mode in which he seemed inclined to bring it to an issue. When the father of the duke fell at Quatre Bras, he and his brother were left to the guardianship of his Britannic majesty; under his majesty's control had their education been conducted, and their states governed. The duke, having come of age, and entered on the exercise of his authority, issued a proclamation containing a very preposterous and foul-mouthed attack upon the king, and his Hanoverian minister, count Munster, to whom the affairs of Brunswick had more particularly been confided. He accused them not only of having mismanaged his education, of which, to be sure, his present conduct was no bad proof, but likewise of malversation in the government. He declared, that the last year of his majesty's government had been illegal altogether; and that the decrees and ordinances issued during that period were to be null and void, unless specially ratified by himself. The ministry of Hanover issued a counter-manifesto, stating, "that, with respect to the duration of the guardianship, his majesty had been guided by the deliberate advice of the first officers of state, and experienced officers of Brunswick, and had acted in perfect unison with the courts of Austria and Prussia, whose friendly advice he had requested on this subject;—that the beneficent effects of his majesty's guardianship had been acknowledged with the most cordial gratitude by the authorities and subjects;"—and that his ma-

jesty reserved to himself to take such steps with regard to the duke's proclamation as his dignity might demand. The duke rejoined, "that the government of his Britannic majesty might take whatever steps it thought fit:" forgetting, or seeming to forget," that he had to do only with the cabinet of his Hanoverian majesty, and that there was little danger of the British ministry troubling itself about any mad-cap freaks of his serene highness. Count Munster, whom the accusations contained in the proclamation more nearly concerned, published a very satisfactory statement in his own defence, and told the duke some very plain truths. His serene highness thereupon forgot at once his title and his dignity—he put himself into a passion, and sent count Munster a challenge;—and, to crown the whole, he transmitted the challenge through the hands of a horse-dealer in London. It met the disregard it merited.

While the duke of Brunswick was thus encouraging duelling by his own example, even at the cost of exposing his rank to contempt, the king of Bavaria was endeavouring to abolish the practice altogether. His majesty submitted to the chamber of Deputies the project of a law for establishing "Tribunals of Honour," for the decision, without personal conflict, of those differences from which duels commonly arise. According to this plan, the government was to name certain persons "Mediators of Honour;" their appointment was to continue for three years; and every individual who believed his honour insulted, was to have recourse to them, in order that the affair might be amicably arranged, or, if that should fail, might be

submitted to a similar, but higher jurisdiction, called a "Tribunal of Honour." The mediator was to be selected by the mutual consent of both the parties; if they disagreed, then any official mediator might be called in at the request of the party who should first make application for that purpose. The "Tribunals of Honour," which were to interfere where the good offices of the mediator failed, were to be composed of a public mediator of Honour, and four arbitrators. These last were to be chosen by each party selecting two from among four citizens proposed by the other. If this tribunal could not effect a reconciliation, it was empowered to pronounce a sentence "referring solely to the point of satisfaction," but was prohibited from prescribing any other kind of satisfaction than the reparation of honour. It was to have no power to inflict punishments. The object of this rather whimsical proposal was most laudable, as every thing is which goes to prevent the shedding of blood; but what good could be expected from tribunals, the offences cognizable in which were matters of variable and evanescent feeling, incapable of being defined, and which had neither sanctions nor penalties to enforce its decisions?

Prussia made a step, this year, towards a new organization of the Estates, although it was limited to the districts forming what is called the Saxon province of the monarchy. For this purpose, the province was divided into six districts, viz. Thuringia, Wittenberg, Mansfeld, Eichsfeld, Magdeburg, and Halberstad. The assembly of the estates was to consist of twenty-nine deputies elected by the eques-

trian order; twenty-four, by the cities, of which Magdeburg, on account of its commerce and population, was to send two; and thirteen, by the rural communes. As these latter must always be greatly under the influence of their landlords, the proprietors of estates noble, a preponderance in the estates was thus almost secured to the equestrian order, or landed interest. The qualification required to render a person eligible was landed property, or capital employed in manufactures, to the extent of ten thousand crowns, in cities containing at least ten thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the military; and of four thousand crowns in cities with from three thousand five hundred to two thousand inhabitants. In the country, forty Magdeburg acres were to be sufficient, in the district of Thuringia, to give a vote; in the five other districts, eighty acres were required. The representatives of the towns were to be nominated collectively by the towns; each of them which contained not fewer than one hundred and fifty houses, choosing one elector: the more populous towns were to choose one elector for every one hundred and fifty houses. In the districts sending more than one deputy of the equestrian order, a substitute was to be named; for each of those places which sent but one, as well as for the towns, and the country districts, a first and a second substitute were to be elected. If the deputy should not be present in the Assembly during the first week of the session, the substitute was to take his place as member of the Estates. This was a fair introduction of the representative principle, and the arrangements were much the same

with those of the constitution of Weimar. But this renovation of separate provincial estates proved that the Prussian government had no intention of endeavouring to unite its subjects by the creation of one elective body to represent the whole kingdom, and tended necessarily to increase old difficulties, and create new ones, if such an attempt should ever be made. It arrayed provincial prejudices and distinct and partial interests, in the armour of recognized constitutional forms.

On the 18th of August, the Hungarian Diet, which had sat since the 18th of September, 1825, was closed by the emperor of Austria, and its next session was appointed for the 1st of November, 1829. His majesty took leave of the Diet in a Latin speech, in which he told them, that he had faithfully kept his promise, made to them at the opening of the session, to ask nothing from the kingdom of Hungary but what was consistent with its prosperity. Some things had, indeed, passed in this Diet which had given him pain; but he passed them over in silence, the more readily as many important proposals had been converted into laws, among which were those relative to the contributions and the conscriptions. He regretted that the pecuniary relations between individuals had not yet been regulated by a law, and declared his intention of proposing one to that effect. After having delivered to the Diet the acts passed by it, with the imperial sanction, the emperor concluded by expressing his ardent wishes for the prosperity of the Hungarian nation, to which he flattered himself his memory would be dear.

In the annals of last year we recorded how Persia had unnecessarily and wantonly involved herself in a war with Russia, and we detailed the military operations in which the armies were engaged till they went into winter quarters. The Russians had been, in general, successful in the regular engagements; but they could not be said to have gained any decided advantage, and they had conquered no territory. During the winter months they continued to make short inroads across the Araxes, for the purpose of plundering the Nomade tribes, or facilitating the return of the Armenian families, which the Persians, in the success of their first irruption, had carried off from the Russian territory. In the spring of the present year, the Russians opened the campaign with more important operations. In the end of April, general Benkendorff broke up from Etchmiazine, at the head of from five to six thousand men, and advancing across the Zanga, formed the siege of Erivan, a place of some strength, between the lake of the same name and the Araxes. Owing, however, to the want of artillery, the siege of Erivan proceeded slowly; Persian troops, under the command of Hassan Khan, brother of the governor, were always hovering on the banks of the Araxes, and drew the Russians into partial engagements, from which the latter occasionally came off with severe loss. Even the active and watchful habits of the Cossacks did not secure them. When the Persian commander got them involved in the defiles of the hilly country along the river, he involved them, likewise, among ambuscades. A party of three hundred cavalry, who had advanced

to clear a ford of the river, were surprised in this manner, on the 20th of June, and lost their commander, and one half of their number.

General Paskewitsch, the Russian commander-in-chief, had not been able to put the principal part of his army in motion before the end of May. He marched to Erivan to accelerate and support the operations of Benkendorff, and, on the 12th of June, assumed himself the direction of the siege. But he had brought with him no battering train, although, from the well-furnished magazines and strong garrison of the place, he could entertain no reasonable hope of either reducing it by a blockade, or carrying it by a coup de main; while the unhealthiness of the climate would occasion greater loss to an army before it during July and August than the events of a bloody siege. Accordingly, finding himself, at the end of June, no further advanced than he had been in the beginning of May, and sickness commencing already to make ravages among his men, he raised the siege, sacrificing a considerable portion of his military stores.

After a short repose, however, he formed the siege of Abbas Abad, another and stronger fortress on the Araxes. The Persian army, under the command of Abbas Mirza in person advanced to the relief of this important post: the Russian general determined to meet them, and bring them if possible to a pitched battle, for which he was more fully equipped than for sieges. Leaving a few troops before Abbas Abad, he marched with all his cavalry, and eight battalions of infantry from his camp at Nakhitchewan. The cavalry forded or swam the Araxes;

the infantry were carried over by bridges resting on ox-hides closely sewed up and filled with air. They found Abbas Mirza, who had advanced with part of his troops to reconnoitre the Russian positions, posted near Djeven Boulak, with twelve guns, and a body of cavalry amounting, by the Russian accounts, to sixteen thousand men. On the 29th of July general Paskewitsch attacked them; the Persians for some time kept up a severe cannonade, but were ultimately thrown into confusion, and driven from their positions. They were pursued by the Cossacks who took about an hundred prisoners; the loss in the field did not exceed four hundred men. This success was much more important in its consequences. Two days after the engagement, Abbas Abad surrendered, whether from terror inspired by the defeat, or in consequence of treachery, was uncertain. It was well victualled; it had a strong garrison; it contained twenty eight guns, and a company of artillery: the Russians were as little prepared to reduce it as they had been to besiege Erivan. According to the Persian account, general Paskewitsch owed his success to a treasonable correspondence which he had been able to open with the Surhungs of Nuckshiwan, and the 1st Tabreez regiment; it was this correspondence which induced him to give up his attempt on Erivan for what seemed, at the time, to be a still more hazardous attempt of the same kind against Abbas Abad.

Partly to retrieve the loss of character which he had sustained, and partly with the view of intercepting general Sipiaguine, who was conveying a train of battering artillery, the prince advanced to-

wards Erivan. He failed in the latter object, the convoy having arrived in safety, though not without opposition, in the camp of general Krassovsky at Djanghili; but he immediately laid siege to Etchmiazine, the residence of the Armenian pontiff in the vicinity of Erivan, where the Russians had left their sick under the protection of a strong guard. His batteries produced such a rapid effect on this position, that general Krassovsky was compelled to march to its relief. He left his camp at Djanghili on the 28th August, with a force which the Russian accounts stated to be three thousand men, and twelve pieces of artillery. On the following day he came within sight of the enemy, who, to the number of between four and five thousand men, headed by Abbas Mirza, occupied both sides of the Abarane. A powerful battery commanded the road to Etchmiazine, along which the Russians had to pass, and which here presented a rough and difficult path among steep rocks. The Persian infantry, formed in three lines, rested with its left on the Abarane, and intersected the road itself with its right. The cavalry was stationed in large masses on the neighbouring heights. The Russian commander was fully sensible of the danger of forcing a passage by such a way, so defended; but on the other hand lay the fear of losing Etchmiazine, and he resolved to advance. The fire of his artillery apparently drove back the first line of the Persians; he got possession of the road, and of part of their positions. His columns moved onwards; but, just at the moment when they and their cumbersome baggage were involved with great confusion in the defile, the Persians "charged on all sides,

according to the phrase of the Russians themselves, and their twenty-two pieces of artillery opened at the same instant a destructive fire. It was only the superior discipline of the Russian troops that saved them from utter destruction; they rallied, and recovered their order. A sanguinary contest ensued which lasted from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon; the Persians, both infantry and cavalry, attacking with obstinate impetuosity up to the very mouths of the cannon and points of the bayonets. The Russians finally succeeded so far as to make their way to Etchmiazine, where they arrived with the loss of great part of their baggage, and between twelve and fifteen hundred men killed and wounded. A number of prisoners, too, remained in the hands of the Persians. The Russians estimated the loss on the side of the enemy at three thousand men, killed and wounded; but there was no reason to believe that it exceeded their own, if it was even so great. This was the best contested action fought in the course of the war. The Persians displayed not only more discipline and steadiness in the battle itself, but likewise more military conduct in taking up and managing their position, than the world had yet given them credit for. The corps d'armée, for it was nothing more, which had sustained the engagement, giving up all hope of carrying Etchmiazine, after its garrison was reinforced by the arrival of Krassovsky, abandoned their works, and rejoined, without loss, the main body of the army.

General Paskewitsch, having been joined by his battering train, now collected his forces, and pre-

pared in earnest to undertake the siege of Erivan, the only place of importance, on the left bank of the Araxes, which still remained in possession of the Persians. In his progress he took the fortress of Sardar Abad, in which Hassan Khan commanded. So soon as the Russians had prepared to invest it, Hassan sent a flag of truce to solicit an armistice for three days. This was refused, and hostilities were carried on with increased vigour. Hassan Khan and the whole of the troops in the garrison, amounting to about one thousand five hundred, then left it and fled. They were however partially overtaken, and five hundred were stated by the Russians to have been killed, and two hundred made prisoners. General Paskewitsch, having taken possession of the fortress, continued his march, and appeared before the walls of Erivan, on the 6th of October. The trenches were opened on the night of the 7th. During six days the works were carried on with activity, and a battery was erected, which on the 12th had done great damage in the place. The Persians, already terrified by the unexpected reduction of Sardar Abad, were thrown into consternation by the effect of the bombs and battering cannon, which the works were by no means calculated to resist. On the 19th of October, when the imperial guard had mounted the breach, the garrison, which till then had defended itself vigorously, and only a few moments before was still fighting desperately, laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war. Among the prisoners were the governor, and his brother, the celebrated Hassan Khan, some of the most distinguished Khans, and three battalions of the Sarbasian

troops, the flower of the army of Abbas Mirza,—in all three thousand men. In the fortress were found thirty-five cannon, two howitzers, eight mortars, four standards, a great quantity of ammunition, and a considerable part of the treasures of the Sardar.

The fall of Erivan, and, still more, the dismay which it excited, and the temptations which it held out to the wavering fidelity of disaffected chiefs, opened up to the Russians a passage into the heart of the Persian territories. Prince Eristoff, whom general Paskewitsch had sent forward in advance during the progress of the siege, was at Maranda, on the right bank of the Araxes, and not far from Tauris, on the 21st October. He there learned that the populace of Tauris, discontented at the oppressions of the government, and alarmed by the approach of a victorious enemy, were ready to receive the Russians with open arms; that the troops had refused to fight any longer; that Abbas Mirza, finding himself thus abandoned, had given orders to destroy the magazines of provisions and ammunition, and carry off the artillery which had been collected in that his hereditary residence. The prince therefore immediately marched upon Tauris to take advantage of the favourable conjuncture. Alair Khan, son-in-law and first minister of the Shah, and the prime instigator of this foolish war, expended, in vain, menaces and entreaties, violence and rewards, to induce the inhabitants to fight. When prince Eristoff arrived on the 25th within a few versts of Tauris, and, having formed his troops on the right bank of the river Adjatchai, sent forward a detachment to take possession of the city, the Sarbasian troops fled,

and the inhabitants, preceded by their Imauns, came out in a body to receive the Russians. At the moment when the Sarbasians were disbanding, the populace vented their discontent against the government by pillaging the palace of Abbas Mirza. Alair Khan, deserted by his soldiers, endeavoured to conceal himself. Being hunted out by the Cossacks, he attempted at first to defend himself; but, his carabine having missed fire, he surrendered. In Tauris the victors found thirty-one pieces of cannon, nine mortars, one thousand and sixteen muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions.

These accumulated disasters inclined Persia to a peace which she had wantonly broken. In a few days after the surrender of Tauris, to which general Paskewitsch had moved with the main body of his army, immediately after the capture of Erivan, the Caimacan of Abbas Mirza, one of the principal personages in the Persian ministry, announced his arrival with authority to treat for peace. A Russian negociator having been named by the general, the preliminaries were speedily adjusted; the principal difficulty having occurred in bringing Persia to consent to the payment of a large sum of money, as an indemnification to Russia for the expenses of the war. These conditions were further confirmed by Abbas Mirza himself, and transmitted to Teheran for the ratification of the Shah. So soon as that ratification should arrive, the Russian troops were to evacuate the province of Adherbidjan, and retire to the left bank of the Araxes. After the Shah had expressed his assent to the conditions of the treaty, and part of the money was on its way to Tauris, his

majesty, guided, as the Russians alleged, by the influence of Turkey, all at once changed his policy. Instead of forwarding the ratification and the money, he directed a special plenipotentiary, Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, to repair to the place of conference, and declare, that unless the Russian army withdrew in the first place to the left bank of the Araxes, and evacuated the province of Adherbidjan without delay, the Shah would not pay any indemnity, and would not ratify the peace, the conditions of which he had already accepted. The declaration which Mirza was to make, admitted but of one answer. As soon as, on his arrival at the camp of general Paskewitsch, he had communicated the new determination of the Shah, the commander-in-chief announced to him, that the conferences were broken off, and that military operations would be recommenced. Abbas Mirza was thunderstruck at this infatuated resolution: both he and the Persian plenipotentiary looked with alarm at the necessary consequences of the renewal of hostilities; and the latter was again despatched with all speed to Teheran, in order to induce his sovereign no longer to delay the conclusion of the peace, and the payment of the indemnity agreed upon.

In the month of September the emperor Nicolas ordered a general levy of recruits for the army throughout the whole empire, in other words a universal conscription. The decree stated, as the reasons of this measure, that, for three successive years, no levy had been raised, and agricultural occupations had experienced, during this period, no interruption. Meantime, the ordinary annual decrease by deaths, the

discharge of the soldiers who had served the legal time, the dismissal of those who were disabled by age or sickness, and lastly, the discharge which had been granted to part of the soldiery in the preceding September, as a mark of imperial favour, had caused a very considerable diminution in the fleets and armies. In order to fill up these deficiencies, and to maintain the army at all times on a footing corresponding with the situation of the empire, it was judged indispensably necessary to order a levy of recruits in the present year. The conscription was to be enforced in the proportion of one man for every five hundred inhabitants. The levy was to commence on the 1st November, except in Georgia and Bessarabia, and was to be completed in two months. The recruits were not to be under eighteen, nor above thirty-five years of age. At the same time the relation in which the Jewish subjects of the empire stood as to military service, was altered. Hitherto the Jews had been exempted from personal service, and a pecuniary tax was imposed upon them in its stead. On the present occasion, that exemption was abolished, and they were ordered, like all the other subjects of the empire, to serve in person. The government assigned as one cause of this change, a desire to promote civilization among the descendants of Israel. "We are convinced," said the emperor, in the Ukase, "that the improvement and knowledge, which the Jews will acquire by their military service, will, on their return home, after their legal period has expired, be communicated to their families, and will greatly tend to accelerate the progress of their civil establishment and domestic life."

CHAP. XII.

GREECE.—*General State of Greece—Successes of Karaïskaki in Livadia—Operations in the Siege of Athens—Meeting of the National Assembly—Capo d'Istria named President, Lord Cochrane Commander of the Fleet, and Colonel Church Generalissimo of the Armies—Plan to raise the Siege of Athens—Karaïskaki killed—Total defeat of the Greek Army before Athens—The Acropolis surrenders—Military Events in Western Greece—Britain, France, and Russia interpose to put an end to the War—Manifesto of the Porte rejecting their Mediation—Treaty of London—The Porte refuses to accede to an Armistice—Egyptian Fleet arrives at Navarino—Armistice with Ibrahim Pacha—Negotiations at Constantinople—The Turkish Fleet attempts to sail for Patras, and is obliged to put back—Ibrahim ravages the Morea—Battle of Navarino—Proceedings at Constantinople—Demands of the Porte in consequence of the Battle of Navarino—They are refused, and the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors leave Constantinople—Proceedings of the Greeks—British Order in Council against the Greek Marine.*

THROUGHOUT the contest which the Greeks had so long maintained against the Ottoman empire, their real strength had been found in the weakness of their adversaries. The smallness of their numbers and the poverty of their resources, the jealousies which divided their leaders, and the want of discipline which distinguished their armed bands, would soon have rendered useless the natural strength of their country as well as the valour of their despair, if these sources of debility had not been counterbalanced by equally manifest disadvantages on the side of their opponents. The Turkish armies, which took the field during the first campaigns, were still more deficient than the Greeks in the knowledge of European warfare, and were infinitely more enamoured of their ignorance. The threatening position, which Russia had assumed,

fixed the attention of the Porte on its northern frontier and Danubian dependencies. The revolt in Greece had been first disregarded: then, it had been inefficiently opposed, in the mistaken notion that it was merely an ordinary tumult: it had been allowed to acquire a strength which would have demanded for its suppression the utmost energy of the Turkish government, and that at the very moment when a war with Russia seemed a more probable event than ever. It was not till the power of a distant vassal of the Porte had been brought into play, that the fortunes of Greece began to decline. On the banks of the Nile, an ambitious and warlike Pacha had been gradually creating the most formidable native armies that had appeared for centuries beneath the standard of Mahomet; the sands of Africa sent forth the troops

which revived in the vallies and defiles of Greece the sure triumphs of European discipline. It was still more strange to see a vassal, who, like the Pacha of Egypt, was fond of power, and little scrupulous about the means of attaining it, not merely submitting to his ostensible dependence on the Grand Seignior, but expending his wealth, and transporting his best armies to a distant province, to fight the battles of a master, whom it was his policy, and, one should think, would have been his inclination, to cripple and humiliate. Provided as he was with all the muniments of war in a much more effective state than they had ever been possessed by the Sultan, he would have had little to dread, even if the Divan had been occupied with no other cares than to watch and restrain the progress of his ambition. But, harassed and distracted as the Turkish government was, on every side—in Greece, by a growing rebellion which had swept her fleets from the sea and driven her armies from the field—in Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia, by an ill-concealed spirit of discontent which rendered these provinces a burthen on the monarchy—and around them, and along the shores of the Euxine, by the armies of Russia, whose policy was ever languishing for a feasible pretext to push its conquests beyond the Danube—the Sultan could have offered no successful resistance to the defection of his great vassal, or prevented Mohammed from easily converting his pachalick into an independent monarchy. But, hitherto, Mohammed, notwithstanding all the seductions of circumstances, had held fast his integrity. It was with his treasures, and with the blood of his armies, that the cause of the Sul-

tan had been maintained in Greece for the last eighteen months. He had not been contented with one exertion, or a great, but solitary, sacrifice: men, provisions, and treasure, had been renewed during that period more than once. His fleets were fitted out for the use of the Porte, in the basins of Alexandria, with as much activity and regularity, as if their equipment had been going on in the Bosphorus under the eye of the Grand Seignior himself. From the first landing of his troops in the Morea, success had returned to wait upon the crescent, and every day since had seen the fortunes of Greece sinking nearer to their former servile and degraded estate.

At the close of 1826, these fortunes had assumed a gloomier aspect, than they had hitherto displayed at any stage of the conflict. The insurgents had lost the fruits of all their exertions in western Greece; the bravest of them had fallen in the vain defence of Missolonghi; Napoli de Romania was almost the only strong position which they still retained in the Morea; and the government itself had betrayed the sense of insecurity by transferring its seat to the Islands. Dissension and jealousy reigned among their leaders; for, where the seeds of these ruinous dispositions have once been sown, disaster and disappointment are sure to cherish their growth. Each laid on his rival the blame of the series of calamities which threatened to terminate in their speedy subjugation, or sought to turn them to the account of some private end. None set the example of cordial co-operation, of honest and determined unity of purpose. The members of the ostensible government were quarrelling among themselves about

the place of meeting, and threatening to set up a couple of rival congresses, while the scymitars of the Turks were flashing at their gates.

The events, however, which occurred in the beginning of the year, were calculated for a time to excite hope rather than to encourage despair. The inactivity of Ibrahim during the latter part of 1826, had allowed them time at least to recover from their dismay. Advantage was taken of it to make considerable exertions to provision Napoli, which the committee of government abandoned for the island of Poros. The whole population of Spezzia, with their families and their vessels, were transported to Hydra; Hydra itself was strengthened by a garrison of irregular troops. Karaïskaki, however, was the only leader who kept the field efficiently. His band had been strengthened by the junction of the devoted men who made their escape from Missolonghi by cutting their way through the works and the ranks of the besiegers. He still maintained the ascendancy in the mountains of Livadia, and threatened to become so troublesome, that Redschid Pacha sent against him a body of Albanians, part of the troops with which he was pressing the siege of Athens. Karaïskaki met and defeated them at Debrena. Making good use, in his pursuit of them, of his knowledge of the country, he surrounded them in the neighbourhood of Arakova, completely cutting off their retreat. A desperate battle ensued, which lasted five hours. The Turks, after losing a great number of men, and the whole of their baggage, retired to a new position, whither Karaïskaki followed, and, without engaging, kept them shut up during five days. They then proposed

to capitulate on condition of being allowed to retire; but the Greek commander answered, that they might now do with him as the Greeks had done with them at Missolonghi—make good their own way. He then dislodged them from their position, forced them to action, and killed, according to his own despatch, one thousand three hundred of them, among whom were the Kiaya Bey, Moustapha Bey, and two other Beys. The shattered remains of the Albanian corps immediately evacuated Livadia. A few days afterwards, he defeated another body of Turks who were marching to Salona.

These advantages were encouraging in themselves, and were of additional importance as holding out a hope, that the troops, who gained them, might march to the relief of Athens, the siege of which was still closely pressed by the Seraskier Redschid Pacha. Colonel Fabvier, after his unfortunate expedition to Negropont, had returned to Attica; and, taking advantage of the departure of part of Redschid's army for Livadia, he succeeded in throwing himself into the Acropolis with a body of three hundred men, and conveying to the garrison a supply of provisions. In the beginning of February, the Greeks prepared two expeditions, one by land, the other by sea, to raise the siege by a joint attack. The naval expedition, which consisted of two thousand men, set out from Salamis on the 5th of February, after sunset, and, landing at the Piræus the same night, carried several posts on the shore, which were feebly defended. Some days before, another Greek corps of two thousand five hundred men, under the order of Vasso and Bourbachi, had marched from

Eleusis upon Athens, to make on that side a diversion in favour of the enterprise ; but, on the 9th of February, the Seraskier fell suddenly on this corps, and completely defeated it. Bourbachi was taken with two hundred of his own men, and beheaded. The Seraskier subsequently marched on the corps which had disembarked at the Piræus, pursued it, and took several posts and entrenchments which the Greeks had occupied, but without being able to drive them from the Piræus. The Turks made several attempts to carry these works ; in all of them they lost men, and in none of them gained any ground, while, on the other hand, frequent sallies were made by the Greeks both from the Acropolis and from the Piræus. On the 4th of March, the Ottoman troops attacked three towers, which general Calierghi had made himself master of a few days before, in the Piræus. Both parties fought desperately from the morning till the evening. The Turks had seven hundred killed and three hundred wounded. According to the Greek accounts, the Greeks lost ten killed and twenty wounded. A proclamation was published by the government declaring the ports of Trikeri and Mallo, as well as of the whole island of Eubæa, to be in a state of blockade, with a view to cut off supplies of provisions from the besieging army. The naval force, that was to maintain this blockade, had now been increased by a large frigate built for Greece in America at an enormous expense, which, under the name of the *Hellas*, formed the flag-ship of admiral Miaulis, and a single steam vessel, the *Perseverance*, fitted out and commanded by captain Hastings.

On the 18th of February, Ka-

raiskaki obtained another victory in Livadia over the army of Omer Pacha. He attacked it in the neighbourhood of Distomo, and compelled it to a hurried retreat, with the loss of its baggage and artillery. About the same time, the Turkish garrison of Salona abandoned the fortress, which fell into the hands of the Greeks ; and, the whole of this district of western Greece being thus in a great measure cleared of the enemy, Karaiskaki, after being joined at Eleusis by reinforcements under the chiefs Caratosso and Coletti, marched into Attica, to aid in raising the siege of Athens. The siege was still carried on by the same series of unimportant sallies and assaults, that had now been repeated for eight months. In one of these which took place on the 24th March, and in which the Greeks carried a Turkish position, Karaiskaki himself was wounded. The Seraskier was too weak in troops to prevent supplies from reaching the garrison ; he contented himself now with acting on the defensive, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements which were marching from Constantinople by way of Thessaly, and to whose approach the Greeks most unaccountably neglected to present any obstacle.

In the mean time, the general national assembly ought to have been convened ; but the two parties, who divided it, differed as to the place in which its sittings should be held, and were perfectly willing to sacrifice, each of them to the maintenance of its own opinion on this trifling matter, the plain interests of their country in this the most critical emergency of its fortunes. The deputies of Hydra and Spessia, the party of Colotroni and Delligiauni, refused to go

to Egina, and assembled at Hermione. The others, who had gone to Egina, proposed to choose a third place for the seat of the national assembly. They even sent six of the representatives to come to an arrangement with them. The deputies at Hermione answered, that, being the most numerous, and the choice of the nation having fallen on that town, they invited the others to come thither as soon as possible. The others answered that they did not recognize the majority of the plenipotentiaries at Hermione, as there was no proof that they were empowered; and they at the same time protested against all the acts of that assembly.—Upon this, the assembly at Hermione announced that, the representatives of the provinces being finally assembled, it was going to commence its labours under George Sisini, as president, and immediately a similar declaration was made by the plenipotentiaries of Egina, under Panoulzo Notara, as president.

Such was the state of matters when lord Cochrane arrived at Poros, where the committee of government, which conducted public affairs during the intervals of the national assembly, had fixed its seat. His lordship saw instantly that, while such dispositions prevailed, no good could be effected, and applied himself to remove these ruinous dissensions. In a reply addressed to the members of the government, and the leading military men, who had sent a deputation to welcome him to Greece, he said to them, “I was grieved from the first at seeing the bravest and most renowned military chiefs of Greece busying themselves about politics and the congress, and losing their time

in disputing about the place of assembly, whilst the enemy is over-running your country without the least opposition; while they hold three-fourths of the fortresses of Greece, and have surrounded its metropolis. Athens is in danger of falling into the hands of the enemies. The brave Fabvier, with a handful of heroes, full of enthusiasm for independence, has advanced to the assistance of its generous defenders, whilst the chiefs of Greece are disputing about politics.” He advised them to read “in full congress” the first Philippic of Demosthenes as containing, *mutatis mutandis*, an apt and eloquent lesson on their present duties. The influence of his lordship, from whose name and gallantry they expected so much, backed by his threats immediately to take his departure, if their disputes were not put an end to, brought the parties to a compromise; and the assembly was convened at Troezen (Damala) in the beginning of April.

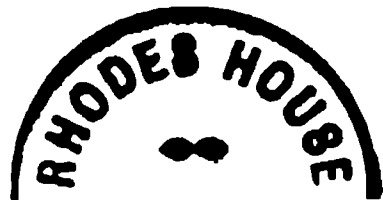
By one of their first acts, they appointed their countryman, the Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece for seven years, with the power and prerogatives of the president of the United States. This nobleman had long been in the service of Russia, and was relieved from that service to enable him to accept of this office, in which he could not fail to be a most useful auxiliary to the policy of the cabinet of St. Petersburg in creating itself the protector of the Turkish dependencies. If the Count should decline the appointment, another assembly was to be convened to make a new election. Until his arrival, three provisional governors were named, one for the Islands, another for the Morea.

and a third for Romelia. All the land forces were put under the command of colonel Church, an English officer, as generalissimo, and the native chiefs yielded at least an external submission to the elevation of a stranger. Lord Cochrane was named commander in chief of the Greek fleet, in place of Miaulis. The Hydriots at first did not seem inclined to obey a foreigner; but they yielded on his lordship declaring that he would not serve on any other condition. Miaulis himself was the first to set the example of ready obedience. The government, to have the weight of his authority with the fleet, published the letter to them containing his declaration to this effect. "I, as well as all the nation," said he, "have long founded my hopes on the arrival of the great man, whose preceding splendid deeds promise our country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle which it maintains. This man has arrived, and I congratulate the government and the whole nation on it. The Greek marine may justly expect every thing from such a leader, and I am the first to declare myself ready again to combat, and with all my might, under his command. This task will, doubtless, be difficult for me on account of my age, and my want of experience. Yet my heart is contented, for it has never desired any thing but the happiness of the country."

To justify this confidence, it was resolved by his lordship and general Church, to make a joint and determined effort for the relief of Athens, by a general attack on the entrenchments of the besieging army. Invaluable time had already been lost; for the reinforcements from Constantinople had reached the Seraskier's camp unmolested.

General Church marched from Megara to Athens, to take the command, and formed a fortified camp in the Phalerus. The fleet transported a large body of Hydriots and Spezziots, conducted by lord Cochrane; and, in the end of April, the flower of the Greek army was assembled under the walls of Athens, to the number of about ten thousand men. Some fighting was occasioned by the Seraskier opposing the landing of the troops who had come by sea. The Hydriots and Spezziots, who had been disembarked at different points, drove him from his positions; and, the Greeks in the Piræus advancing from the other side to support their friends, the Turks withdrew within their entrenchments, and the Greek leaders were allowed to form their plans undisturbed.

After much deliberation, it was resolved to embark at the Piræus three thousand five hundred men, who, unperceived by the Turks, were to land at Cape Colias, advance across the plain directly towards the Museum at the south end of the city, and at least, supply the garrison of the citadel, who would see the approach of their countrymen, with provisions, ammunition, and fresh troops, while it was also hoped they might be able to remove the aged, the sick, and the women out of the place. In the meantime, the corps of Karaïskaki, which remained on the west side of the city, at the north of the Piræus, was to attack on that side the fortified position of the Turks in the wood of Olives, to fix the attention of the enemy on that point, and thus facilitate the advance of the column by which the real attack was to be made. The execution of this



plan was deranged for a moment by the result of an action in which the corps of Karaiskaki allowed itself to be engaged without orders on the 4th of May, and which, though only an affair of outposts, cost them their leader. Having thought fit to fire on one of the enemy's posts established at the Phalerus, the Turks returned the fire, and a Greek was wounded. The Turks sallied forth to take the wounded man prisoner; some of his comrades advanced to protect him; and at length so many men gradually collected, that an irregular action took place. The Greeks attacked the intrenched post, and another near the sea. A large body of the enemy's cavalry advanced to protect these posts. Karaiskaki having heard the fire, hastened to the spot to put an end to the combat. Other generals followed him, and proceeded to engage the cavalry and infantry instead of endeavouring to stop the firing. The consequence was, the loss of some officers and soldiers, who were killed or wounded. Among the latter were Karaiskaki and Niketa. This so discouraged his troops, that they abandoned the three intrenchments nearest to the enemy in the wood, and lost much of their inclination to support their countrymen who were to land at Cape Colias, by the promised diversion on the enemy's right flank. Karaiskaki was carried on board a schooner that was at anchor in the Piræus, and died the same night. His body was conveyed the next morning to Kolieri, and interred with much solemnity. General Church, in his despatch of this engagement, expressed a very sensible hope "that the loss, which the Greeks had sustained in this

unexpected affair, would be a lesson to them not to engage in future without orders."

It evidently was not possible to reckon with much certainty on the event of combined operations to be performed by troops of such irregular discipline; it was determined, however, to make the general attack according to the original plan, on the 6th of May. In the night of the 5th, the troops that were to make the attack on the east side, amounting to about three thousand two hundred men, were embarked on board twelve Greek vessels for Cape Colias, where they effected a landing about four o'clock on the morning of the 6th. They had been preceded by general Church and lord Cochrane, to superintend the disembarkation of the troops, and make the necessary arrangements for bringing them into action. Makrijanni with the Athenians formed the van; then came the Suliots; then the Tacticos with two pieces of cannon, John Notara with his band, and Kalergi with the Cretans. Vasso and Pajanotti Notara remained behind, protected by some intrenchments thrown up near the coast; and a small corps occupied a half-ruined fort near the Cape, and two old redoubts on the beach, where lord Cochrane and general Church and his staff were. The ships lay at anchor along the coast.

Unfortunately, however, the Greeks had miscalculated the time necessary for embarking and re-landing; day dawned before they were formed, and discovered them to the enemy. The Turks immediately strengthened their positions, and marched against them a body of eight hundred cavalry, and a corps of regular infantry,

part of the reinforcements which had just arrived in the seraskier's camp from Constantinople. The open plain, on which the Greeks were forming, gave the cavalry full scope to act; and the irregular troops of the Morea, and the islands, most of them without bayonets, were not well suited to resist an attack. The plan of surprise being thus disconcerted, the Greeks halted on the plain, and threw up, with all speed, some intrenchments, in which they placed the two cannon of their regular corps. But the Turkish cavalry, not leaving them time to take up a position, divided themselves into two columns, one of which surrounded their right wing in order to cut off their communications with the intrenchments on the coast and the Three Towers at Cape Colias, while the other, supported by regular infantry, impetuously attacked the intrenchments in the plain. The Greeks, being obliged to give way to the Turkish cavalry, abandoned the intrenchments after a short resistance. In the meantime, the other column of cavalry, which had turned the right wing of the Greeks, came up and completed their defeat. Only a few Greeks succeeded in reaching the landing place at the Three Towers; a part fled into the mountains, and the remainder, to the number of two thousand five hundred men, were cut to pieces, or taken prisoners. General Church and lord Cochrane, hastened to the ships, lord Cochrane having to throw himself into the sea to swim to one of the vessels.

The battle began at eight o'clock in the morning, and all was over at ten. The Turks, following up their advantage, attack-

ed the camp of the Greeks, on the west side of Athens, to the north of the Piræus, where Karaïskaki had been stationed with his troops, and made themselves masters of all the intrenchments, and of some redoubts at the entrance of the positions of the Phalerus, where they found six cannon, one of them an eighteen pounder. The simultaneous assault which was to have been made in this quarter, to divert the attention of the Turks from the movements of the corps that was to land at Cape Colias, had not taken place; so completely did the obedience and the courage of Karaïskaki's troops seem to have died with their leader.

Thus perished the hopes of Athens, and thus was dispersed the most promising army that Greece had yet brought into the field. No command could keep the remaining troops together. Most of them left the camp, and fled to Eleusis, Megara, and Salamis. The Hydriots, whom lord Cochrane had brought to Attica, returned to their island. General Church contrived to keep together about three thousand men, with whom he still occupied his strong position at the Phalerus. But desertion, and insubordination daily increased; and, after vain attempts to put a stop to them, after having obtained proofs that even some of the chiefs (among others Zavella was named) were selling to the enemy the provisions intended for their own troops, he found it would be hopeless to attempt to maintain that strongly fortified camp, the formation of which had cost so much labour, and that it would be imprudent to await the chance of an attack with soldiers, who, it was

likely enough, would refuse to fight when he bade them. Quitting the Phalerus, he returned to Egina to mourn over defeated schemes and project new plans, and Greece had no longer an army. Lord Cochrane repaired to the islands to assemble the fleet, but he found his authority as commander-in-chief extremely unsubstantial. When he ordered the ships to join him, some captains took time for further consideration; others, who, as frequently happened, were themselves owners of the vessels they commanded, weighed anchor, and went in pursuit of their own particular objects. He sailed however with the *Hellas*, and a few brigs and fire-ships. In the gulph of Chiarenza he fell in with two Turkish corvettes, which, after a short action, succeeded in making their escape. On the 20th of May, he took a brig laden with powder and provisions, by hoisting Austrian colours, and enticing her captain on board of him. A few days afterwards he took his station off Navarin, to watch the fleet of Ibrahim, which, with his solitary frigate, he could not venture to attack. He next steered, in the beginning of June, for the coast of Egypt, and appeared off Alexandria, with the intention of destroying the fleet which the Pacha was preparing in that harbour for the Morea. The Pacha sailed out to offer him battle, but the Greek fleet did not seek the engagement, and, leaving the coast, made their way back to Poros and Hydra.

After the defeat of the 6th of May, the situation of the garrison of the Acropolis was hopeless. Their European friends endeavoured to procure for them a tolerable capitulation. The captain of a French frigate on the station

was requested to use his influence for that purpose with the Turkish commander. The seraskier answered, "that the continued resistance of the Acropolis, without any hope of deliverance, was obstinacy without an object, and deserved to be punished; but that, in consideration of the friendly relations between France and the Porte, he would treat the besieged with all possible indulgence." He agreed accordingly that the garrison should be allowed to go wherever they might choose, on laying down their arms; they were to be conducted to the place where the troops had landed on the 5th, by a route at a distance from all the Turkish posts, and he pledged himself for their perfect safety to the point of embarkation. He engaged to furnish the means of conveyance for the sick and wounded; and consented to give hostages to be detained on board the French frigate till the capitulation should be completely executed. Colonel Fabvier, as being a Frenchman, was to be allowed to retain his arms and baggage.

These terms, though as favourable for the garrison as the desperate state of their affairs could lead them to expect, were rejected. When the French captain carried to them the capitulation which he had negotiated in their behalf, they returned to him the following answer signed by eight of their principal officers:—
"We thank you for the trouble which you have taken on our account. The capitulation, proposed by the seraskier, and offered to us through you, speaks of subjects of the Porte; there are none here. We are Greeks, resolved to live free, or to die. If the seraskier

desires to have our arms, he has only to come, and take them by force." The seraskier forthwith renewed his bombardment, and continued his assaults for three weeks longer, when the garrison, on the 2nd of June, accepted of the same terms that they had before rejected. They laid down their arms, their lives were spared, and they were safely embarked. Colonel Fabvier, and his brother Philhellenes, were allowed to retain their arms, and go where they pleased. The seraskier, instructed by the history of Missolonghi, of what might be done by desperate and devoted valour, stipulated, that, "as mines might be laid," three of his confidential officers should be admitted into the fortress at the moment of accepting the capitulation; and, if they should find any damage done to the works, after the capitulation, by means of mines, the capitulation was to be void. The garrison and its officers had no sooner reached the islands in safety, than they began to raise an outcry against the capitulation itself, to which, they said, they had been almost compelled by the French admiral de Rigny, who had sacrificed the Acropolis to save his countryman Fabvier. The officers presented to the government a regular complaint against Fabvier. They had themselves determined, they said, to reject the second proposal as they had done the first, and to hold out so long as a single grain of oats remained; but that then "Colonel Fabvier, in the midst of the soldiers, stamped with his foot, cried out very loud, insulted the other chiefs, and went so far with his menaces against us, that the Austrian commander and M. de Rigny were invited, and, by their intervention, the capitulation

VOL. LXIX.

was drawn up, and the fort was surrendered. We consequently require that colonel Fabvier shall, with us, be put on his trial, in order that our people and the world may know, to which of us they ought to ascribe the surrender of the fortress which had been defended for above a year, and had cost us much blood." The complaint remained unnoticed; and certainly nobody could be blamed for advising against the continuance of a resistance by which no good object was to be gained—which, as there was no hope of relief or assistance in even distant prospect, was sure to be unavailing—and the useless obstinacy of which would, when it failed at last, only have exposed the garrison to more rigorous treatment.

The seraskier, having reduced Attica to obedience, marched with part of his troops through Boeotia into Phocis. Many of the inhabitants fled into the Morea, as he approached. The Greek captains, to whom Karaïskaki had intrusted the defence of the country, retired into the mountains before the superior force of the enemy. At Corinth alone, the Greeks, though too weak now to face the Turks in the open field, displayed some activity. They occupied themselves busily in strengthening and provisioning the fortress, and proposed to send the women and children to Egina. Ibrahim, in the mean while, who, it had been expected, would have made strong efforts, ere this, to reduce Corinth, had lingered in inactivity for nearly twelve months, from the day of the taking of Missolonghi. He had now quitted Patras, and had advanced with a body of Arabs to the city of Vostizza, receiving the submission of the northern dis-

[X]

tricts of the Morea, where no conquests remained worthy of the superiority of his arms, except Corinth and Napoli. He addressed a circular letter to the Greek chiefs who commanded corps, promising to continue them as captains in their provinces, provided they would acknowledge, and do homage to him, as their master. If they should refuse, he threatened them with utter extermination, without sparing even women or children. He also promised to receive with honour those Greeks who might wish to enter among his troops. Some of the chiefs answered, that a national government had been already installed, to which they had sworn fidelity and obedience, and that he must address himself to that government. "As to the execution of your threats," they added, "it is a kindness to us. We prefer that all who have our blood in their veins should perish, rather than be obliged to drag out life in the degradation of slavery."

Disastrous as the capture of Missolonghi, in the preceding year, had been, it left the hopes of Greece at a much higher point than that to which they were reduced by the capture of Athens. When Missolonghi fell, there was still a Greek army, to which that calamity itself brought an additional number of devoted men; the desperate valour, which was there displayed, seemed to be a pledge, that every man would be faithful and hearty in the cause; the very discovery of the gross mismanagement, and want of principle, which had ruined their financial prospects, promised, by the attention it excited, to be a security for greater honesty and diligence in future. Part of that armament, for which so much money

had been squandered, had since actually arrived; and the Greeks were at last joined by a captain, whose name, in both worlds, had been the favourite of victory. But after the fall of Athens, the prospect was far more gloomy. It had been preceded by the defeat of those very leaders, in whom the Greeks had reposed their last and highest hopes, by the dispersion of the most formidable army which they had yet brought into the field, and the abandonment of works which they had deemed impregnable. It had been accompanied by an entire want of discipline among the soldiery, on whose experience seemed to be lost, and an utter want of honesty, union, and due subordination, among their leaders. If the enemy improved his advantages, resistance to him in the field appeared to be now at an end. Dismay, discord, and poverty, were the only efficient ministers of Greek affairs; while two Turkish armies, flushed with continued success, that of Ibrahim in the West, and that of Redschid in the East, were set at liberty to pursue their career, unopposed by any serious obstacle but the difficulty of procuring sustenance amid the desolation which they themselves created.

It was at this moment of despair, that new and more brilliant hopes, than had yet lighted her fortunes, rose upon Greece, and the Turk saw the prey ravished from his grasp by a power very different from that with which he had hitherto contended. As yet, the only aid, which the Greeks had derived from Christian Europe, had been the eleemosynary contributions, or the personal services, of enthusiastic individuals: it was powerful cabinets that now interfered in her

behalf. From the commencement of the insurrection, Russia, more than any other power, had taken a deep interest in its success, for whatever tended to weaken and divide the power of Turkey, favoured the policy and the aggrandizement of Russia; while other cabinets thought, that, as they might be unable to prevent Russian interference altogether, they would best keep it within due bounds by inducing the court of St. Petersburg to act only in common with themselves, as mediators between Turkey and Greece, instead of leaving it to assume the attitude which it undoubtedly was most willing and anxious to assume—that of an ally of Greece in hostile opposition to Turkey. In the preceding year the duke of Wellington had been sent by the British government to St. Petersburg to arrange such a plan of common mediation. The two courts agreed, in concert with France, that the Porte should be called on to offer certain terms to the Greeks, which the Greeks again should be called on to accept; and that ulterior measures should be adopted to obtain the assent of either party that might prove refractory. The terms to be proposed to the Grand Seignior were, that he should still retain a nominal sovereignty over the Greeks, receive from them a fixed annual tribute, and have some “determinate voice in the nomination of the authorities” by which they were to be governed; but that these authorities should be directly chosen by the Greeks themselves. All Mussulmans possessing property in Greece were to give it up, and receive indemnification by some arrangement to be afterwards concocted. The object of this was, “to bring about a

complete separation between the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequences of so long a struggle.”

In pursuance of this agreement, the ministers of Britain, France, and Russia, at Constantinople, laid before the Porte the proposals of these powers for the pacification of Greece; and these were evidently proposals, to which, it could not be expected, that any thing short of absolute necessity—inability to resist—would ever bring the Porte to accede. They were urged with much earnestness, though without any direct menace; but the Reis Effendi, at every conference on the subject, held the same language—that the rebellion in the Morea, was a matter in which foreign interference could not be listened to—that such words as arrangement, pacification, suspension of arms, employed with respect to the Greeks, appeared to the Divan to be expressions out of place, and that the revolt of a few infidels, scattered through the Ottoman empire, would have been put down long ago, but for the assistance which they had received from Europe. This temper, the only one which the allies could reasonably anticipate, until they should show a determination to apply force, was strengthened by the fall of Athens, and the discomfiture and dispersion of the Greek army. That great success seemed to hold out hopes to the Porte of bringing the rebellion to a speedy conclusion, and enabled it to speak out more frankly its sentiments regarding a mediation to terminate disturbances, which it could now represent as having been put down by its own energies and resources. Hitherto the answers of the Turkish minister, like the applications of

the Christian ministers, had been only verbal ; but, on the 9th of June, the Porte delivered to them a long written note, containing a full exposition of its opinions and determinations regarding the Greek question. This state paper—after laying down certain general propositions regarding the nature of society and sovereignty, not very usual, indeed, in Turkish official productions, but not a whit more mystical and unsubstantial than the favourite dogmas of many European constitution-makers—enlarging on the good faith with which the Porte had always acted towards other nations, and the indulgence with which it had uniformly treated these rebellious Greeks themselves—and complaining of the encouragement given to the revolt by the subjects of governments, which, while they pretended to be unable to compel their own citizens to observe neutrality towards a friendly prince, now insisted on compelling that prince to refrain from exacting obedience from his own subjects—said, that the allies had no reason to interfere either on the ground of religion, or of the war being injurious to commerce. The measures of the Sublime Porte had nothing to do with religion ; their sole object was to suppress the rebellion, and punish rebels, who had moreover conducted themselves like robbers : to those who submitted, pardon had never been refused. It was only to the Porte itself that the war had been injurious. European navigation had never been interrupted. The troubles, too, were confined to a small portion of the vast empire ; and it was not easy to see, how they could be communicated to other European countries. Even if that were the case,

it was the duty of every government to detect and punish its own seditious subjects—and that was just what the Porte was now doing.

But this very question, the Porte maintained, had been already decided : it had repeatedly declared its resolution to admit of no interference between it and the Greeks, and that resolution had been acquiesced in by the allied powers. At the commencement of the insurrection, some of the ministers at Constantinople offered effective assistance in putting down the rebels ; but the Porte had replied, that, in a quarrel with its own revolted subjects, it would give no countenance to foreign interference by accepting even foreign aid. The ambassador of a friendly power, before taking his departure for the congress of Verona, had again broached the matter, and had again been stopped by a positive declaration that no proposal of interference could be listened to. Accordingly, the congress of Verona had not mixed itself up with the question. On the contrary, the same ambassador, on his return from that congress, had declared officially by order of his own court, and in the name of the others, that they recognized the Greek question as one belonging to the internal affairs of the Porte, in which no foreign power ought to intermeddle. All this had been followed up by an explicit official declaration of the Russian agents at Akerman, that there would be no interference on this subject ; and that declaration had been the basis of the arrangements concluded in these conferences. It was therefore bad faith now to come back upon this affair, which the Porte was entitled, on all these grounds, to consider as already finally adjusted. In regard

to the offer of mediation now made, it was remarked that mediation, in political language, was applicable only to differences between independent states; and armistices, too, and treaties of peace, could be concluded only by recognized powers. But the Porte was engaged in punishing its own revolted subjects within its own territory, and according to its own law; and what was it to think of language which raised the leaders of bands of criminals to the rank of sovereign princes? A Greek government was spoken of which the allied courts would recognize, and with which they would even conclude treaties, if the Sultan refused their mediation. The Sultan could only express his astonishment that such measures should come from friendly powers; for the history of the world presented no example of conduct so inconsistent with all the principles and duties of government. The propositions of the allies he would neither listen to nor understand, so long as the Greek territory formed part of the Ottoman dominions, and the Greeks themselves were his tributary subjects, his rights over whom he never would renounce. Always prepared, concluded this manifesto, "to fulfil the duties imposed on it by its treaties with the powers which call for this categorical answer, the Sublime Porte hereby declares for the last time, that it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions made to it, and that its resolution entirely accords with the sentiments of his highness the Sultan, of his ministers, and of the whole Mussulman people."

This determination left the allied powers at liberty to carry their intentions into effect in whatever manner they might think best.

Their first step was, to define the mode, and limit the extent of their interference, by reducing their previous agreement into a formal treaty, which was signed at London by the ministers of Britain, France, and Russia, on the 6th of July. In this treaty they declared the motives of their interference to be, "the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which, by delivering up the Greek provinces, and the isles of the Archipelago, to the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European states, and gives occasion to piracies which not only expose the subjects of the contracting powers to considerable losses, but render necessary burthensome measures of suppression and protection." The intervention of Britain and France was further placed on the ground, that their interposition had been requested by the Greeks. The object of the treaty was declared to be, the effecting of a reconciliation between the Porte and its Grecian subjects. For this purpose so soon as the treaty should be ratified, the mediation of the three powers was to be offered to the Sultan in a joint note signed by all their ministers at Constantinople. At the same time an armistice was to be insisted on from both parties, as an indispensable preliminary to the opening of any negotiation. Then the terms to be proposed to the Sultan were set forth as they have been given above; and the contracting parties declared, that they would not seek any territorial aggrandizement, or any exclusive influence or commercial advantages, which other nations might not equally obtain.

The more important part of the treaty, that which fixed the manner of making the proffered

mediation effectual by compelling its acceptance, or enforcing its object if it should be refused, provided, that, if the Porte did not, within a month, declare its assent to the terms of the allies, the representatives of the latter were to inform him, that the state of things, which had reigned in Greece for the last six years, and to which the Sultan seemed incapable, with his own resources, of putting an end, made it imperative upon them to take measures for "an approximation with the Greeks." This approximation was to consist in establishing commercial relations with them, and sending to, and receiving from, them, consular agents, so long as they had a government capable of maintaining these relations. In other words, Greece was to be recognized as an independent state. If, again, either the Porte or the Greeks should refuse to accede to the armistice, it was to be declared to the party wishing to continue hostilities, or to both of them if necessary, that the allies were determined to bring about an armistice *de facto*, at least, by preventing as far as they could, all collision between the contending parties, but without taking any part in hostilities themselves; and instructions to this effect were to be transmitted to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the Levant. If, notwithstanding all this, the Porte should still refuse to accede to the propositions made, or the Greeks to accept the terms stipulated for in their favour, the allies agreed nevertheless "to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases settled between them, and gave full power to their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it might be

necessary to resort." For the execution of these measures, there was already in the Levant a combined fleet, which rendered all active resistance on the part of the Sultan illusory. There was a British squadron under sir Edward Codrington; a French squadron under admiral de Rigny; and a Russian squadron under admiral Heiden.

In conformity with the arrangements of the treaty, the ambassadors of the three powers at Constantinople presented a joint note, on the 16th of August, to the Turkish government. They informed it of the treaty, and of the motives which had led to it. In execution of that treaty, they now formally offered to the Porte their mediation between it and the Greeks, to regulate by negotiation the relations in which they should stand to each other in future. They further proposed an armistice, stating that a similar proposition had just been addressed to the Greeks. Finally, they demanded an answer within fifteen days, adding, that "it was their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his government, would place the allied courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they should judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which was become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquillity of Europe."

On the 30th of August, when the allotted period might be looked on as having expired, the three ambassadors demanded, through their dragomans, the answer of the

Turkish government. It was given verbally, and repeated, in the most decided terms, the refusal to admit the interference of foreign powers in the Greek contest, the Reis Effendi referring to the manifesto of the 9th of June as containing the deliberate and firm determination of the Porte. The ambassadors then presented an additional note, informing the Porte that, in consequence of its refusal, their sovereigns would take the necessary measures to carry the treaty into execution, and enforce a suspension of hostilities, but without in any manner interrupting the friendly relations subsisting between them and the Turkish government. The reply of the Reis Effendi was even more pointed and determined than before. At the same time, preparations for defence were making along the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The castles and batteries on the Bosphorus were furnished with additional artillery, ammunition, and artillerymen; and Hussein Pacha, who had acted so distinguished a part in the destruction of the Janissaries, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops on that channel. The same activity was manifested on the Dardanelles. All the forts were garrisoned with artillery and regular troops sent from Constantinople. Mustapha Pacha was incessantly occupied in directing and hastening the measures of defence; and the garrison in the Isle of Tenedos, at the entrance of the Hellespont, was reinforced with a large body of infantry. Fresh supplies of men and horses, raised in the provinces, were continually arriving at Constantinople, where the training of the troops proceeded with increased activity, sometimes in the presence

of the Sultan, sometimes under the superintendence of the grand vizir. The capital, and the environs were daily assuming, more and more, the appearance of a great camp, without the slightest complaint being heard of the excesses formerly so frequent in such cases.

The ambassadors having waited till the 10th of September, without receiving any further official notification of the intentions of the Porte, a communication was then made by them to the consulates of their respective governments, acquainting them, for the information of the merchants, that orders would immediately be sent to the commanders of the allied squadrons in the Archipelago to act upon the regulations laid down in the Greek treaty. It was added, however, that these instructions were most precise to avoid all hostile aggressions, and that the fleets were, on no account, to make an attack on the Turkish or Egyptian vessels; but that, if the latter attempted by force to send supplies and succours to the Morea, the attempt was to be resisted by force. This communication excited great alarm among the mercantile residents at Constantinople, who feared that if, by any act of precipitation on the part of the commanders of the ships of war in the fulfilment of these instructions, any Turkish vessels should be destroyed or captured, the irritation of the Porte might lead it to retaliate on their persons and property; and they began to make preparations for removing themselves and their goods. The ambassadors, however, still continued at their posts, and, so long as they remained, there was protection. On the 14th of September, their dragomans had another conference

with the Reis Effendi; but the Turkish minister was more reserved than ever. He passed over in silence the contents of the notes which had been forwarded to him, and appeared as if he wished to have it understood that he had never seen them. To M. Chabert, the English dragoman, who acted as speaker at the interview, and who sought to discover the real intentions of the Porte under existing circumstances, he replied, with the greatest calmness, "God and my right—such is the motto of England—what other motto ought we to choose, when you intend to attack us?" He would not consent to enter into any explanation, and dismissed the dragomans, under the pretence that he was called upon to attend the Sultan.

In the mean time, these delays had secured to the Sultan what appeared to be a preponderating advantage, the safe arrival in the Morea of the Egyptian fleet, with the reinforcements which Ibrahim had long been anxiously expecting. This fleet consisted of ninety-two sail, including forty-one transports, eleven of which were armed. It contained two ships of the line, of eighty-four guns; twelve frigates, four of which carried sixty-four guns, besides corvettes, schooners, and fire-ships. The most formidable part of it was composed entirely of Egyptian vessels, organized on the European system, and manned with newly-trained crews. It had on board five thousand troops, a large sum of money for their regular payment, and several French officers to conduct their operations. The fleet sailed from Alexandria in the beginning of August, and, after touching at Candia, appeared at Navarino in the end of the

month. The British squadron, under the command of admiral Codrington, was off that harbour when it approached; but the admiral was ignorant of the refusal of the Porte to accede to the armistice—a refusal which, in fact, had not yet been given; and he had not received the instructions which were to be consequent only on that event. He hailed, however, the Egyptian commander, informed him of the negotiations going on at Constantinople, and offered him safe-conduct, if he thought proper to order his fleet back to Alexandria. If, on the contrary, he thought proper to enter the harbour of Navarino, he would be permitted to do so without molestation; but, if any of his vessels ventured out, they would be driven back. The Egyptian commander chose the latter alternative, and entered Navarino, where the fleet from Constantinople was previously at anchor.

Ibrahim, having landed his new troops, and re-equipped his old ones, was again ready for active hostilities in the north of the Morea, and determined to order round part of the fleet to the gulph of Patras: but it was impossible for the European admirals, especially after the known refusal of the Porte to accede to the armistice, to allow a single ship to leave the harbour for any such purpose. On the 19th of September, however, Ibrahim, desirous probably to ascertain how the British squadron, the only one that had remained before Navarino, would behave towards him, sent out a division of the Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capitana Bey. The English commander, seeing this movement, sent a frigate to request the Turkish commander to

put back, adding, that, in case of resistance, he would compel him by force. The capitana bey replied, "That he was surprised at such a threat, and that he had no orders to receive, except from Ibrahim, to whom he would refer." The English admiral, on learning this resolution, sent one of his officers to Ibrahim with a letter, informing him that, in consequence of a treaty between England, France, and Russia, the allied powers had agreed to unite their forces to hinder all conveyance of troops, arms, or ammunition, to any part whatever of the Greek continent and the islands; that, to enforce that treaty, they had used the humane foresight to send a considerable force, to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman commanders, whose resistance would lead, not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the Sultan: he was, therefore, earnestly requested not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which it would be impossible to hinder; for the allied commanders had such orders, that they must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which their sovereigns had united together; and if, on this occasion, a single cannon-shot should be fired at them, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag. Ibrahim answered by his interpreter, whom he sent on board the English admiral, that he would not begin open hostilities against a friendly nation, without the instructions of his sovereign; that he had directed the capitana bey to re-enter the port, but that he would sail with his whole fleet, whenever he received orders to do so; and, without regarding the combined forces of the allies, would

expose himself to every danger, however great, in doing the duty of a general determined to execute the instructions of his government. The French squadron having joined on the 22nd, admiral de Rigny, to convince him that there was no difference of opinion among the allies, sent him a communication in the same terms with that which had been previously transmitted by sir Edward Codrington; and the two admirals further requested a personal interview with him. The conference took place on the 25th, in the tent of Ibrahim, each of the admirals having been allowed to enter the harbour with his flag-ship and a frigate.

They declared to him, that they had received from their courts the most precise instructions to stop the effusion of blood, and that they would reduce, by force, either of the two belligerent parties that should refuse to accede to it; that the Greeks had already accepted the armistice; and that, if he resolved to continue hostilities, he would expose his fleet and the most essential interests of his sovereign. After listening with great composure and attention, the pacha answered, that, as a servant to the Porte, he had received orders to push the war in the Morea, and to finish it by a decisive attack on Hydra; and he would brave every danger to execute these orders. The admirals attempting to represent to him the inefficacy of the means of the Porte, he replied, that he had only to execute the orders of his sovereign, who was the sole judge of the necessity of continuing or terminating the contest, and he would consider as enemies all without distinction, who, under any pretext whatever, should wage

an unjust war with his master; that he had no power to listen to the communications made to him, or, of his own authority, to take any part; that, however, the orders of the Porte not having provided for the extraordinary case which now presented itself, he should send couriers to Constantinople and Egypt, and he gave his word, that, till their return, his fleet should not quit Navarino, however hard it was for him to be stopped at the moment when all was finished, since the strength of his expedition, such as they saw it, was evidently irresistible by the Greeks. A sort of armistice for twenty days was accordingly concluded, after a long conference; but it seems to have rested on what then passed between the commanders, and not to have been reduced into a formal document.

When the Sultan received information that the treaty of London had been put into execution, and that his fleet was locked up by an actual blockade in the harbour of Navarino, he did not allow any ebullition of wrath to escape him, nor did it seduce him into any hasty measures that might precipitate a catastrophe for which he was not as yet prepared. It seemed in fact to produce no effect on the state of the negotiations at Constantinople, if negotiations they might be called. Frequent conferences were still taking place with the dragomans; the Christian ambassadors showed no resolution to take their departure; the words of the Turkish government were still a firm adherence to its original determination; what its intentions were, no person could discover, except in so far as they might be inferred from its military preparations. The Austrian in-

ternuncio, who had hitherto manifested little inclination to forward the views of the allies, now used his influence to prevail with the Porte to consent to the armistice, holding out the confidence that might safely be reposed in the advice of Austria, as a power which had stood apart from the allies in all that regarded the Greek treaty. This sudden change of sentiment probably appeared as surprising to the Sultan, as it was suspicious to his adversaries. It was believed that the policy of Austria had hitherto been directed to encourage the Porte in its resistance; her minister at least had never concurred in assisting the ambassadors of the allied courts to overcome it. He now suddenly changed his tone, and displayed the greatest anxiety and hearty good will to further the objects of the treaty.*

* The following despatch from prince Metternich to baron Ottenfels, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, was made public without contradiction.

Copy of a Despatch from Prince Metternich to Baron Ottenfels, dated Sept. 22, 1827:—

"The complicated and embarrassing situation in which you (M. le Baron) have just placed our cabinet, by the inexplicable conduct you have adopted in refusing your co-operation in the simultaneous application of the ministers of the three allied courts to the Porte, has very much affected his majesty the emperor and king, who blames you, and entirely disavows you on this occasion.

"In fact, it is impossible to comprehend the reasons which can have induced your refusal to accede to the invitation which those gentlemen addressed to you; and if you fully entered into the spirit of the instructions which I transmitted to you in December last, and which have not been revoked since, you would assuredly not have made such a mistake.

"To repair it, the least that I can do is, to impose on you the task of going

His interposition produced no effect; and the Porte continued to maintain the same sullen, stubborn, silence towards the European representatives; while instructions had been despatched to Ibrahim, disapproving of the armistice, urging him to make every effort to put down the insurrection completely, as the only thing that could relieve the Porte from its present embarrassment, and commanding him to use his fleet for that purpose, if he could. The substance of that fleet was, at the same time, provided for with the consent of the allies themselves. A representation having been made to the French and English ambassadors by the Reis Effendi, stating the difficulty of obtaining subsistence for the troops and sailors, who, by the effect of the armistice,

yourself to make your apology to those gentlemen (your colleagues) for having misunderstood the orders which had been given to you, and to declare to them that you are ready to support henceforward, by all the means in your power, the steps tending to make the Porte desist from its obstinacy, and its refusal to accept the salutary measures that have been lately proposed to it; the wishes of his imperial majesty being entirely conformable to those of his august allies for the preservation of general peace, and the re-establishment of order and security in the East."

It is utterly impossible to conceive that, if baron Ottenfels had been acting in disobedience to his instructions from December 1826 downwards, it would not have reached the ears of princes

were shut up in Navarino and other ports, a friendly arrangement was immediately entered into to obviate this inconvenience. Two ports in the Morea, Patras and Suda, were fixed on as dépôts to which provisions for the subsistence of the troops might be conveyed without molestation, and Turkish transports were to leave the Dardanelles regularly with supplies, under convoy alternately of a French and English ship of war.

Trusting to the engagement which Ibrahim had come under not to quit Navarino till he should have received new instructions from Constantinople, the British and French squadrons had immediately sailed, the former to Zante, the latter to Milo, to obtain a supply of fresh provisions, leaving an English and a French frigate to watch the harbour, and the motions of the Turks. Taking advantage of their absence, Ibrahim, on the 80th September, before there was time for any answer to have arrived to a request for further instructions, despatched by him on the 25th, ventured out to sea, with the view of sailing to Patras. An armed brig brought intelligence of this violation of the armistice to admiral Codrington at Zante on the 2nd October. The admiral immediately put to sea again with his own ship, one frigate, and two brigs, the only force which he could then dispose of. He soon discovered a part of the Turkish fleet, sailing along the coast of the Morea; composed of seven frigates, nine corvettes, two brigs, and nineteen transports; all the ships of war were Turkish. He sent a message to the Turkish commander, expressing his surprise at such a breach of faith, and tell-

ing him, that he was ready to oppose by force the passage of the Ottoman squadron, the British ships, at the same time, clearing for action. The Turks immediately tacked about, escorted by the English vessels. In a short time, a second division appeared, composed of six frigates and eight brigs. The same summons was followed by the same result, and the whole Turkish fleet then returned into the harbour of Navarino.

Disappointed in his attempt at naval operations, Ibrahim proceeded to execute his orders to put down the insurrection on land; and, irritated perhaps by his disappointment, he executed them mercilessly with fire and sword. On the 19th October, he marched a corps of six thousand men to Calamata, another of three thousand men to Arcadia, and prepared to march himself, at the head of a third body into the district of Maina. His footsteps were marked by blood and desolation. He issued orders to put all to the sword who should be found armed, and in the villages of Maina; where some resistance had been shown, these orders were ruthlessly executed. Continual clouds of fire and smoke rising all round the gulph of Coron, bore frightful testimony to the devastation that was going on. The miserable survivors, who escaped slavery and the sword, sought concealment in caves among the mountains, where women and children were daily dying of absolute starvation; for, even in the plains and around the cities, the war had already produced famine. A morsel of boiled grass was almost the only food within the reach of these miserable people.

Admiral Codrington, who had

re-united the squadrons before Navarino in the middle of October, having received an official account of these atrocities from an officer whom he had sent into the gulph of Coron to learn what was going on, resolved, in conjunction with his colleagues, to put a stop to them, if possible. They had already, by flags of truce, made many unavailing remonstrances to Ibrahim against his violent proceedings; they had urged and advised him to return with his own fleet to Alexandria, and send the Turkish to Constantinople, to which they would present no hindrance; they had exhausted their means of persuasion and conciliation. All these endeavours, however, had, they said, "been treated as mockeries, and the troops of the pacha were continuing a species of war more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning their habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country." As these proceedings were directly contrary to the object of the treaty of London, the enforcing of an armistice *de facto*, in all events, which object the fleets were intrusted to carry into execution, the three admirals came to be of opinion, that they had only one of three courses to adopt. These courses, they said, were, "first, the continuing throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm might disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands: secondly, the uniting the allied squadrons in Navarino itself, and securing by this permanent

presence the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone would lead to no termination, if the Porte persisted in not changing its system: thirdly, the proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarino, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions, which, entering into the spirit of the treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself." This last proposition seemed just to mean that they would enter the harbour, and renew to Ibrahim their demands that he should desist from his military enterprises, under the alternative that, if he refused, they would attack and destroy his fleet; for, if they merely "took a position with the squadrons in Navarino," without opening their guns, they merely brought themselves into the circumstances of the second alternative. This last mode was the one which they unanimously agreed to adopt, in the hope "that it might produce a determination leading to the desired object, without the effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons." Their entrance, therefore, was to be with a hostile intention; the enemy was to yield to the actual application of force, if he resisted the imposing display of it: and if they entered the harbour resolved to fire on Ibrahim's ships in the event of his saying no, then was Ibrahim, determined as he probably was to say "no," perfectly justified in keeping them, if he could, out of the harbour, by the same means by which they intended to constrain him, when they should have gotten in. Their first movement towards the harbour was a hostile act.

The admirals having adopted this plan on the 18th October,

proceeded to carry it into effect on the 20th. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the combined fleets passed the batteries to take up their anchorage, formed in the order of sailing in two lines; the British and French squadrons forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian squadron the lee line. The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent; the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals. The *Asia*, which carried Admiral Codrington's flag, led in, followed by the *Genoa* and *Albion*, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked-frigate; each of the three British ships having thus her proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron—the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Armide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot* were next to her, and abreast of the *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*; the *Dartmouth* and the *Musquito*, the *Rose*, the *Brisk*, and the *Philomel*, were to look after six fire-vessels at the entrance of the harbour.

As the Admiral's first object was only to have the enemy's fleet within his grasp, and then, before laying hold of it, to make his propositions to

Ibrahim, orders were given, that not a gun should be fired, unless the Turks should begin ; and these orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries, and to moor, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation making for it in all the Turkish ships ; but, upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-ships, the Turks, probably imagining that the boat was approaching for the purpose of boarding, fired, and a lieutenant and several of her crew were killed by a discharge of musketry. Upon this, the Dartmouth, and the flagship of the French admiral opened with musketry in return. This was followed by the French admiral receiving a cannon shot from one of the ships, to which the Frenchman answered with his broadside—and thus the battle, apparently without plan or design, became general. Moharem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships, appeared anxious to put a stop to the confusion. Though his ship was nearer to the Asia, Admiral Codrington's own ship, than that of the Capitana Bey, with which the admiral was engaged, Moharem did not fire upon the Asia, but sent a message "that he would not fire at all." Admiral Codrington, however, having directed his pilot to go on board of Moharem to explain to him the admiral's wish to avoid bloodshed, the pilot was killed in the boat by a shot from Moharem's ship. Whether it was done with his knowledge, or by his orders, was uncertain ; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia. The Asia, of course, immediately opened upon her, and reduced her to the state of a mere wreck, as had been done

already with the Capitana Bey on the starboard side. All the other ships of the line were in the meantime equally well employed, while the frigates, after silencing the batteries, destroyed the frigates opposed to them. As each ship of the enemy became disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her set her on fire, and the combined fleets had to exercise as much activity in avoiding danger from these frequent explosions, as in continuing the contest. The battle continued with unabated fury during four hours. At the end of that period, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets had disappeared ; the Bay of Navarino was covered with their wrecks ; only a few of the smaller vessels, or some battered and useless hulks, escaped into the security of the inner harbour. The carnage on board the crowded ships of the enemy was destructive. In two of their ships of the line alone, two thirds of their crews were killed or wounded. The severest loss on the side of the allies was sustained by the British squadron, which had seventy-five men killed, and one hundred and ninety-seven wounded. Among the killed was captain Bathurst who commanded the Genoa. The three line of battle-ships, the Asia, Albion, and Genoa, suffered so severely, that the admiral found it necessary to send them home to England, so soon as they had received at Malta the repairs necessary to enable them to undertake the voyage.

Under any predecessor of the Sultan Mahmoud, the intelligence of such a disaster, inflicted by powers who had their representatives resident at his court as friends and allies, would have endangered the life of every Christian in Constantinople ; but the sultan had made

himself master of the mob of his capital; and there was not much reason to apprehend, on the present occasion, those excesses of popular fury which had distinguished the reign of the Janissaries. The ministers of the three allied courts received, from their admirals, the news of the battle, before it had reached the Porte. Before communicating it they addressed themselves to the Reis Effendi, as if with the view of sounding their way; requesting to be informed first, what instructions had been sent to Ibrahim; secondly, in what light the Porte would consider hostilities, if occasioned by Ibrahim refusing to comply with the declared will of the allied courts; and thirdly, if the Porte still persisted in its refusal to accede to the propositions of these courts. His excellency answered, that, as the Porte had never inquired what instructions the allies had given to their officers, it did not think itself bound to communicate the orders it might itself have given to its own servants, and it never would depart from the principles which it had already expressed. In regard to the supposed hostilities he answered, "we hope that no hostilities have taken place, and we do not feel disposed to declare now what we would do, or not do, in certain cases. People do not give a name to a child before it is born, and its sex known." On the following day, however, the 2nd November, the Porte learned its misfortune. The Reis Effendi sent for the dragomans of the three embassies, who repaired to him with strict injunctions not to commit themselves by any remark whatever, but merely to hear and report to the ambassadors the communication of the minister. The

Reis Effendi confined himself to putting questions with the view of ascertaining if the ambassadors knew that a battle had taken place. He told the interpreters, that reports were afloat of a destructive affair having occurred at Navarino, and asked them, whether or not the Porte was at war with the three allied powers? The interpreters, in pursuance of the instructions given to them, met all his observations with the remark, that they had been sent solely to hear what communication his excellency had to make, which they would report to the ambassadors, and bring him their reply. The reply of the ambassadors was sent the same afternoon. In their communication they admitted the occurrence of the disaster at Navarino, but added their conviction, that the event, however much it was to be deplored, had been brought on entirely through the fault of the Turkish commander. Extracts from the despatches transmitted by the respective admirals were added to prove the truth of that allegation. Of this communication the Reis Effendi took no notice.

On the same day, the British consul intimated to the principal merchants the very critical position in which affairs were placed, that they might adopt what measures they might think advisable for their security. They were prevented, however, from taking any steps for the removal of their property by the Porte immediately imposing an embargo on all vessels in the harbour. Some of the Merchants were even gratified that this expedient had been resorted to, as it prevented the confusion and alarm which must have been excited by any general attempt on the part of the Christians to embark their property,

which, after all, might still have been easily detained, if the Porte should think fit. The avowed object of the embargo was, to provision the city in case of an attack; and, as it extended to all foreigners, neutrals as well as others, it bore no peculiarly hostile aspect to the three allied courts. Not the slightest excitement was allowed to show itself among the lower orders; there was not even an expression of hostility against the Franks. Under the old system, no Christian could have appeared in the streets with safety.

In the mean time frequent meetings of the Divan were held, to deliberate on the policy which should be followed towards the European powers. During their deliberations, a new event occurred to aggravate their angry feelings. The Greeks had accepted the armistice so soon as it was offered to them; but, while the combined fleets had been compelling Ibrahim to accede to it by destroying his ships, a body of Greek troops, led by lord Cochrane and colonel Fabvier, landed in the island of Scyros, and obliged the Pacha to retire into the fort.* The news of

* The acceptance of the armistice, and of the mediation of the allies, did not operate as any check to the commission of piracy under the Greek flag, although the injury, which piracy inflicted on the commerce of the allies, was, or, at least, was *alleged* to be, the foundation of the Treaty of London. On the 24th October, the British, French, and Russian admirals, addressed to the committee of the Legislative Assembly of Greece the following letter on the subject:—

“Messieurs;—We have learned with lively indignation, that, while the allied squadrons were destroying the Ottoman fleet, which refused compliance with the armistice, the Greek corsairs did not cease to infest the seas; and that the Admiralty Court, the only tribunal re-

this expedition, which the Turks believed to have been undertaken with the aid, or at least with the connivance of the allies, arrived, while the government was in the midst of its deliberations on the affairs of Navarino, and contributed to increase the irritation which was already felt. One party in the Divan, and, at the head of it, the sultan himself, was for immediately declaring war; but the views of the more pacific, or rather the more politic, portion of the cabinet prevailed. It was at least of import-

cognized by Greek law, sought excuses for justifying their excesses under legal forms.

“Your Provisional government appears to think that the chiefs of the allied squadrons do not agree on the measures requisite to put down such illegal pillage. It deceives itself; we will not suffer these piracies to continue under any pretext.

“We will not suffer the Greeks to make any expedition or blockade without the limits of Lepanto in Volo, comprising Salamis, Ægina, Hydra, and Spezzia.

“We will not suffer the Greeks to carry insurrection either into Sicily or Albania, thereby exposing their populations to the frightful reprisals of the Turks.

“We regard as void all letters of marque given to corsairs found without the limits above-mentioned: the allied ships of war will have orders to arrest them.

“There is no longer remaining a pretext; the maritime armistice exists on the side of the Turks, since their fleet exists no longer. Take care of yours, which, should occasion demand it, we will serve in like manner, in order to stop a pillage which must eventually finish by placing you beyond the law of nations.

“Your Provincial government being actually deprived of all force, it is to the Legislative Body that we address these last irrevocable resolutions.

“With regard to the Tribunal of Prizes, which has been instituted, we declare it incompetent to adjudge any of our vessels without our participation.”

ance to gain time for the purposes of preparation ; and the allies might at the same time be amused with propositions which would at once assert the honour of the Porte, and delay the appeal to arms, till its forces were ready to act. Accordingly, the Reis Effendi communicated to the British ambassador on the 8th November, and to the ambassadors of France and Russia on the 9th, the final resolution of the Turkish government, comprehended in three demands, viz :—That the allied courts should desist from all interference in the affairs of Greece ;—that the Porte should receive an indemnity for the loss sustained in the destruction of its fleet ;—and that the sultan should receive satisfaction for the insult which had been offered to him. To these demands the ambassadors, on the 10th returned for answer, that the Treaty of the 6th of July, which had not been annulled, forbade the allies to abandon the question of Greece ; that the Turkish fleet gave occasion to the battle of Navarino, which destroyed every claim of the Porte to an indemnity ; that the Porte had the less reason to expect satisfaction, as it had been informed in due time that an event such as that at Navarino might occur, if it did not listen to the counsels of moderation, or if it should be the first to attack.

All hope of accommodation seemed thus to be at an end ; and as the demands of the Porte had been accompanied with a declaration, that, till they were complied with, all intercourse between it and the representatives of the three allied courts was to cease, the ambassadors prepared in earnest to leave Constantinople. The Porte, however, whose object now very clear-

VOL. LXIX.

ly was to gain time, and avoid, as long as possible, a step which bore so much the appearance of an open rupture, detained them till the beginning of December with new propositions, but all of them of such a nature as not to admit of serious deliberation. On the 5th of December, they intimated to the merchants that no hope any longer remained ; and informed them, that, in all probability, there would be no impediment to their embarking, if they desired it, at the same time with the ambassadors, though it was not likely that they would be permitted to carry their property with them. The feeling of many of the merchants, on learning the state of affairs, was, that they ought to remain on the spot for the protection of their property. The Turkish authorities, on their part, manifested great anxiety to detain them, and a communication to some of the more eminent of them was even made from the Reis Effendi, who promised them security both of person and property, and further, that the English dragoman should be allowed to remain, in order to keep up, so far as commercial affairs were concerned, the usual communications with the Porte. The fears, however, of the majority of them were too strong to allow them to listen to any representations of this kind. The ambassadors left Constantinople on the 8th of December. On their departure, they were treated with the respect and courtesy due to their characters. On the day preceding their departure, another attempt was made to detain them, by a proposition, on the part of the Turkish government, to grant a general amnesty to the Greeks. This not being the sort of concession which the ambassadors were

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instructed to require, it was not listened to. The Russian minister repaired to Odessa; those of Britain and France to the Ionian isles. The sultan might thus consider himself at war with the three greatest powers of Europe. He continued, with great activity, his military preparations; but, to all sensible men, his surest hope must have been found in the circumstance, that, if one of the three powers now united against him had been working, through a long course of never-changing policy, to accomplish his ruin, the two others, though at present apparently the instruments of its ambition, were deeply interested in counteracting its designs.

While these events were taking place in Constantinople, and at Navarino, no occurrence of any moment happened on the continent of Greece. The fortresses of Napoli di Romania had been occupied by two leaders of the names of Grivas and Fotomare, who, happening to be rivals, as was by no means uncommon among their competitors, hazarded the security, and destroyed the peace, of the town by their incessant quarrels. The government, unable to induce them to give up the fortresses, had deserted the city. In the month of August a decree was issued, declaring all officers and soldiers who did not obey implicitly the orders of general Church, to be in a state of rebellion. The generalissimo, having received this decree, ordered Grivas to evacuate the fortress of Palamidi, leaving his younger brother in garrison in it with two hundred men, and Grivas returned a very submissive answer. General Church himself repaired to the camp at Corinth, now the centre of the military preparations of the Greeks. Nikitas and Coliopulo

still showed themselves in western Greece, and in August and September, gained some advantages over detached bodies of Ibrahim's Asiatics. But they were uniformly checked by the want of ammunition and provision; and they were unable to oppose any resistance to Ibrahim, when, a month later, he perpetrated the havoc which brought down upon him the vengeance of Navarino. "I only beg for cartridges," wrote Nikitas; "cartridges and bread and we shall have plenty of men."

The National Assembly had closed its labours on the 17th of June, after passing a decree authorizing their new president, Capo d'Istria, to negotiate, if he could, a loan of five millions of crowns, part of it to be applied in paying the interest of the two preceding loans. But, after the disclosures of the preceding year, no man had the hardihood to bring it into the market. The committee on whom the government devolved, when the assembly separated, transferred its seat again to Egina; for, although, as already mentioned, the submission or promised submission of Givas, had in some degree restored Napoli to tranquillity, the committee declared it not to be a favourable spot for devoting their cares to the interests of the country. "The agitation still remaining," said they, "after such great disorders, and the fear of new disagreements, would engage almost the whole attention of the government at Napoli." When they thus honestly confessed the weakness of their authority even in the seat of government, they could not be expected to exercise any control over the freebooters, who, under the Greek flag, carried piracy into every corner of the Levant. A

fleet they had, but that fleet did nothing: many of the vessels which occasionally joined it to fight a battle, were at other times pirates, or the abettors and partners of pirates. The government accepted of the interposition of the allies with joy, agreed to the proposed armistice, and recommended its religious observance to their subjects. But, in despite of it, piracy continued to increase to such a degree, that, in the month of November, the British government, by an order in council, adopted the strong measure of commanding his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean to seize every vessel which they should meet with at sea under the Greek flag, or fitted out and armed

at any Greek port, with the single exception of ships of war belonging to, or acting under the orders of, the persons exercising the powers of government in Greece. This order proceeded upon a statement, that his majesty had in vain applied for the prevention of the outrages which rendered the navigation of the Levant highly perilous to the Greek government — that that government, however willing, was not able to repress them—and that, therefore, until a government should be established in Greece competent to put an end to these excesses, the most efficacious protection for commerce would be, to prevent any armed vessels bearing the Greek flag from putting to sea.

CHAP. XIII.

UNITED STATES.—*Discussions in Congress on the Colonial Trade.*—**SOUTH AMERICA.**—*Progress of the War between BRAZIL and BUENOS AYRES.*—*Battle of Ituzaingo.*—*Advance of the Republican Army towards Rio Grande.*—*Naval Operations.*—*Preliminaries of Peace signed at Rio Janeiro.*—*The Treaty is rejected by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the President Rivadavia resigns.*—*Pretensions of the Provincial Governments.*—*Finances.*—**COLOMBIA.**—*Arrival of Bolivar at Bogota, and his departure for Venezuela.*—*He re-establishes Tranquillity in that Province.*—*He resigns the Presidentship.*—*Congress meets.*—*The Vice-president, Santander, likewise, proffers his Resignation.*—*Congress refuses to accept either.*—*A National Convention ordered to be convoked.*—*Revolt in the Southern Provinces.*—*Bolivar returns to Bogota.*—*Finances.*—**MEXICO.**—*Revolt of the Province of Texas.*—*Conspiracy of Arenas.*—*Measures directed against Spanish Inhabitants.*—*Arrests on account of a New Conspiracy.*—*Insurrection in the Province of Durango.*—*Finance.*—**PERU.**—*Revolution in the Government, and Election of a new President.*—*Dismissal of the Colombian Envoy.*—*Finances.*—**GUATEMALA.**—*Progress of the Civil War.*

IN our last volume we gave an account of the discussions, which had been carried on between the British government and that of the United States, regarding the terms on which the latter should be admitted to share in the colonial trade of the former. While the United States demanded to be received in the colonies, not merely on as favourable terms as other foreign nations, but on as favourable terms as the mother country herself, they imposed discriminating duties on British ships arriving in their harbours from British colonies; and, by another class of duties, obstructed the voyages of British vessels, which, after landing cargoes from Great Britain in the United States, were bound onwards to the colonies. Upon this display of an unfair and encroach-

ing spirit in the commercial policy of the United States, Great Britain withdrew from the merchantmen of that republic the privilege which, by an order in council, had been tendered to the ships of all nations—viz. that of trading to our colonies on the same terms, with regard to the shipping of those foreigners, as British ships themselves were subject to, provided that the ships of Great Britain should be equally favoured in their turn, on entering the port of the foreign state accepting the said privilege from Great Britain. The American government insisted, that the trade of foreigners with the colonies of Great Britain should be considered as an open subject, upon which any foreign government had a right to insist on negotiating with

the parent state. The British minister, with a more strict adherence to the known principles of colonial and commercial policy, declared the resolution of Great Britain to reserve to herself the indisputable right of admitting foreigners to traffic with their colonies, on whatever condition she might herself think proper to ordain. His majesty, therefore, by an order in council, excluded the United States from the list of those foreign countries whose merchantmen should be admitted to the ports of British colonies—being the only foreigners who had abused the privilege by an unfair treatment of British ships in return.

The American executive, embarrassed by the weakness of their cause, or anxious, from the importance of the case, to remove the responsibility from themselves, laid the whole papers connected with the negotiation before Congress, for its consideration and decision. In consequence of the report of a committee to which they had been referred, a bill was introduced into Congress, the effect of which was, from and after the 30th September, 1827, to close the harbours of the United States not only against British Ships proceeding from British colonies, but against those of all other nations bound from the colonies to the republic. It was in fact a non-intercourse act, excluding all the British possessions in the western hemisphere, the settlements on the coast of Africa, the Mauritius, Ceylon, New Holland, and Van Diemen's land, from all commercial communication with the United States, unless, on or before the 30th September, the British government should admit the extravagant

pretensions which America had set up to the colonial trade. It was necessary, said the committee of the senate, that the interdict should be universal in its prohibition against all persons, and in its application to all the colonies. The British order in council, indeed, excluding the United States from the colonies, had left open to them those of the British North American possessions; but that exception was intended only to serve the partial interests of Great Britain, by drawing from the United States to the harbours of Canada or Nova Scotia, the provisions required in the West Indies, and thus still supplying them to the islands in her own shipping. But if these ports were closed, as well as those of the colonies which would otherwise be supplied through them, then, as the colonies could not subsist without these articles, the American trade would be concentrated in some of the ports adjacent to the colonies, and would be carried on in American vessels; for, it was taken for granted, Britain would never attempt to intercept the trade between these intermediate ports and the colonies. By permitting the productions of the United States to reach the colonies either directly in foreign vessels, or circuitously through the British ports of North America, the United States would lose the carrying trade, and gain nothing in return; by closing their harbours against all vessels, whether British or foreign, coming from the British colonies, their productions carried in their own vessels, would find a ready market, their interdict would be felt, and the only operation of the British prohibition would be, to add to the pressure under which the colonies were already sinking.

In the senate, the operation of the bill, founded on these views, was suspended till the 31st December, but the higher duties on British vessels and cargoes were continued in the mean time. The House of Representatives made some alterations in the bill, with which it was returned to the senate. The senate clung obstinately to the bill in its original form, and refused, notwithstanding several conferences between the two branches of the legislature, to adopt the amendments of the lower House. The bill therefore was lost; and, the matter in dispute remaining where Congress had found it, the executive was thrown back upon its own responsibility.

Subsequently to the treaty of Ghent, the United States had claimed remuneration from Britain on account of American property said to have been illegally seized after the conclusion of the war. After a great deal of time had been spent in investigating these claims, each state having its own demand to make, the British government agreed to pay 1,200,000 dollars as the amount of the whole compensation due, leaving it to the United States to distribute it among the different claimants as they might find just. A convention to this effect was signed in London, and was ratified in the beginning of the year by the American government.

The Congress re-assembled on the 4th of December.

In South America, the events of the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres were somewhat more marked in themselves, though not at all more decisive in their consequences, than they had been in the preceding year. The emperor of Brazil, dissatisfied at the tardy progress made by his troops on land, and the ab-

solute inefficiency of his naval operations, had proceeded in person to the seat of war in the province of Rio Grande, in the end of November, 1826. When this step was known at Buenos Ayres, it produced no small excitement. The president of the Republic addressed a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to defend a territory which formed the vanguard of their security and prosperity, and the loss of which would open the way to the capital itself. An extraordinary meeting of Congress was held, and a committee was appointed to consider of measures calculated to support the Executive in the defence of the country. In pursuance of a recommendation of this committee, Congress put forth an address to the inhabitants of the provinces, urging them to co-operate actively in the support of the Republic; and reinforcements were immediately sent to the army, which was put in motion on the 26th of December. General Alvear, too, the Republican general, had his own proclamation. He told the army that a new moment of glory was awaiting them; that the emperor had left his throne to put himself at the head of his slaves, and that they had now a "gigantic enterprise" to undertake. The emperor, on his part, attempted nothing, and returned in a few weeks to Rio Janeiro, which it was thought impolitic in him ever to have quitted.

On the 20th of February the two armies at last came to action in the neighbourhood of Gtuzzingo. The Brazilian infantry, which included a German battalion, supported by a large body of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, directed themselves principally against the right and the centre of the repub-

lions. The combat was maintained with vigour and obstinacy on both sides, a heavy cannonade extending along the whole line, and each commander endeavouring to break through his opponent's masses by rapidly repeated charges of cavalry. The advantage seemed to be on the side of the Brazilians, when the Republicans brought up their reserve, which restored the fortune of the day, but its commander, Brandsen, was killed in leading it to the attack. At length, the Republican cavalry, having been successful on the two wings, made a general charge upon the Brazilian cavalry, broke it, and chased it from the field. The infantry, left uncovered by the cavalry, next gave way, but not in much confusion; for they attempted successively to take up three different positions. They were driven from them all, and obliged to abandon the field, leaving upon it, according to their own account, two hundred men—according to the Republican account, twelve hundred. Among the killed was a general—marshall Abner. The Republicans got possession of ten pieces of artillery, and great part of the enemy's baggage. They admitted their loss to amount to eight hundred killed and wounded. The discomfited Brazilians were not pursued far from the field, owing to the exhausted state of the horses of the Republican cavalry, which, for several days, had been making forced marches over extensive sands, where scarcely any pasture was to be found. Next day the Buenos Ayreans marched upon Caciqui, and were joined by a considerable number of deserters from the enemy's ranks. On the 26th they entered San Gabriel. They

found there, what they most needed, a considerable quantity of military stores, to the value of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. The inhabitants of the country along the Santa Maria, who had abandoned it to avoid the vexations and spoliation of the Brazilians, returned to their homes, and were re-instated in the possession of their property.

The Imperial army retreated to the vicinity of the Rio Pardo, above San Lorenzo, where they received large re-inforcements of cavalry. General Alvear, after his army had recruited itself from its late fatigues, again advanced in quest of them. Having learned that a strong body of their cavalry was stationed on one of the arms of the Camucua, near Santa Tecla, and anxious, above all things, to capture horses, he made a rapid night march of ten leagues through a broken country, and by an unknown path, with the design of surprising this detachment. He penetrated between their outposts unperceived; but one of his flanking parties, having advanced prematurely, gave the enemy the alarm; and the Republicans, forced to attack before they were fully prepared, found themselves engaged in a defile where only two men could pass abreast. The Imperialists took advantage of the delay thus occasioned to make good their retreat. This affair took place on the 22nd April. Immediately after it the Republican army crossed to the left bank of the Rio Negro, still advancing in the direction of Rio Grande. The Imperial general retired with his army beyond the Camucua and the Piratini, thus securing himself behind two rapid and unfordable rivers. In his retreat, he stripped

the country of its inhabitants, that, by putting a stop to cultivation, he might increase the difficulties of his enemy in procuring supplies. The inhabitants were compelled to emigrate, under the penalty of imprisonment and confiscation; while the Republican general, by a retaliatory decree, denounced the same punishment against all who did emigrate.

The Brazilians were equally unsuccessful in an attempt which they made upon the Republican establishment at Patagonia. An expedition, consisting of four armed ships and carrying about seven hundred men, appeared off that place on the 7th of March with the intention of effecting a landing. They were not only repulsed, but three of their vessels were taken, and the fourth, in endeavouring to make her escape, was wrecked. To counter-balance in some measure these misfortunes, the Brazilians, on the 17th May, carried by surprise the strong position of Maldonado, at the mouth of the Plata, which gave them another firm hold on Monte Video, and secured to them still further the command of the river. The naval operations on the river itself were unimportant. The blockade of Buenos Ayres was still maintained by the Brazilian squadron, but very ineffectually maintained. On the 19th February, admiral Browne attacked the ships that were watching him in the Uruguay, and defeated them with the loss of several of their smaller vessels. On his passage to Buenos Ayres with his prizes, he drove off the blockading squadron, after doing it considerable damage with his fire, though he got none of their ships. On the 7th of March, he allowed himself, with only four ships, to

be involved in an engagement with a much superior force of the enemy. Two of his ships ran aground, and were entirely destroyed by the heavy fire of the Brazilians. He himself was wounded, and two of his officers were killed.

This was not a course of the war that could justify either party in entertaining confidence as to its issue, and both parties were unprepared to continue it with vigour. At Rio Janeiro, as well as at Buenos Ayres, the treasury was empty; but the Republic had to labour under the additional disadvantage of a divided country, divided almost to the point of civil war, which, refusing to acknowledge even the legality of the government, deprived that government of all force, and of all resources. The provinces had hailed the commencement of the war with acclamations; they would have redoubled these acclamations, if it had been concluded in triumph; but they would not contribute any thing to carry it on, nor recognize the power of the government by which it was maintained. The government of the confederation was merely an empty name, in which certain decrees were issued and certain acts done; the provinces of the confederation set it at defiance, and did each what seemed good in its own eyes. The oftener the general government was compelled to ask, the more it was made to feel and to manifest its utter weakness as an instrument of administration. It was itself convinced that, if the war continued, the Republic would fall to pieces; the recent events of the war, though not possessing any decisive character, enabled it to propose peace without dishonour, and it

had reason to believe that it would be seconded by the ministers of these European powers, whose commerce was exposed to much inconvenience by the continuance of hostilities. Acting on these views, the government of Buenos Ayres despatched M. Garcia to Rio Janeiro in the month of April, with powers to negotiate a treaty. There was only one point on which the two states were likely to differ; viz. the destiny of Monte Video, and the Banda Oriental. The emperor had already declared that he would never make peace till that province was recovered to Brazil. Buenos Ayres, on the other hand, was prepared to give up her demand, that it should form part of the Republic; but she was not prepared to transfer it to Brazil. That would have been to sacrifice every object for which she had gone to war, and that, too, at a time when the fortune of hostilities was not such as to compel her to sacrifice any thing. Willing to give up her own claim, she was unwilling to admit the claim of the enemy. She was ready to consent that Monte Video should be declared independent of both, allowed to fix its own form of government, and choose its own rulers. The form of government would necessarily have been Republican; the new state would have leaned much more cordially towards her sister commonwealth than towards her imperial neighbour; and for that very reason, next to seeing the province in the possession of Buenos Ayres, the least pleasing issue to Don Pedro would have been to see it forming an independent Republic. He was already surrounded by democracies; and the influence and the wishes of demo-

cracies could not be favourable to the stability of his throne, constitutional though it was. M. Garcia, therefore, was instructed by his government "to adjust and conclude any preliminary convention or treaty, which may tend to the cessation of war and the re-establishment of peace, between the Republic and the empire of Brazil, on honourable terms, and with reciprocal guarantees of both countries; and which shall have for its basis the devolution of the Oriental province, and the acknowledgment of the said territory in a separate state, free, and independent, under the forms and rules which its own inhabitants shall choose and sanction. In this latter case, no compensation to be demanded by the belligerent parties." On this fundamental article being agreed to, he was instantly to transmit it to his government for ratification. He was instructed, likewise, immediately on arriving at Rio Janeiro, to place himself in communication with the British minister at that court.

When the plenipotentiary of Buenos Ayres reached the capital of Brazil, the emperor had just expressed anew, in the speech with which he opened the session of the chambers, his unalterable determination to continue the war until Monte Video should be secured to the empire. M. Garcia, however, entered upon his negotiations; and, in a few days, (24th May), he signed a treaty, in which, forgetting both the spirit and the letter of the fundamental article of his instructions, on the acceptance of which all the rest was to depend, he laid his government prostrate at the feet of her enemy, gave up to the emperor all that he desired, and formally consented

that Monte Video should be recognised as an integral portion of the Brazilian dominions. By this treaty, the united provinces of the Plata acknowledged "the independence and integrity" of the empire of Brazil, and renounced all the rights which they ever set up to the disputed province. The emperor, on his part, acknowledged the Republic of the United provinces; and, in regard to Monte Video, he made this declaration, "The Emperor promises, in the most solemn manner, in accordance with the Legislative Assembly of the empire, that he will regulate, with the utmost attention, the Cisplatine province in the same manner, or even better than the other provinces of the empire, in consideration of the inhabitants having sacrificed their independence to be incorporated with the said empire;—giving them a form of government suited to their customs and necessities, which may not only secure the tranquillity of the empire, but also that of its neighbours." Scarcely less dishonourable, and far more inconsistent with the rights and dignity of an independent state was a stipulation which followed, that the Republic should not only withdraw its forces from the Cisplatine territory immediately on the treaty being ratified (a consequence which followed as a matter of course, when the sacrifice of Monte Video was once resolved on), but "that the said Republic shall place its troops on a peace footing, keeping only the number necessary to maintain the internal order and tranquillity of the province," the emperor binding himself to follow the same rule, not in Brazil, but merely "in the said province" itself. It is difficult to conceive

how the emperor could muster courage to propose so insulting a condition to a power, which, in the very same document, he recognised as "independent," and which was perfectly entitled to treat with him on at least equal terms; that the plenipotentiary of that power should have quietly acceded to it, makes astonishment itself stare. In this treaty, the king of Great Britain was requested to guarantee for fifteen years the free navigation of the Plata; he was described by the contracting parties as the "sovereign mediator for the re-establishment of peace;" and the treaty was believed to have been negotiated under the auspices, and by the advice of his representative at Buenos Ayres.

When the treaty reached Buenos Ayres, it was received with unqualified indignation. The people exclaimed that their envoy had been bribed by Brazil and England—that the honour and interests of the Republic had been sold; and they cried for "war, eternal war against Brazil." Those were very possibly the most noisy, whose refusal to acknowledge and support the government was most likely to render such a termination of the contest as Garcia's treaty contained, unavoidable at some period or another; but it was a termination to which, as matters yet stood, no party in the Republic could submit with honour. The Council of Ministers, with the President at their head, unanimously refused to ratify the treaty, in respect that "the envoy has not only violated his instructions, but also contravened both the letter and the spirit of them; and that the stipulations contained in the said convention destroy the national honour, and attack the indepen-

ences, and all the essential interests of the Republic." This resolution of the Executive was approved of by an unanimous vote of the Congress.

Garcia attempted to justify his conduct. He quoted instances from the history of diplomacy of ambassadors who had violated their instructions, and yet were thought not to have erred in so doing. Thus, in the negotiations between England, France, and Spain, in 1782, the Spanish minister Aranda, in contradiction to the most imperative instructions, agreed to sacrifice Gibraltar to England, and accept in its place, the Floridas from France. To all authorities of such a nature there was this short answer, that an envoy, who departs from an essential point of his instructions, does it at his own peril; he must take the responsibility of shewing that such a step was necessary and proper; and Garcia had undertaken, in the present case, the responsibility of departing from his instructions in a point, without holding fast by which he had no instructions at all, and to the effect of utterly sacrificing the honour and independence of his country, as if she had been humbly receiving the law from the throne of Brazil. His justification on the merits, so to speak, amounted to this, that peace, not the independence of Monte Video, was the object of his mission: that peace, on any terms, was necessary, and would be beneficial to the Republic: that the President had said to him before his departure, "Peace is the only starting point on both sides; if the war continue, anarchy is inevitable; if we cannot obtain peace, we must resign ourselves to vassalage; since the Republic has agreed that the Banda

Oriental should be separated, and form an independent State, the war has no longer any object;" that he found the emperor immovable in his determination not to make Monte Video an independent State: that he had, therefore, only the alternative of departing from his instructions, or of breaking off the negotiation: that, by doing the latter, he would have "compromised the existence" of the Republic, which existence, he very truly said, was one of its "essential rights;" whereas, by doing the former, he sacrificed none of its essential rights, because, in agreeing to the independence of Monte Video, it had already given up all its own claims over that province—because it might retain its "existence," though Monte Video should lose its independence—and because Monte Video, the moment it was declared free, might have surrendered itself to the emperor, and voluntarily have become part of his dominions:—in short, that, by departing from his instructions, he secured peace, which was indispensable to the Republic; by adhering to them, he would have prolonged war, which would have hazarded the existence of the Republic. To all this, likewise, the answer was very plain. There might have been something in it, if the government, in giving him his instructions, had been instructing him concerning circumstances, of the actual state of which they were profoundly ignorant, and in relation to which he himself possessed peculiar sources of information and capacities of judgment; though even then it would have been his duty to have demanded fresh instructions. But certainly it was to be presumed, that the government knew, at least as well as its own servant, how far

peace was necessary to the country, and what sacrifices they were prepared to make in order to secure it. Now, they had decided that the abandonment of Monte Video to Brazil was a sacrifice which they would not make, even to attain the benefits of peace. Garcia may have thought their decision a very impolitic one; but there was still less modesty than prudence in setting up his own opinion, as the guide of his negotiation, in opposition to the express resolution of his government. In truth, from the moment he gave up the independence of Monte Video, he had no instructions at all; he was proceeding upon an hypothesis of his own as to what the instructions of his government ought to have been. That stipulation was preliminary to every thing else; till it had been admitted, he was to treat of no other condition. "Signor Garcia," said his instructions, "may assure the government of Brazil, that, this step being effected, he will enter into a treaty concerning the regulation of limits between the Republic and Brazil, and to establish and regulate the relations of amity, commerce, and navigation."—Thus all the subject matters of a treaty were postponed, till the independence of Monte Video should be conceded; till that "step had been effected" they were not even to be entered upon; and so long as it was refused, the envoy had no instructions to treat about any thing. Nay, the last article of his instructions directed him thus: "If unfortunately the government of Brazil, not listening to reason, shall refuse an honourable and worthy convention, Senor Garcia, shall demand his passport;" and the government had already told him in the first article, that what

they would esteem a treaty "on honourable terms" was one which should have "for its basis" the recognition of the Oriental province as a free and independent State. There was no excuse for the man's conduct. From whatever influence, or whatever weakness, it may have arisen, it was an audacious exploit in diplomacy.

The failure of the negotiation, the outcries that were raised against its authors, the necessity of continuing the war, and the impossibility of finding means to maintain it, dissolved the administration. Rivadavia, the President, had long struggled to subdue the spirit of discord which had set the provinces against the general government, and to consolidate the corporate constitution: but the prospect of a favourable issue to his labours was more remote than ever. This very year, modifications had been made in the constitution, to conciliate, if possible, the friends of a federal government, but they had been made in vain. The portion and the means of authority, necessary to give such a government any thing like unity and energy of purpose, are always too great to be willingly surrendered by the subordinate communities.* Although the President had been the first to decide instantly on rejecting the igno-

* It has been alleged, that the difficulties of Rivadavia had been greatly increased by the line of conduct pursued by the English minister, Lord Ponsonby—that his lordship disliked Rivadavia, and was on terms of confidential intimacy with Rivadavia's personal enemy, Garcia—that the rejected treaty had been concluded at his suggestion—and that, by keeping up direct correspondence with the governors of provinces, he had given strength to that spirit of disunion, which was the greatest obstacle in the way of the plans of the government.

minious treaty, the issue of the negotiation furnished his enemies with fresh food for prejudice and malevolence. He resigned his office. "Incessantly surrounded," said he, in the message to Congress in which he announced his resolution, "by obstacles and contradictions of all kinds, I have sustained to the last point the honour and dignity of the nation. My zeal to dedicate myself to her service, is now the same as at the moment in which I was charged to preside over her. But, unfortunately, difficulties of a new order, which were not to be foreseen, have convinced me, that my services for the future can be of no utility—any sacrifice on my part, at present, would be fruitless. With this conviction, it is my duty to resign my office and authority as I now do: devolving it to the national body, from whom I had the honour to receive it. It is to be regretted that I cannot explain to the world the irresistible motives which justify this decided resolution; but the assurance that they are well known to the national representation, tranquillizes me."

The President's resignation was accepted, with only two dissentient voices; but Congress voted an Address to him, expressing their deep sense of his public services, and their regret that any conjuncture of circumstances should have occurred to render his retirement advisable. They then proceeded to a new election, and their choice fell upon Dr. Vincente Lopez. Dr. Lopez, however, seemed to know well the nature of the difficult and dangerous situation to which he was called. He declined to be the head of the government, and told Congress plainly enough, that, while the provinces continued to quarrel with each other, and to

unite only in denying the efficacy of the constitution, they could have no government at all. He gave the following edifying picture of the state of the Union. "The authority to the exercise of which I have the honour to be called, has been disputed hitherto with passion in the bosom of the Congress, and is yet disputed sanguinarily in several provinces. During this combat, all the means of the national government, and of war against the empire, have been distributed between one or the other party. The one has under its influence the union of the provinces which have dissented from the anterior system, and resources of people for the war: the other has under its influence the union of the provinces which have supported the said system, and the possible resources of credit, without which, either nothing can be done, or exactions must be resorted to, as fruitless as they are evident. Hence, without a reciprocal guarantee which shall cause each party to yield to the national presidency its respective means of government, and of war against the empire, this authority cannot be constituted in the way which would make it be acknowledged in all the provinces, and which is required by the extraordinary necessities of the time; and then the citizen appointed to such authority cannot fulfil his arduous obligations. I find myself, Representatives, in this case. My person alone cannot constitute that guarantee—the want of which is the soul of all our difficulties; and, from the time that I should have become the mover of the gubernatorial rotation, I should immediately begin to want the means which either one or the other party possesses."

The Congress, however, would not admit the validity of the Doctor's excuses; having been called upon by a second vote to assume the Presidency, he found himself obliged to submit, and was installed into his office on the 7th of July. He still assured them, however, that unless the provinces were brought to unite in one system, unless all the capitalists and all the forces of the country gave him their active co-operation, no consideration would induce him to remain at the head of the government.

The extent to which dissension prevailed, and the feeble security which the central government could offer to foreign states of its being able to maintain any relations with them into which it might enter, may be judged of from the conduct of the province of Cordova. On the 31st of May, the minister of that province addressed a circular note to the envoys of Great Britain, and other foreign powers resident at Buenos Ayres, informing them, that Cordova, in the preceding October, had separated from the association of states assembled in Congress, and acknowledged none of its laws; that the national executive, respecting that determination, had abstained from exercising any act of authority over the province, and had not even transmitted to it the deliberations of Congress; that Congress had proceeded with the formation of a constitution, to the validity of which it was necessary that it should be accepted by two thirds of the provinces: that more than two thirds had rejected the constitution proposed by Congress, and had disavowed the authority of the Congress and of the president, by ordering their deputies to withdraw; that these deputies,

however, had been detained by force, for the purpose of making its deliberations appear legal; and that the president of Buenos Ayres continued to style himself national, and, as such, to treat and contract, in the name of the nation, with the ministers and envoys of other nations resident in Buenos Ayres. This minister, therefore, now formally protested to these envoys, "that the province of Cordova would not be responsible for any treaty which might be made by them with the president of Buenos Ayres, styling himself national;" and that "any treaties, which they might have signed with him since October, 1826, were not binding in any manner on that province." Various other provinces stood in the same relation to the central government, although they did not express it thus officially. In such a state of things, the central government could scarcely be said to have the capacity of maintaining the relations of amity with foreign states. How, for instance, could that government pretend to negotiate with Brazil, and to regulate with it, above all, the interests of commerce, in the name and on behalf of the union, when the members of the union themselves solemnly declared, that they would not consider any treaty, which it might conclude, as binding on them? To complete the difficulties of the government, the Bank refused to make further advances in aid of the public service. The legislature passed a decree for raising a loan of 5,000,000 of dollars, and the resident merchants were invited so and intender of the terms on which they were willing to furnish the sum required. An order was likewise issued, prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver. The government

in a financial statement, laid before Congress, informed that body, that, although the war with Brazil should continue for another year, the republic, with proper management, would still be able to meet both the obligations it had already contracted, and the new debts which it might be necessary to incur. It founded this opinion on the following calculation:—

<i>Debt at the Peace.</i>	Dollars.
London Loan	5,000,000
Debt to the Bank	9,500,000
Circulating Funds, at between 4 and 6 per cent.....	5,800,000
Other Debts	1,700,000
Funds to support the War for a year, according to offers made to the Government ..	12,000,000

Total Debt at the Peace 34,000,000

The Amount of the Expenses of the Provinces in a Year of Peace.

Interest of Debt at between 4 and 6 per cent, with Sinking Fund	2,200,000
Ordinary Service ..	2,300,000
	4,500,000

Ways and Means to meet this Expenditure.

Customs & Stamps	2,500,000
Direct contribution	1,000,000
	3,500,000

Deficit.....1,000,000

A year of peace, it was said, would be sufficient to increase the revenue so as to cover this deficiency. Besides, there were, within the line of the frontier, from Bahia Blanca to Melimpe, 5,000 square leagues of the best land, the value of which could not be calculated at less than 1,000,000 of hard dollars, as it had risen, within the last three years in more than a geometrical ratio. It was therefore proposed to grant the government authority to lease or lease out these lands for years, on payment of two per cent on their value, with a power

of renewing the contract at the end of that period.

In COLOMBIA, the same spirit of discord was tearing the republic to pieces. In the end of 1826, the department of Venezuela had formally declared itself independent of the central government, and had established a system of polity of its own, at the head of which was general Paes, a general who had, as formally, thrown off his allegiance to the legal authorities of the state. The spreading discontent had recalled Bolivar from Peru, that the weight of his character, equally respected by the people and by the military, no less than his official authority, might restrain, if they could not extinguish, the angry passions that were at work. He arrived at the capital, Bogota, on the 14th of November; set on foot a series of investigations into the different branches of the public expenditure, with a view to effecting retrenchments in the administration; and, on the 27th, set out for Venezuela, leaving the vice-president in the provisional government of the provinces of the centre and the south. In those of the north, where the danger principally lay, he intended to exercise that absolute power, with which, under such circumstances, the constitution clothed him. The constitution had provided, that, "in cases of internal commotion and armed revolt, threatening the security of the Republic, as well as in those of external and sudden invasion, the president shall be empowered, with the previous consent and approbation of the Congress, to direct all those measures which are indispensably necessary, and which may not be comprehended in the usual sphere of his attributes. Should

the Congress not be assembled, he shall have the same power to act of himself; but he shall convene it without the smallest delay, in order to proceed according to their determinations. This extraordinary authority shall be entirely confined to the places and time indispensably necessary." Until, therefore, Congress should assemble, the president was vested with dictatorial power. Immediately on arriving at Maracaibo, he issued a decree, declaring the disaffected departments, Maturin, Venezuela, Orinoco, and Zulia to be under his own peculiar authority, and ordaining the public officers to yield obedience to no orders but his own. To this decree the most ready submission was paid, and it put an end to the existence of the separate government. On the 2nd of January, he arrived at Valencia, where he met Paez, the head and front of the offending, the armed and declared rebel. They met on the most friendly terms, and all the grievances of Paez disappeared. Bolivar confirmed him in the office which he had usurped as supreme civil and military head of Venezuela, only changing his title to that of "Supreme Chief," but, as the decree expressed it, "not taking from him an atom of his attributes in this department." A general amnesty was granted for what had taken place, declaring that no person should be prosecuted for any thing he had done or said "with a view to reform;" and that the persons, property, and offices of those who had compromised themselves in the cause, were guaranteed to them without exception. Every act of hostility, however, committed after the publication of this decree, was to be punished as a state offence. At Caraccas, Bolivar pursued the same

course, and with the same effect. He every where proclaimed that the Great National Convention should be assembled without delay, to consider what changes might be necessary in the general political constitution of the country—a measure which was always the object, or the pretended object, of the disaffected. The recently created legislature of Venezuela never thought of assembling; its head, Paez, retained his power under the appointment of the president of that government, to which he had declared, only in the preceding November, that he had thrown off his allegiance for ever; and, by the end of January, the presence, the authority, the friendships of Bolivar had restored the disaffected provinces of the north, without a single act of punishment or of rigour, to apparently a settled course of orderly obedience.

In the mean time, however, the president himself was an object of dislike and suspicion to a very active party in the capital, at the head of which were the members of Congress Soto, Azuero, Uribe, and Osorio. The adherents of this party were opposed to him—some of them, because they were labouring, like the provincial authorities of the Plata, to elevate the independence of the separate provinces at the expense of the central government—some of them because they suspected that Bolivar was ambitious, and saw in his conduct a slow but crafty approach to the assumption of absolute power. Sent into Peru, they said, to assist in expelling the Spaniards, he had lingered there with his army, long after all necessity for it had disappeared, apparently for no other purpose than to acquire for himself and his creatures an influence

in the government which no foreigner ought to have possessed, and which only a foreigner fond of power, wherever acquired, would have sought. His newly created republic of Bolivia was just another root of his extending authority, fixed in provinces which ought to have formed part either of Columbia or Peru; and they thought themselves entitled to conclude, that these were all steps in a plan which was to terminate in the union of Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia, under his undivided supremacy. Accordingly, continued they, to be an enemy of the constitution was not to be an enemy to Bolivar; for a general to turn his arms against the state was not to sacrifice either his friendship or his favour. Paez had just been guilty of open rebellion; he had seduced the military, had brought a whole province to set the example of armed resistance, and had placed himself at the head of that province in defiance of the government of which Bolivar was the chief. Yet these events had scarcely called down even an expression of displeasure from Bolivar upon his military friend; so far from deserved punishment being inflicted, not even disgrace had followed this pernicious example. Paez and his associates were confirmed in their office; that impeached rebel was allowed to have triumphantly defied the authority of the legislature which had called him to account as a public servant, and yet he remained the chosen friend of Bolivar, whose express duty it was, to vindicate the rights and assert the authority of that very legislature. Great care had been taken not to disgust a single military man, while the rabble had been

soothed with promises to assemble a national convention; but not a word had been uttered, nor an act done, to command respect and obedience, to the constitution—obedience, without which the provinces would be involved in anarchy—anarchy, amid which only a military despot could hope to be a gainer.

Sentiments like these were openly propagated, and, when believed, they served the purposes of those who thought, on other grounds, that every province should take care of its own independence. Santander himself, the vice-president, was supposed to be by no means friendly to Bolivar; and he certainly dissented from the president's plan of convoking a national convention; holding that the government ought not to betray its weakness by calling it together, in deference to clamour and rebellion, at an earlier period than the constitution had fixed for its assembling. Bolivar took these suspicions so much to heart, that, on the 6th of February, he sent a letter from Caraccas to the president of the Senate, containing his resignation of the presidency. He could endure every thing, he said, but the suspicion of being hostile to liberty; "the zealous republicans cannot look on me without a secret fear, inasmuch as history has told them, that all, in similar circumstances, have been ambitious. In vain I seek to defend myself by the example of Washington; and in truth, one, or even many, exceptions can effect nothing against the experience of a whole world, ever oppressed by the powerful. I do not feel myself innocent of ambition; and, for my own sake, I wish to snatch myself from the grasp of this

fury, to free my fellow-citizens from uneasiness, and secure after my death a remembrance worthy of liberty. With such sentiments, I renounce for ever the presidency. The Congress and the people may look on this renunciation as irrevocable. Nothing shall have power to prevail on me to continue in the public service, after having employed in it the whole of my past life."

The more sensible part of the Colombian public were decidedly hostile to this step: the danger of universal anarchy, if, at such a moment, the controlling influence of Bolivar, be its objects what they might, were withdrawn, was far more certain and obvious, than any risk of possible despotism from the prospective schemes of a man who had perpetrated the metaphysical absurdities of the Bolivian constitution. There were two chances against the measure being persevered in; Congress might refuse to accept the resignation; and Bolivar, notwithstanding his determined language, might not persist in it. Congress assembled at Tunja in the beginning of May, and there they received the resignation, not only of the president, but likewise of the vice-president. The sittings were immediately adjourned to Bogota. On the 12th of May, the Congress, postponing the question of the resignations, determined that Santander should in the mean time be called upon to continue to act, and therefore to take the necessary oaths: Santander refused, expressing his determination to retire, since he found himself calumniated as the enemy of the president, and the cause of the public misfortunes. The Congress insisted that he should comply, and a written mes-

sage was sent to him to that effect; Santander still refused. Congress then took up the question whether he should be again requested to take possession of his office, or whether they should provide, in terms of the Constitution, for the exercise of the executive in the absence of the president. After a warm debate, in which some members animadverted strongly on the meanness and indecency of the legislature stooping to ask a man so often to be their governor, it was determined that Santander should be called on for the third time, and that the will of Congress should be communicated to him by one member from each chamber. Santander condescended to comply, and was immediately installed. In his speech on that occasion, he said, "I am accused of being the cause of the misfortunes of my country, of being the rival and enemy of the president liberator. Through me the operation of the Bolivian Constitution has been defeated,—to me it is owing that the confederation of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, has been frustrated—by me the nation has been deprived of the blessings of the dictatorship. It is through me, that the people are oppressed with taxes. It is all owing to me that Colombia was divided into two sections,—that the army is discouraged, that the funds are ruined,—that parties are embittered,—and that every thing is going to ruin. In the opinion of my enemies, who are also the enemies of our political system and the government,—men who live upon adulation,—I have more power than a celebrated philosopher, who wanted only a fulcrum to move the earth. Accept my resignation, and all these evils will be replaced by thousands of benefits."

This proceeding furnished satisfactory evidence, that Santander's resignation of the office, in which he had been installed against his will, would not be accepted. The fate of the president's was more doubtful. The question was introduced on the 15th of May, when Bolivar's friends, confident that the resignation would be rejected, urged the necessity of proceeding instantly to decide on the acceptance or refusal of the resignation of the liberator. Soto, Azuero, Osorio, and Uribe opposed the motion, on the ground that they were not prepared to give their votes upon a matter, which, it had been said, involved interests most dear to freedom and to Columbia; stating that, if they were pressed, they would appeal to the article of the Reglamento, by which every senator is allowed, on declaring that he is not in a state to vote conscientiously on the business before the House, to retire and not vote. Some members, and, among these, the members for Guayaquil, where a new military insurrection had just broken out, were desirous that no time should be lost; others, for the sake of securing the support of some who were inclined to discuss the question, although not immediately, were for acceding to a short delay; while Azuero, Soto, Osorio, &c. were for deferring it indefinitely, or at least till the month of June. At length it was agreed, as Santander insisted on his resignation being taken up at the same time with the president's, that both Houses should meet on the 19th to take them both into consideration. When that day came, however, the opposition (for so they may be named from the relation in which they stood to the president) moved, that the question

should be still further delayed till the 6th of June. The motion was carried by a majority of four voices in a house of seventy members. The object of the opposition in thus fighting for short respites, when convinced that a division on the main question would be against them, was said to be, to prevent the president from having time to get to Bogota to take the oath to the Constitution before the dissolution of Congress, a bill being about to be proposed, to declare all authority illegal that was not sanctioned by this formula. In this case, though the Congress should refuse the liberator's resignation, the vice-president would have been the real executive of the country. The question was finally determined on the 6th of June, both as regarded the president and the vice-president. Congress refused to accept the resignation of either; but the difference of numbers on the two divisions could afford little gratification to the pride of Bolivar. There were seventy-four members present. Bolivar's resignation was rejected by a majority of fifty to twenty-four; Santander's was rejected by a majority of seventy to four. The portion of the House willing to dispense with the services of the former, was six times larger than that which was willing to dispense with the services of the latter.

Congress next proceeded to the great question, whether a national convention should be assembled, as Bolivar in his proclamations in the north had taken upon himself to promise should be done, in order to consider what changes ought to be introduced into the constitution. On this topic there was a much greater degree of unanimity. Santander, who had all along opposed

the measure, found only seven members to join him in voting against it. The convention was appointed to meet on the 2nd of March, 1828, in the city of Ocana, about half way between Bogota and Carthagena.

Even if Bolivar had been inclined to adhere to his expressed resolution, that nothing would prevail upon him to continue at the head of the government, events had, in the mean while, taken place in the southern provinces, which called for his powerful interposition as loudly as the occurrences of the north had lately done. On returning from Peru to Colombia, he had left behind him the third division of his army. In the month of January, these troops mutinied, displaced their officers, and elected others in their room. The pretended reason of this movement was their dislike to some supposed secret service on which they were to be sent; but the truth seemed to be, that it was the result of Peruvian intrigues, aided by the disaffection of some Colombian officers; at least, whatever may have originally given rise to the spirit of discontent, it was directed to produce divisions in Colombia, by which Peru alone could benefit. The Peruvian government sent off these troops, on their return to Colombia, on the 19th of March. A part of them landed at Guayaquil; the remainder, under general Bustamente, landed at Paíta, not far from Cuenca. The former immediately proceeded to denounce the government of the republic, and the ambition of Bolivar, as dangerous to liberty, and declared that they had returned, with arms in their hands, to maintain the independence of at least a portion of

the Columbian territory, viz. the departments of Guayaquil, Quito, and Cuenca. There was a great deal of meaning in the fact, that this army of rebels, just returned from Peru, after having been brought into a state of mutiny for which no intelligible cause could be assigned, and placed under officers who were known to be in the Peruvian interest, should have limited its patriotic cares to three departments, which, washed by the Pacific, presented strong temptations to the Peruvian government. In a communication which, on their landing, they made to the chief of the district of Guayaquil, expressing a command, in the form of a wish, that he and his friends would retire from their offices, they thus declared their objects: "As Colombians, this division of the army has chosen these departments, that they may continue free; and as soldiers of liberty, they have sworn to keep them so, that they may freely express their opinions in the face of the whole world. To avoid losing time in useless discussions, we declare, that nothing will stop the march of this division, until we have the satisfaction to see the southern departments freed from all authority that appears to us suspicious. These departments shall be kept in the best order, and prepared to constitute themselves under a form of government which the Congress shall determine. The division has met that reception in this province, which your excellency must suppose it will meet in your capital, and in all the towns of Colombia. Let your excellency recollect the fate of Iturbide, and also that the Colombians who compose this division have long since sworn to be free or to die. What has lately

happened in Colombia has convinced us, that his excellency general Bolivar now thinks no more of the happiness of the nations whom so many sacrifices for liberty have placed under his direction—of those nations among whom his name was as much respected as adored,—and thinks only of the horrible plan of enslaving us, as the Bolivian constitution plainly shews. Only in one way will we change the strong feelings with which we regard the conduct of his excellency—which is, that he present himself before the Congress of the republic as a simple citizen, to account for his conduct in Peru, as an auxiliary general sent out by our government. In the mean time, until we shall enjoy this satisfaction, the division recognizes no legitimate authority in these departments except the town authorities:" and "the division" actually apoke of "the crown project." These invectives against Bolivar and his conduct in Peru betrayed, likewise, a Peruvian origin. With the army, less than with any other class, was Bolivar unpopular.

The municipality of Guayaquil complied with all the demands of the rebels, and changed their executive officers for men more agreeable to the newly-arrived friends of liberty. Lopez Mendez, an inveterate enemy of Bolivar, was named chief of the department. General Obando having been sent to take the command of the division, they allowed him to assume it nominally; but when he issued orders that they should embark for Panama, they refused to obey. The detachment, which had landed at Paíta, was less fortunate. The intendant and commandant-general having demanded

from Bustamente an explicit statement of his intentions, and received an evasive reply, effected a counter-revolution among his men, who shewed no disposition to support him in his enterprise, and arrested the general himself and a number of his accomplices. Bustamente, and twenty of his officers, afterwards made their escape, and returned to Peru. The troops, which had landed at Guayaquil under general La Mar, did not manifest the same prompt repentance. The constitutional general, Florez, therefore attacked them near Daule, and dispersed them, after they had sustained a considerable loss of men. Their chief, La Mar, betook himself to Lima, where the whole of this plot appeared to have been framed, and its leaders instructed.

Bolivar, on learning these proceedings in the south, prepared to march thither with a large body of troops; but, having received intelligence of the progress which had already been made in quelling them, and having had communicated to him the resolution of Congress not to accept of his resignation, the existence of the rebellion was another reason why he should not disappoint the wishes of the legislature. Leaving his army behind him, he set out, with a small escort from Carthagena, and entered Bogota on the 10th September. His most active opponents had previously quitted the city, as if they had apprehended that he would use his power to inflict vengeance. After he had taken the oath to the constitution, the vice-president formally resigned the reins of government into his hands, telling him, that the whole republic felt convinced that he alone could restore order and

prosperity to Colombia. Bolivar answered by promising to use his most sincere and strongest efforts not to disappoint the national hopes, but declared he would not answer for results, unless the nation "resolved on sacrificing all provincial, party, and personal animosities on the altar of their country." The next day he issued a decree extending the session of Congress, in order that the political circumstances of the northern departments might be examined into, and in order also that the Congress might occupy itself with the state of public credit. He particularly recommended to Congress to attend to the arrangement of the finances, and to establish a system that should meet the public expenditure and the interest of the foreign debt.

From the statement presented to Congress by the minister of finance, it was made to appear, that the resources of the country, if they were called into action, and well and faithfully administered, were adequate to meet all its wants. As this, however, was not the character of any South American treasury, the English bond-holders had to trust to futurity for the payment of their dividends. M. Hurtado, under whose diplomatic administration in London the stoppage of the preceding year had taken place, was recalled, in order to explain his proceedings in the financial concerns of the republic. The retrenchments effected, or to be effected, as they appeared in the estimates of the year, did not fall far short of one half of the whole public expenditure. The estimates were as follows:—

	Dollars.	Rs.
Foreign Department ..	69,369	7½
Home ditto	526,886	4½

War ditto	4,307,797	4
Marine ditto	912,721	6
Finance ditto	579,047	0½
Interest for debt	1,800,000	0
1 per cent towards the fund for liquidating the said debt	300,000	0
	<hr/>	
	8,495,822	0½
Estimates for 1826	15,487,719	3½
	<hr/>	
Difference in favour of 1827	5,991,897	3

Mexico, likewise, during the present year, had its own full share of conspiracy and rebellion. On the 16th December, 1826, the province of Texas declared itself independent of the confederation, formed itself into a separate state under the title of the Republic of Fredonia, convoked a Congress of its own to assemble at Nacogdoches, in the month of February, and entered into treaties of alliance with the neighbouring Indian tribes. This event was believed to have taken place, if not by the instigation, yet with the knowledge and connivance of the United States; and it excited some hostile feelings between the two countries. The Mexican Congress appropriated 500,000 dollars to an expedition for the suppression of the insurrection, and general Rincon, the minister at war, was directed to march against the rebels. But before he could set out from Mexico, the rebellion had been put down by the troops of the country, with the assistance of the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. The dispersed insurgents took refuge among the Indians, and in the territory of the United States, and the province again acknowledged its dependence on Mexico.

This revolt was followed by the discovery of a conspiracy in Mexico, the object of which was to

thing less than to overturn the government, and restore the throne of Ferdinand. The most active agent in the plot was Padre Arenas, a Spanish friar. He stated, that he was commissioned by Ferdinand, and he had framed, with his fellow conspirators, a regular plan of operations. Their watch-word was to be "Spain, and the religion of Jesus Christ," and their attempt was to be made in conjunction with La Borde, the Spanish admiral at Cuba, who was to appear on the coast with his fleet. Before the plot was discovered, it had extended its ramifications through several provinces, particularly among the clergy. On the 19th of January, the principal conspirators were seized, with their plans and papers. Father Arenas was tried by a council of war, convicted of treason, and condemned to be shot "in the back," and his body publicly exposed, "for treason to his country." The sentence was carried into execution on the 2nd of June.

Under the excitement produced by this discovery, the local legislature of Jalisco, one of the Mexican provinces, passed an act banishing all persons who had been born in Spain, until Spain should recognize the independence of the republic. They were to leave the territory within twenty days. The only persons excepted were Spaniards who had American wives alive, or widowers who had families by American mothers, and such as laboured under some physical infirmity. Even these, although allowed to remain, were to be dismissed from any offices which they might hold, retaining their salaries; were not to meet to a greater number than three, on any occasion, without the permission

of the authorities; were not to be allowed to carry arms, or go without a passport beyond the walls of the town in which they resided. Priests were to continue to draw the fruits of their benefices only "until the benefice be in due course disposed of." The penalty for any infraction of these provisions was five years imprisonment. This cruel and impolitic enactment was brought under the notice of the general Congress, and by them referred to a committee. The committee gave a very decided opinion against it, and stated that, the provincial legislature, in enacting it, had exceeded its constitutional powers. The Congress itself, however, passed an act, by which all Spaniards were excluded from public employments, until the republic should have been acknowledged by Spain.

The conspiracy of Arenas was followed almost immediately by the discovery, or the pretended discovery, of another plot. On board of a captured Spanish brigantine, were found certain papers, which, being transmitted to the government, were thought to disclose matter dangerous to the republic. A number of persons were immediately arrested, some of them priests, others officers of rank in the Mexican army. Among the latter were generals Arana, Negrete, and Echavarri, all stained with the original sin of being natives of Spain. The wife of general Negrete, proceeding on the ground, that by law, "in the case of arrests being required for the safety of the state, the persons arrested shall, within forty-eight hours, be transferred to the proper tribunal for their trial," and that her husband had been apprehended

without any other warrant than a letter from the proper minister merely acknowledging his being informed of the proceeding, and that, too, written only after the general had refused to submit to the arrest as being illegal without a warrant,—presented a petition to Congress, praying it to order the immediate trial of her husband, on the one hand, and on the other, to declare the minister of war responsible for the orders he had given, or the commandant who executed the arrest, if he had acted without orders. The commission of the senate, to whom the charge against the minister was referred, reported, that no sufficient ground of impeachment had been made out; and, instead of the general being brought speedily to trial, he and his companions were transferred, untried, in the beginning of July, to a more distant prison. They had been arrested on the 21st of March.

A fourth partial insurrection took place in Durango, another province on the northern confines of the Mexican confederation. The object of it was, to procure the re-election of the provincial legislature within the year, instead of allowing it to exist for two years, as had been intended. Some of the troops, headed by their officers, took part in the insurrection, dissolved the legislative assembly, arrested the governor, and obliged him to convoke a new assembly for the 1st of August. The constitutional authorities, however, assisted by the general government, succeeded in restoring tranquillity.

Hitherto Mexico had been observant of her faith with the public creditor; but she now failed to meet her engagements, although

boasting to the very last of the abundance of her resources. The president Victoria, in his speech to Congress, when it rose on the 21st May, had represented the credit of Mexico with foreign nations, as maintaining a superiority over that of all the other new republics; and had stated that the revenue derived from the natural products of the soil was sufficient to cover all the ordinary expenses of the state. In less than three months, the government found itself so poor as to be unable to pay the interest of its debt. It endeavoured to provide for the deficiency by negotiating a new loan, but failed. On the 1st October, the holders of its bonds in London received, instead of payment of the dividend then due, an intimation from the Mexican envoy that no funds were forthcoming. Congress, which had been convoked again in September, principally on account of this crisis, resolved, first, that the nation would religiously fulfil the contract into which the government entered with the house of B. A. Goldsmidt and Co. in virtue of the decree of May 1, 1823; secondly, that the government had exceeded its powers in making the said contract, and was responsible for the excess. It would have been well, if Congress, in so public a transaction, had discovered this excess of power on the part of the executive, before it had allowed the money to be received and spent. So badly had they managed, that their minister in London was kept in total ignorance of the real financial state of the republic, and he remained, almost to the last moment, in the expectation that its credit would be preserved. In Peru, Bolivar had scarcely

withdrawn, when events occurred, which proved that he was not indebted to public opinion for the influence which he had acquired, and that his evident unwillingness to depart, even when called away by sedition threatening the very existence of Colombia, was not without good foundation. It has been already mentioned, that the division of his army which he left behind him, mutinied shortly after his departure. The Peruvians, using as a pretext this insubordination which they themselves had excited, refused to retain them any longer in the service of the Republic, and shipped them off to Colombia to raise rebellion in her provinces along the Pacific. With the remainder of his troops disappeared all the influence of Bolívar. The government, which he had erected, fell without resistance, and a new one was created, whose policy towards Colombia was much less than kind, and whose antipathies to Bolívar seemed to be almost personal. General Santa Cruz continued at the head of the government, till a new Congress assembled. He then resigned his office; and Congress elected to

twenty hours. The complaints against him were, that he had abused, and therefore forfeited, his privileges by labouring to excite discontent among the people—by having spoken against the insurrection of the 26th of January, in which the soldiers of his own government had mutinied against the Peruvian government—by accusing Peru of having attempted to separate the southern provinces from Colombia, a charge, of the truth of which there did not seem to be much reason to doubt—by keeping up a correspondence with general Sacre, the president of Bolivia, a declared enemy of the existing government of Peru, attempting to send expresses to him at the most critical juncture of the Peruvian troubles, and receiving money from him to be employed at Lima in forming a party against the government. There seemed to be every prospect of Colombia and Peru being involved in a war; but each of them was sufficiently occupied, and most sensibly weakened, by the dissensions which reigned in its own bosom. While Peru was thus provoking her more powerful neighbour, her government was not strong enough to restrain the party spirit that was spreading confusion through her own provinces. The departments of Cusco and Puno, separated themselves from the Republic, and joined Bolivia. The city of Arequipa claimed to be declared the capital in place of Lima, and threatened to desert the confederation, if its claims were not admitted.

The Peruvian budget estimated the expenditure of the year at 5,150,000 dollars, and the income at 5,200,000. The government acknowledged that it looked upon the mines as the principal source

of the public wealth; and the working of the mines had met with many obstacles.

The company, which contracted for draining the mines of Pasco having failed in its engagements, and having required the miners to contribute a small proportion to the work, the government ordered the director-general to proceed immediately to the spot to continue the work of Quilacocha, with the produce of the contribution which the company had imposed, and with 2,000 dollars which were to be supplied monthly, to hasten its completion. Meanwhile they had been making trial of certain small machines, invented by two Peruvians, the first trials of which were encouraging: "but it appears," said the president to Congress, "that there was a failure of some mechanical combination either in the invention, or in the execution." To encourage the mining speculations, decrees were issued protecting the importation of quick-silver for amalgamation, which, for some years past, had been becoming scarce, and relieving it from the prohibition of certain articles as being Spanish merchandize.

From the communications of the president, and the minister of finance, it appeared that the republic acknowledged a foreign debt of 9,000,000 of dollars at six per cent, although a considerable portion of that sum had, from the misconduct of agents, never reached the public purse; and that the domestic debt, including all the expenses and defalcations during the war, amounted to 5,000,000. The finance minister gave the following view of the state of the foreign debt.

The first loan which Peru raised

in London, amounted to 1,200,000 sterling; the second was to be for 616,515 sterling; but the contractor did not fulfil his engagement, and only 200,385*l.* were received. Thus the capital of the debt should be only 1,400,385*l.* But the agent, without orders, and entirely on his own authority, disposed of the remainder of the bonds, selling some at a great loss, and mortgaging others. The result had been that there were circulating in the London market on account of Peru, 576,500*l.* of bonds of the second loan. What Peru owed to England therefore, was not 1,400,000*l.* but 1,777,500*l.* The interest on this debt amounted annually to 106,650*l.* or 533,250 dollars. As the failure of the contractor took place almost at the time when the contract was signed, it was scarcely possible that the interest of the first and second loans to April, 1825, could be covered. The interest now due in London was 1,066,500 dollars. The capital acknowledged by the government in the London market ought to be met by a sum transmissible annually, and by the surplus of the interest, which ought always to be transmitted as if there were no redemption; because the portion necessary for payment of the interest being only so applied, there would remain an excess, which, added to the sum destined for redeeming the capital, would liquidate the debt within thirty years from the contract. The sinking fund having been suspended in the year 1825, the transmission of the sum of 150,000 dollars, with which the redemption of the capital ought to have commenced, could not be effected in the beginning of 1826. As little was it possible, in the beginning of 1827, to transmit the

70,000 dollars, the sum which ought then to have been sent. Hence, by the beginning of the year 1826, it would be necessary to transmit those 220,000 dollars, with the addition of 127,700 which would then fall due. These two sums united amounted to 347,700 dollars. From this it followed, that the capital and interest, due by the nation to England, on the 1st of January, 1828, would amount to 1,440,270 dollars. The consolidation or sinking fund of Lima did not possess disposable assets sufficient to provide for the sums which, in the succeeding years, must be transmitted to discharge this national burthen; but the amount of the deficit occasioned by the failure of the contractor might be settled by 416,580*l.*, which he did not render effective, and the amount of that of the agent by 300,000*l.*, which might be charged to him, if the Congress came to an agreement with the representatives of the parties, who were then in the capital.

This sinking fund had been ordered to be created in 1825, but had never been called into operation till the end of 1826, when the failure of Peru to pay her dividends in London compelled her statesmen to labour at the restoration of her internal resources. To this fund were specially assigned, for the purpose of paying the interest of the debt, and gradually redeeming the capital, the free produce of the general contribution, a per centage on such native productions as were not of the first necessity, a per centage on certain articles of foreign import, and the profits of the manufacture of powder and tobacco, which was to be carried on exclusively by the government. The produce of the old census, of

pious foundations, of the revenues of the inquisition, and all the property attached to establishments of the Jesuits, besides other funds no longer applicable to their original destinations, were appropriated to the same object; but the disordered state of the archives, and of every thing connected with these sources of revenue, rendered it impossible as yet to ascertain their amount. The ministry, however, expressed their belief, that, during the remainder of this year, funds would be raised to pay the interest of the foreign debt, which had been suspended during two years, not, they said, from circumstances within the control of government, but from the failure of the last loan, and the mismanagement of the agents concerned in it.

In GUATEMALA, the civil discord, which seemed to be the destined lot of every South American state, had assumed the form of regular war; sieges were formed, and battles were fought. The province of St. Salvador had openly armed itself against the central government, under the guidance of a chief of the name of Pierson, assisted by some French officers. In the end of October of the preceding year, the president Arze had marched against them in person; and had gained the advantage in an action at Momostonango in the department of Quesaltinango, killing some dozens of them, and making about forty prisoners, among whom were two of the refractory deputies of San Salvador. This dispersion of the rebels, however, or as they styled themselves, of the liberals, was only temporary. In the beginning of the present year, they assembled in much greater force, to the number, it was said, of 1,200 men; and advanced, in the

month of March, to the very walls of the capital itself, of which they threatened to form the siege. The inhabitants of Guatemala took up arms in aid of the garrison ; even the priests and friars joined the ranks. An action was fought under the walls of the city on the 23rd of March. The loss on both sides was severe ; but the conflict ended in the discomfiture of the rebels, who lost their cannon, and

nearly an hundred prisoners, and had fifty men killed. Colonel Raoul, one of their French officers, abandoned their cause, and went to Guatemala. The president again attacked them at St. Anna, where they had taken refuge, and expelling them in great disorder, made himself master of that town, as well as of San Sonata. They then retired upon San Salvador itself.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

STATE OF TRADE, BANKRUPTS, INSOLVENTS, &c. in 1826.—The following lists show the numbers of bankrupts, declarations of insolvency, notices of the petitions of insolvent

debtors, heard both in Portugal-street and in the different country circuits, and of dissolutions of partnerships, during the different months in the last year, as they appeared in the London Gazette—

—	Bankrupts.	Declarations of Insolvency.	Insolvents heard in town.	Insolvents heard in the country.	Partnerships dissolved.
January	287	18	168	26	172
February . .	264	21	213	108	184
March	219	19	208	140	160
April	342	24	227	2	185
May	275	30	365	103	247
June	218	22	348	705	191
July	116	16	235	113	191
August	138	23	202	0	190
September . .	141	16	0	95	168
October	130	25	195	475	181
November . .	241	24	282	111	159
December . .	212	15	248	11	165
Total . . .	2583	253	2691	1889	2193

STATE OF CRIME.—The numbers of committals of persons charged with criminal offences in England and Wales, and the results of the charges, during the seven last years have been as follows:—

	Committed.	Convicted.	No Bills or not Prosecuted.	Acquitted.
In 1820	13,710	9,318	1,881	2,511
1821	13,115	8,788	1,826	2,501
1822	12,241	8,209	1,684	2,348
1823	12,263	8,204	1,579	2,480
1824	13,698	2,425	1,662	2,611
1825	14,437	9,964	1,685	2,788
1826	16,147	11,095	1,786	3,266
Totals	95,611	65,003		

There were,		Sentenced to death.		Executed.
In 1820	.....	1,236	.....	107
1821	.....	1,134	.....	114
1822	.....	1,016	.....	97
1823	.....	968	.....	54
1824	.....	1,966	.....	49
1825	.....	1,036	.....	50
1826	.....	1,200	.....	57

Rather more than half the number of persons convicted have been, in most of the years, sentenced to imprisonment for six months, with or without fine, hard labour, or whipping.

By the statement returned to the Secretary of State on the 1st inst., by the gaoler of Marlborough-street office, it appears, that the number of prisoners committed to the different gaols, from that office alone, amounted, up to the 31st of December, to 3,103, being an increase on the return made on the 1st of January, 1826, of 1,676. Comparing this statement with the return made by him for the year 1813; the advance of crime appears to be out of all proportion to the increase of population.

The following is an extract from the official returns from that office for the last fourteen years:—1813, 789; 1814, 902; 1815, 919; 1816, 1,495; 1817, 1,615; 1818, 1,738; 1819, 1823; 1820, 1,416; 1821, 1,268; 1822, 1,503; 1823, 2,010; 1824, 1,903; 1825, 2,425; 1826, 3,103.

BRITISH SHIPPING. — The returns ordered by the House of Commons show that the number of ships built and registered in the British empire and plantations in the years ending the 5th of January, during the last six years, were, for the year

	Ships.	Tons.
1821	872	74,847
1822	780	67,144
1823	847	86,028

1824 1,179 143,741

1825 1,539 204,924

1826 1,522 179,020

Of these, for the last year 601 were above 100 tons, and their total tonnage was 134,488 tons, and a similar proportion as to the vessels above and below 100 tons prevails for the other years. It appears also that 178 vessels of above 100 tons, and measuring 49,040 tons, and 205 below 100 tons, and measuring 9,446 tons, were built in the British plantations.

The number of steam-vessels built in the United Kingdom during the last year was 72, measuring 8,638 tons, or about three times the number and tonnage built in any preceding year. The total number built since the year 1814, inclusive, is 228, measuring 26,198 tons.

The number of ships, their tonnage, and the number of men and boys navigating them, that belonged to the several ports of the British empire, were, in the year—

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1824	24,776	2,559,587	168,637
1825	24,280	2,553,682	166,183
1826	24,625	2,635,644	167,636

The total number of British ships that entered the ports of Great Britain, for the year 1826, was 11,623, measuring 1,796,250 tons, and navigated by 105,109 men; and the total number of foreign ships that entered during the same period, was 5,439, measuring 643,922 tons, and navigated by

37,137 men. The several countries from which these foreign ships entered, and the proportions of trade which they severally obtained will appear from the following table:—

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Russia	85..	23,733..	1,173
Sweden	94..	13,909..	823
Norway	496..	78,953..	4,194
Denmark	762..	56,990..	3,623
Prussia	588..	112,765..	4,909
Germany	906..	81,572..	4,196
Belgium	840..	71,174..	3,464
France	1,194..	52,426..	7,873
Portugal	14..	1,696..	121
Spain	13..	1,223..	113
Italy	3..	886..	47
Foreign West Indies	1..	139..	9
United States ..	440..	147,741..	6,547
Foreign Conti- nental Colonies	3	675	45

2. EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.

—A shock of an earthquake was felt at Mortayne (Orne). It continued for not more than a second; but if it had lasted longer, the town must have been destroyed. A great noise was heard; a number of squares of glass were broken; dishes and glasses upset on the tables; the windows and doors were thrown open, and looking-glasses were broken by the shock; yet no severe accident took place. The neighbourhood suffered greatly, especially Lemerle-sur-Sarthe, five leagues off, in which three chimnies were thrown down; and the slating of a new house was in a great part torn off. A child was thrown into the fire by the shock. The earthquake was felt as far as Alençon.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.—

Dijon. — An extraordinary trial for murder took place here two days ago. A gamekeeper, named Barnarvon, was found on the 16th of August, wounded in the most shocking manner; he had received eight stabs in different parts of the

body, and a violent blow on the head, which had fractured his skull. Before his death he made the following statement:—“Two neighbours called upon me, for the purpose of obtaining my assistance in preventing a miller named Audran from turning the course of a stream which belonged to them: after settling this business, I returned homewards, when, as I was passing near a narrow road, Audran sprang from behind a hedge, and felled me to the earth with a bludgeon. While I was lying senseless upon the ground, he took out his knife, and stabbed me in the bosom; the pain caused by the second blow brought me to my senses, and rising on my knees, I said, ‘Audran, take pity on my poor family, and do not kill me.’ My prayer was unheeded; he inflicted several stabs, and left me in the state in which I was found.” Audran was of course arrested, and brought into the presence of the dying man, who repeated the above evidence. “But where did I commit the crime?” said Audran. “Near the wall of a garden belonging to M. Louis,” was the reply. Immediately after uttering these words, the wounded man expired. The police repaired to the place mentioned; no marks, nor the smallest traces of blood were to be found; but the confusion of Barnarvon, added to the circumstance of a coat which Audran wore on the day of the murder not being discovered, was deemed sufficient evidence; the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death. Although the prisoner had denied most solemnly knowing any thing about the crime, he admitted, when brought back to the condemned cell, that he killed Barnarvon, not on the spot

indicated by the latter, but in his (Audran's) own garden, where a quantity of blood would be seen; which proved to be the fact. He added, that Barnarvon had entered the garden for the purpose of committing robbery, when a struggle took place between them, and Barnarvon, who was a powerful man, fought in so determined a manner, that, notwithstanding the different stabs inflicted, had not the blow upon the head been given with a heavy piece of wood, which happened to be near the place of combat, he, the prisoner, would have been murdered. This statement reached the jury on the following day, and they requested the judge who had passed the sentence of death to recal several witnesses. They were re-examined by the jury, and the account given by the prisoner was found to accord with the facts. However, the trial being over, and the man, who ought to have been acquitted, being under sentence of death, all that could be done was to recommend him to the royal mercy.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held in D'Oyley-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea, on the body of an infant found in a chest where it had been deposited by its mother, and had lain upwards of three weeks.

Mr. Thomas Gaskell, surgeon.—This morning I was called to view the body of an infant, and found it in a box at No. 9, South-street; it was wrapped up in a cotton rag petticoat; I examined the body, and found it to be a full-grown child. The body was in a very putrid state; at first sight there appeared great discolouration, but on minute inspection that was occasioned by putrefaction. There was no external mark of violence;

proper care seemed not to have been taken of the infant from its birth, but, owing to the putrid condition it was in, I cannot say whether the strings were forced or torn asunder. After carefully examining the chest and lungs, the latter, I believe, had never been inflated, and, in my opinion, the child had never breathed.

Mrs. Catherine Watson.—The mother of the deceased lived servant with me for one year and seven months. She left my service on the 30th of October; I had no reason to suspect her then; she complained of being unwell; a few days after she left my service, she admitted being pregnant. I called upon her several times afterwards; and on Sunday, three or four weeks back, she visited me, and said she had been brought to bed about ten days. I asked her the motive she had for leaving a child so young, when she replied, that her landlady's daughter had been delivered of a dead child, and had taken her's to suckle, in order to retain her milk until she obtained a wet-nurse's place. A few days since, being anxious to know where she lived, I called at her former lodging; she was at first denied to me, but at last I saw her: I said, "Martha, what have you done with the baby?" she declined answering at first, but afterwards admitted that she had locked it in a box. I became alarmed, and sent for a neighbour. The box was then opened, and the infant discovered in a state of decomposition: this was last Saturday. On one occasion when I called, I found her working at some flannel, which she said was for the baby.

Coroner.—Did she say the child was born dead or alive?

Witness (hesitating).—I think she said alive.

Elizabeth Clarke sworn.—Martha Wells has lodged with me for nine weeks past. I did not know she was pregnant till about three weeks since, when she admitted that she was pregnant. I never saw any alteration in her person until Saturday last, when I said "Martha, you do not look so big as you did." The same day her mistress called. To my knowledge I never missed her more than two days. I was present when the box was opened. Martha told me, that the child had cried; this was on Saturday evening last. She did not say any thing about its birth; but had bought some baby linen of me. She also said that she left it lying where it was born.

Martha Wells the mother, was examined, after being cautioned by the coroner, that she was not bound to answer any questions, tending to criminate herself. Her account was, that she had acknowledged her pregnancy to her mistress, and her landlady; that she had not expected to be delivered for three weeks or a month longer, but had provided linen for the infant; that it was born about three weeks ago: the labour came on suddenly, and she was insensible. She knew that she had gone to sleep; and when she came to herself the child was born, and quite dead: she had no friends or means to bury it, and, not knowing what to do with it, she had put it into the box.

The verdict of the jury was, "*that the child died in its birth, there being no marks of violence on the body.*"

3. EXECUTION.—This morning the sentence of the law was ex-

ecuted upon Thomas Charles White,* aged 28, for arson, and Amelia Roberts, aged 30, convicted of robbing her master, of property of the value of 400*l.* and upwards.

About a quarter before eight the sheriffs and under sheriffs proceeded to the lower condemned room, into which White was conducted by his reverend attendant. After a short conversation with the sheriffs, the officers commenced tying his wrists: at his own request, his arms were bound with two silk handkerchiefs, instead of a cord. During the time this operation was performing, a bystander remarked that White bulged himself out as much as possible, so that, after the handkerchiefs were tied, his arms might have more play; and it was observed that he was not securely bound. The sequel proved the truth of this conjecture. He was then conducted towards the front of the prison. On his way he was joined by his female fellow-sufferer. When they reached the debtors'-door, White ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and looked earnestly upon the dense crowd by whom he was surrounded. He stood as if listening attentively to the clergyman while the executioners were performing their duty; but no sooner had they left him, than by a violent effort, the want of tightness in the handkerchiefs enabled him to regain the use of his arms, and he instantly pulled off his cap and threw it down. The bandage having fallen to his elbows, the officers were forced to bind him again, during which time the populace uttered the most discordant yells, directed to the executioners. During this delay, the female continued in the

* See Ann. Reg. Vol. lxxviii. p. 43°.

lobby with Mr. Baker, engaged in constant prayer. When called to the scaffold, she rose obediently, and, considering her sex, and the death she was about to die, displayed uncommon firmness. Just as the noise intimated to White that the platform was about to fall, he made another violent effort, leaped forward, and gained footing on the stationary plank; his arms were again at liberty, and he instantly clung with both hands to the rope above his head, and thus he remained in an oblique position, until he was pulled down by mere force. Before this was effected, Roberts appeared to have ceased to struggle. White having resolutely refused to have the cap replaced on his head, exhibited an appalling spectacle during his convulsive struggles.

5. **CURIOUS WAGER.**—A gentleman betted with a friend, twenty sovereigns to ten, that, of the first thirty men who should pass a shop in which they were to station themselves, twenty would have at least one hand in the breeches or coat-pocket, and that fifteen would have both hands so placed. New-street, Covent-garden, was selected for the place of scrutiny, as, from its having an extremely narrow foot-path, and being a very public thoroughfare, it would offer the best example of the inconvenience of this prevalent custom. The result of the examination was, that of the first thirty men who passed, eighteen had both hands in their pockets, and five others had one hand so situated: the proposer of the wager thus winning it hollow.

FIRE.—This morning between five and six o'clock, the extensive warehouses of alderman Atkins, situated in Curzon-lane, and thence back to Dowgate wharf, were dis-

covered to be on fire. Although several engines were soon upon the spot, they remained utterly useless for nearly two hours, owing to the want of water, and, when it had been obtained, to the difficulty of bringing them to bear upon the flames. Unfortunately, the engines could not approach the building on the western side, excepting through the opposite warehouses; and even there, not more than one or two engine could be brought to bear on the building. A considerable portion of the roof at length gave way, falling inwards, and carrying every thing with it through two floors. The exertions of the firemen were still paralysed, and the flames were left to make their way downwards. By eleven o'clock, several engines were got to work from the tops of the warehouses in Curzon-lane, which soon gave a considerable check to the progress of the fire. This immense pile was occupied by the Hartley Bottle Company. It was believed that the fire must have been smouldering throughout the night, as it burst forth with tremendous fury. The different window sills presented a very curious appearance, as, wherever the water was played on them, when they became cooled, it froze, and icicles hung, not from them only, but from the lower parts which had not taken fire. By half-past twelve o'clock a complete check had been given to the flames, but the whole building might be said to be destroyed. It had not been finished more than four months, the former building having been likewise destroyed by fire.

8. **DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.**—Previous to the celebration of the marriage ceremony between two parties who were Protestant Dis-

senters, the bridegroom presented a protest, stating that as a Protestant Dissenter, he had certain conscientious scruples concerning the religious part of the marriage ceremony, against which he begged respectfully to present his protest.—He placed the protest upon the cushion before the clergyman who peremptorily commanded it to be withdrawn, adding, that, unless they took it out of the church, he would not marry the parties. This not being complied with, he closed the book, took off his surplice, and proceeded towards the vestry, when one of the party said, "As the father of the bride, I call upon you, as an ecclesiastical officer, to perform your duty."—The clergyman repeated that he would not perform the ceremony unless they withdrew the protest, which, he was distinctly informed, would not be done; the parties alleging that they claimed the performance of a legal ceremony, and that they would await in the church the performance of his duty, until they should be removed therefrom by force. Upon this the minister left the church.—The parties remained for a considerable time before the altar, which was now prepared for the communion service, and the congregation had begun to assemble. From time to time several persons from the vestry, as the clerk, churchwarden, &c., addressed the parties, endeavouring to induce them to withdraw their protest. The churchwarden, who had retired into the vestry, once more came forward, and having again failed in his endeavours to induce the parties to withdraw the document, took it up himself, and, after reproving the beadle for "allowing such things to be in the church," delivered it to that officer, who

proceeded with it to the vestry. Soon after which the minister, in full canonicals, attended by several gentlemen, came from the vestry, and proceeded to the performance of the ceremony, the most striking feature of which appeared to be the reading, contrary to usual custom, the whole service, as prescribed by law. During the prayer and benedictions, the bride and bridegroom were compelled to kneel, whereupon the friends of the parties, turned their backs upon the altar, thereby manifesting to the assembled congregation their non-participation therein.

FUNERAL OF MR. GIFFORD.—The remains of this distinguished scholar and critic were deposited in Westminster-abbey.—The procession moved from the late residence of the deceased, in James-street, Buckingham-gate, at half-past eleven o'clock, in the following order:—Man bearing a plume of feathers; four men with staves; the hearse, drawn by four horses, and containing the coffin, which was covered with black cloth, with black plates, and nails.—On the lid of the coffin was a square brass plate, bearing the following simple inscription. — "William Gifford, esq., died the 31st of December, 1826, in the 71st year of his age."—In the mourning coaches were Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster; general Grosvenor; Mr. Cookeley, sen.; and Mr. Cookeley, jun.; Mr. Croker, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Chantry (the sculptor) Mr. Sergeant Rough, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Hopner, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Murray, &c.

On arriving at the entrance to the Abbey, through the cloisters, the procession stopped; and, the coffin having been removed from the hearse, the mourners alighted,

and passed through the cloisters into the Abbey, and along one of the principal aisles to Poets' Corner. There, having ranged themselves round the grave, the coffin was immediately lowered; and the ritual of the Church of England having been pronounced over the remains of the deceased, the mourners withdrew into the house of the dean, which has a private communication with the Cathedral.

The grave in which the remains of the deceased were placed is opposite to that of Dryden, and immediately below the monuments to the memory of Camden and Garrick.

ACCIDENT AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This morning, the work-people and others engaged in this undertaking, as well as the whole neighbourhood of the spot where the excavation is proceeding, were thrown into alarm by a violent report which proceeded from the mouth of the shaft, and was succeeded by an immense body of flame. The shock was felt at a considerable distance from the spot itself; but the accident was not so serious in its consequences as was at first anticipated.

For some time past it had been considered that the portable gas was the best light which could be adopted for the assistance of the labourers, and the work has been constantly so lighted. At the summit of that part of the shaft where the bricks and other materials are lowered, there happened on this day to be placed, for the purpose of descent, some bottles of portable gas: the spot, being immediately under the engine, is perpetually agitated from its working; and, one of the bottles not having been carefully secured, the rumbling

of the engine gradually displaced it from its level, so that it at length fell down the shaft. On coming to the earth, the distance being seventy feet, it burst, and there being a lighted candle near the spot where it fell, it immediately ignited, and filled the whole body of the shaft, to the very summit with one entire flame, which partially proceeded into the arches themselves, but fortunately not so far as to reach the spot where the majority of the work people were engaged. The men, however, employed on the immediate spot where the bottle fell, suffered dreadfully, although there was no immediate loss of life. A millwright, named Robert Greenshields, employed in laying down the rail-road, was so frightfully burnt, that it was impossible to distinguish a single feature. John Nelson, who had the direction of the shield, suffered in a similar way, though not to so great an extent; as did also Robert Osborn, William Bowling, and Philip Davies. The foreman of the bricklayers, named Lane, observing the bottle falling, and being at the time close to the shaft, with much presence of mind threw himself on the ground, with his face downwards, and although the bottle fell nearer to him than to some others, he escaped unhurt.

11. AVALANCHES IN SWITZERLAND.—In Brettigan an avalanche, on the morning of the 11th, threw the inhabitants of the valley of St. Antoine into consternation. A house and stable, occupied by a person named Walther Tarnuzer, who was in it at the moment, with a girl five years of age, looking after his cattle, were entirely overwhelmed. Aid was most zealously and actively given; and by dint of severe labour, a passage was soon

dug, by which two dead and ten wounded cows were got out of the stable. It was not till three hours afterwards that the unfortunate Tarnuser was discovered; he was dead, having been crushed between two beams; the little girl was found alive, lying upon the feet of her father. This avalanche destroyed sixteen houses and stables.

The village of Biel, overwhelmed by an avalanche in the valley of Conches, had four hundred and fifty-nine inhabitants. Sixty persons were withdrawn from the tomb in which they were buried; forty-nine still breathed, but their limbs were frozen. The government of the Valais has exerted itself to send succours of every kind, as well as surgeons to amputate the gangrened limbs of the sufferers.

DEAF AND DUMB.—Brussels.—Dr. André, of this city, distinguished by his fortunate cures of children born deaf and dumb, has operated with great success on the son of M. Maurus, baker, at Bruges, aged fourteen years. The operation took place on the 26th of December. The perforation of the left ear was effected in less than five minutes, and at the same moment the boy heard the ticking of a watch and the barking of a little dog; the operation on the other ear took nearly half an hour, because the lad, too deeply affected by his new sensation, could scarcely contain himself.

LIABILITY OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. — GUILDHALL. —*Maudsley, v. Le Blanc.* — This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an engineer, against the defendant, a lieutenant-colonel, and one of the directors of the Patent

Steam-washing Company, for the recovery of the sum of 2,373*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, being the balance of an account claimed by the plaintiff from that company for machinery which he had supplied to them.

Mr. Young, the plaintiff's clerk, proved the furnishing of the machinery for the company's works at Mitcham by the plaintiff; that the charge for the same was fair and reasonable, and also that he himself had repeatedly applied for payment of it at the office of the company, where he had generally seen the secretary, and on one occasion the defendant; that no objection was ever made to the account; but that the reason assigned for its not being paid was, that the shareholders had not paid up their subscriptions.

Mr. Buxton, the secretary to the company, was then called, and proved, that the defendant was one of the directors of the company about the time this machinery was ordered; that there was usually a meeting of the directors once a week at the office of the company; that, in consequence of an order given to him by the directors at one of these meetings, he wrote to the plaintiff, requesting him to supply this machinery to the company: he did not recollect whether the defendant was present at such meeting, but the defendant had frequently attended the weekly meetings. The deed of settlement of the company had never been wholly executed.

The prospectus for the formation of the company was then put in and read.

Mr. Park, counsel for the defendant, contended that there was not sufficient evidence to connect him with this particular order, as

it did not appear that he was present at the time when it was given ; and that before he could be made liable generally as a partner in this company, the deed of settlement ought to have been wholly executed, for the prospectus was merely a statement made with a view of inducing persons to become members of the company. Besides, this prospectus showed how the partnership was to be formed—viz., by all the members executing the deed of trust mentioned in it. Until this was done, no partnership in reality subsisted.

Mr. Justice Bayley briefly summed up the case to the jury, and observed, that it must be taken for granted that the defendant would never have continued to act, and attend at the meetings of the company in the manner he had done, unless he had felt satisfied that he was a partner in the company.

The jury almost immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 2,373*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

12. SUICIDE AT THE OLD BAILEY. — Charles Pearce and Henry Hitchman were indicted before the Recorder for stealing a trunk, and other articles, the property of Henry Sampson, on the 20th of December. The jury found Pearce guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his former good character, and Hitchman not guilty. On the verdict being pronounced, Pearce exclaimed, in a state of great agitation, "Two months ago I was happy and comfortable, but—" and then turning round to walk out of the dock, just as he had got to the door, he uttered some other words, the last of which was "this." Then raising his right

arm, with a knife in his hand, he instantly stabbed himself, and fell. He was immediately conveyed to the interior of Newgate.

Mr. Box, the surgeon, and his assistant attended, and it was ascertained that the wound was inflicted on the right side, and, although severe, it was not expected to prove mortal.

It was inflicted by a sharp-pointed knife, such as is used by shoemakers, the blade of which was about six inches long, and about an inch and a quarter in width: he had concealed it in his coat-sleeve. He was not sufficiently recovered to be brought up till the 11th of April, when he received sentence of death.

DEATH IN A SNOW-STORM.—On the morning of Thursday (11th), a girl named Mary Sayer, fifteen years of age, and her brother William, aged eight, left their father's house, at Meanwood, to visit some of their relations at Sherburn, a distance of sixteen miles. They had, with great difficulty, owing to the storm which overtook them, proceeded as far as the village of Newthorpe, about a mile and a half from their journey's end. They were then so much fatigued, and benumbed with cold, that they called at a house on the road side, and asked to be allowed to warm themselves. The storm continuing with increasing severity, they begged to remain all night, but were refused, and, about five o'clock, they left the house and proceeded towards Sherburn. Before they had gone far, they were exhausted by struggling with the wind and drifting snow, and despairing of being able to reach their relation's house that night,

they determined to return, and ask the person at whose house they had been, if they might sit by the fire-side during the night, as he had no better accommodation for them. They accordingly did so, but were again driven from their shelter, and left to the pelting of the storm. They then made another effort, and ultimately succeeded in gaining the top of Sherburn-hill, which is at a very short distance from the town. There they both laid down under a haystack, and fell asleep. The brother awoke some time during the night, and, it being moonlight, he got up and wished his sister to rise and go with him into the town. She faintly replied she could not; and he, finding himself unable to stand, laid himself down by her side, and placed his face to hers, in order to keep each other as warm as they could. They remained in this situation till ten o'clock the next morning, when they were found and conveyed to a public house in Sherburn. The girl was quite dead, and the boy in a state of complete insensibility. The best surgical aid was immediately procured, and nine men were employed five hours in fomenting different parts of his body, which had the desired effect of producing resuscitation.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

13. TESTIMONY OF AN INFIDEL.—*Old Bailey*.—John Haywood was indicted for stealing a quantity of brass-mounting, the property of Richard Carlile, bookseller, Fleet-street.

Richard Carlile was called in.

Recorder. Have you been sworn? — I have. Were you sworn on the Gospels? — I was sworn in the usual way. Do you believe in the Gospels? — I believe in them as detached portions

of history. Do you believe in them, yes or no? — I consider myself bound to speak the truth after swearing on them. In a general way I do believe them. (Emphatically.) Do you believe in the Gospel on which you have been sworn? If you do not, your oath cannot be taken, and is not worth one farthing.—As a whole I do not believe in it. I repeat, it is nothing more than a matter of history. Then you do not believe in the Bible? — I do not. Then I cannot believe you on your oath, if you disbelieve its contents.—I have examined it very carefully. (With increased emphasis.)—Do you believe in a God? It is a simple question.—I do not think it is a simple question.—I must insist on an answer. Do you believe there is a God? — I do not understand the term. There is not a person in court but does, except yourself.—I do not understand the meaning of the question, nor what is intended.—I will have an answer.—I cannot understand what is meant by God: there *may* be such a Being.—I again call upon you to say if you believe there is a God? — I have already answered that question. I have already said I believe in parts of the history in which that name is mentioned.—Then you do not believe in the Gospel on which you have been sworn? Stand down. I will not allow any one to be accused by one who dares stand here and revile his Maker; who dares publicly avow his disbelief of the Scriptures.

The charge was fully proved by other witnesses, and the prisoner was found *Guilty*.

HURRICANE IN IRELAND.—*Limerick*.—On Tuesday morning it commenced blowing fresh from

the westward; on Wednesday morning the storm increased in fury, and continued, with little variation, from the same point, attended with several heavy squalls, and severe showers of hail and rain. The houses in the more exposed streets were partially stripped of their covering, but no serious injury was sustained. At Kilkenny upwards of twenty trees, of a large size, principally firs, were blown down; the greater part of them were broken across, at about six or eight feet from the ground, and carried to the distance of fifteen or twenty feet. In short, the country appeared as if it had been visited by a West-Indian tornado. In the neighbourhood of Carlow the hurricane was accompanied by heavy and continued rain, and by noises in the air, resembling the explosions of artillery.

15. INCORRIGIBLE ROBBER.—*Correctional Police of Lyons.*—On the 15th of January, the court of Correctional Police was occupied with the case of Hubert Compte, a man seventy years old. He had undergone a first sentence of fourteen years hard labour in chains, and then a second of two years imprisonment for simple robbery. Being afterwards placed under surveillance, he soon found himself deficient in the means of living. Returning to Lyons, his condition of a galley-slave prevented him from gaining any employment. The story which this unhappy man told to the tribunal of the circumstances under which he had been taken up, and the pitiful tone in which he expressed himself, banished all idea that he was deviating from the truth. Plunged into absolute destitution, and fearing that he should be drawn into some new act of criminality by the

necessity of providing for his most urgent wants, he presented himself, he said, to the mayoralty, to request that he might either be committed to one of the prisons, or sent to one of the hospitals in the town. This request was, at first, but little attended to; he persevered, and claimed the assistance of the chaplain to the prison of Roanne, who assisted him in the new steps which he thought it requisite to take. The subordinate agents of police, touched by the misery of Compte, advised him, according to his story, to throw himself in the way of the nightly patrol, in one of the public squares, promising to take him up there. In point of fact they were as good as their word; he was then sent by the mayor to the public prosecutor, who sent him before the Correctional Police as a vagrant. On his examination, Compte requested condemnation as an invaluable favour, and the tribunal, in consequence, condemned him to three months' imprisonment.

17. PATENT. KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—*Brunton and others v. Blackmore and others.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, Frederick Brunton and William and Daniel Price, against the defendants Hugh Blackmore and Edward Swan, for an infringement of a patent which had been granted to the plaintiff Brunton for manufacturing bonnets of silk and cotton braid. Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Abraham, conducted the case for the plaintiffs. The Common Serjeant and Mr. F. Pollock for the defendants. The assignment of a share in the patent by Brunton to the other two plaintiffs having been proved, the patent and specification were produced and read. It appeared from the evidence

for the plaintiff, that this invention consisted of a mode of constructing bonnets of cotton or silk braid, knit or sewed together, after the manner of the Leghorn bonnets, and the plait, when thus formed and stiffened by size, was pressed on blocks into the desired shapes. The application of braid to that purpose, by that method, was stated to be new, and never to have been adopted before the date of the plaintiff's patent. On the part of the defendants, Mrs. Susannah Crouch proved, that she had been thirty-one years in business, and, upwards of twenty years ago, had made bonnets of the same description of materials stiffened with isinglass. They were called "frivolity bonnets." The witness having identified several patterns taken from her own pattern-book, corresponding with the materials of which the bonnets manufactured by the plaintiffs were formed, the plaintiffs were *Non-suited*.

ROBBER.—*Amiens.*—Intense interest was excited in this town by the trial of the notorious robber Francis Petit. It is unnecessary to enter into the particulars of the two or three hundred robberies of which he has been guilty, and which he has confessed. He has been at the bar of almost every tribunal in the kingdom, and has been condemned for minor thefts some twenty or thirty times; the period of imprisonment for which approached nearly a century. For each of five crimes of a more aggravated nature, his sentence had been ten or fifteen years' confinement and hard labour. Sending this man to prison was nothing more than incurring an unnecessary expense; he always found the means of breaking asunder his fetters, told his gaolers that such were his in-

tentions; and cautioned them to be upon their guard; he had escaped five times from the *bagnes* of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort. The lawyer, upon whom Petit fixed as his counsel received a letter from him, requesting him to appear at the bar in favour of an old acquaintance who had robbed his house on two different occasions, and had once stolen his gown a few minutes before he entered the court. The strength of the prisoner's hands was such, that he used to break asunder with ease the iron manacles that are generally used in France. He addressed the court in the following manner:—"I am an unfortunate man; from my infancy I have had a propensity to stealing; five times I have been sent to the galleys, and as often escaped from prison; I am like a poor hare, pursued in every direction. Fifteen brigades of gendarmes have been after me at a time. You will say, why not go to America, or beg instead of stealing? My answer is, I have no money, and am too proud to become a mendicant. You know it is useless to send me to prison; set me at liberty, and allow me to raise a subscription among the persons in court; I promise to leave the country, and become an honest man; however, should I, contrary to my expectations, be sentenced to imprisonment, of course I shall soon break asunder my fetters, and I will tell you what it then is my intention to do. I will rob the king of France of some article of value, such as a favourite fowling-piece; this I will send back to his majesty, who will take pity on a poor man, and extend his mercy to me." Petit was sentenced to hard labour for life, and to be branded.

19. **SHIPWRECK.**—*Haerlem.*—

The *Wassenaer*, line-of-battle ship, which sailed from the Texel on Friday the 12th, in company with the *Waterloo*, with troops on board for the re-inforcement of the Dutch army in Batavia, was lost on the coast of Holland, during a hurricane which raged from Saturday the 13th to Monday the 15th. After having suffered great damage, especially the falling of the main-mast, and having in vain endeavoured to come to an anchor, all the cables being broken, the ship drifted at the mercy of the waves, and struck on the third bank north of Egmond. The first shocks were so violent, that the hold was in an instant filled with water, and a number of persons, supposed to be about sixty or seventy, were drowned. When the ship approached the coast, and was in sight of the light-houses, the crew fired guns as signals of distress, and took measures to carry a rope on shore. It is believed that a hogshead, to which a rope was fastened, did get on shore, but fell into wrong hands. Lieutenant Muntz made a fruitless attempt to get on shore with a few men, and perished; some other persons got on shore in the barge and a couple of boats, but without being able to fix a rope from the ship to the land. The safety-boat could not get through the breakers, but saved some men who had fallen overboard from the barge. During the whole of Tuesday, the 16th, the people on board hoped, in vain, that one of the fishing-boats, of which there were numbers at Egmond, would come out; and it was not until Tuesday night that an attempt was made with a pink. It reached the wreck, and saved as many persons as it would contain. Several vessels were sent, as soon as pos-

sible, from the Texel, which, in the course of Wednesday, brought off the remainder of the people. The weather being favourable, the wreck kept together longer than was expected, so that boats got to it, and succeeded in saving some goods. The number of those who lost their lives was supposed not to exceed a hundred. Lieutenant Muntz was the only naval officer who perished, and all the officers of the troops got on shore.

FUNERAL CEREMONY OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—The coffin for the remains of his royal highness was carried to Rutland House late on the evening of Wednesday the 10th, and, soon after twelve o'clock, they were conveyed in a hearse to the King's palace, St. James's, followed by a mourning coach, in which were sir Herbert Taylor, col. Stevenson, and the king's Sergeant-surgeon. The king's guard, under the command of col. Macdonald, were drawn out to receive the royal corpse, which was afterwards conveyed into the state room assigned for the lying in state. This took place on the two next days. On Thursday the privilege of entrance through the Stable-yard, by tickets, lasted till 11, when the public were admitted through the second front gate of the Palace. When the crowd had passed along a covered way across the yard, they mounted the new staircase, which leads to the state apartments. This was hung with black cloth, and the landing places were railed off, so as to break the force of the crowd and prevent any unseemly rush in the approach to the grand suite of rooms. At eight o'clock a captain's full-dress guard from the grenadier-guards, with colours, mounted as a guard

of honour. At the same hour, a captain's guard from the 17th lancers also mounted. A strong detachment of police had already been in attendance, and were distributed around the barriers, and in considerable force at the first entrance. The police were assisted by a large reinforcement of constables, under Mr. Lee, the high-constable. The Lancers did duty outside, and the Grenadier guards marched inside, and were distributed at various entrances, and along the internal passages about the Palace. The yeomen of the guard had also assembled within the palace, and about an hour before the time of public admission, took their stations in files, twenty-four in the new gallery, and twelve in the armoury room; with a yeoman usher to each party. They were dressed as usual, with the addition of black stockings, and black crape round their hats and partisans. The honourable corps of gentlemen at arms (who are, in fact, his majesty's body-guard,) also gave their attendance, though unusual, except at the funeral of the king or queen. A gentleman in deep mourning was stationed in each room, to keep the public moving.

The black drapery of the state room, in which the corpse was placed, was so fitted up at the top as to resemble a tent, in allusion to the military character of the departed duke. The sides of the room were covered with black cloth fluted horizontally, ornamented with hatchments and silver sconces.

The coffin stood on a platform under a state canopy; and over it was thrown a pall of black velvet, with three escutcheons on each side. At the head of the coffin, on a velvet cushion, was placed

the coronet: below, on another cushion, the duke's baton as Field-marshal. Three large wax candles burned on each side. On the coffin plate was the following inscription, issued from the Herald's College:

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
FREDERICI,
de Brunswick Lunenburg,
DUCIS EBORACI ET ALBANIE,
Comitis Ultoniæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis,
et
Honoratiss. Ordin. Militar. de Balneo
Equitis,
Fratris augustissimi et potentissimi
Monarchæ,
GEORGII QUARTI,
Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Regis,
Fidei Defensoris.
Regis Hanoveræ, &c.
Obiit quinto die Januarii,
Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII.,
ætatis sue LXIV.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, General Upton took his station at the head of the coffin, colonel sir Henry Cook on the right side, and colonel Armstrong on the left; these officers were attached to his late royal highness's staff, and appeared in court mourning. In the front were J. Hawker, esq. Richmond Herald, and C. J. Young, esq. York Herald. On each side were three gentlemen-at arms, holding banners, viz. of Albany, White Horse of Hanover, Falcon and Fetter-lock, White Rose, the crest of the late duke, and the arms of his royal highness. There were also two gentlemen-ushers, and two gentlemen of the Privy-chamber. On each side of the platform were six grenadiers, with their muskets reversed, leaning on the butt end.

The first person who entered

with a ticket was the venerable lord Stowel. Those who passed by the solemn spectacle moved as in a procession. The strictest silence prevailed throughout.—At twelve o'clock, those in attendance on the corpse were relieved, and this was repeated every two hours. It was supposed, from a general calculation, that about twenty thousand persons entered the palace in the course of the day.

The extreme multitude and pressure of the crowd outside probably equalled or exceeded that on

any former occasion. The destruction of apparel was very great, and the newspapers were filled with reports of accidents. The second day was less riotous than the first.

At seven o'clock on the 20th Jan. the morning of the funeral, a detachment of the 2nd Life-guards entered the Court-yard of the palace; and at eight, precisely, the procession moved in the following order, agreeably to the official program:—

Trumpets and Kettle-drums of the two Regiments of Life-guards, and the Drums and Fifes of the Foot-guards.

Knight-marshal's-men on foot, with black staves.

Two Mourning Coaches, drawn by four horses, conveying the Servants and Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Five Mourning Coaches, drawn by six horses, conveying: the medical attendants and Private Chaplain; the Secretaries; the Aides-de-camp; the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and the Assistants to the Adjutant and Quarter-master-generals; the Adjutant-general, the Quartermaster-general, and their two Deputies.

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying Norroy King at Arms (acting for Clarencieux), with the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, supported by two Gentlemen-ushers of the Privy-chamber.

Escort of Life-guards.

THE HEARSE,

adorned on each side with a long escutcheon of his late Royal Highness's Arms, and with one of the Crest at the end, and drawn by six of his Majesty's black Hanoverian horses, driven by his Majesty's Body-coachman.

Escort of Life-guards.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Garter King at Arms, and two Gentlemen-assistants.

Another, with the two Executors, Sir H. Taylor and Col. Stephenson.

Carriage of his Majesty, drawn by six horses, the Coachman and Footmen in deep mourning, with scarfs and hatbands.

Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Princess Augusta, Duchess of Kent, Duke of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Prince Leopold, each drawn by six horses.

A body of Life-guards flanked the procession; and the Lancers, who had previously been stationed as piquets, attended as far as Kensington. The military, with arms reversed, moved along three abreast at a walking pace, and constables kept the way clear on each side. The whole scene, when viewed

from the upper end of St. James's street, served to present to the mind all that is associated with solemn splendor.

At Cranford-bridge, where the procession was to halt, it arrived between one and two o'clock. It left that place at four and, at five o'clock, torches were

lighted. At eight it arrived at Frogmore, and halted for ten minutes, to receive their royal highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, and about eighty of the servants and grooms of his Majesty and of the royal family, in deep mourning, who were stationed four abreast, the two outermost bearing flambeaux in their hands. With this addition in front, the procession moved on slowly into Windsor, flanked by two lines of cavalry.

On Friday, the 19th, a large portion of the troops who were to attend the ceremony had arrived at Windsor. Another division was stationed at different parts of the road by which the funeral was to approach. The whole consisted of two hundred men of the first battalion of the Coldstream regiment, of a large detachment from the second and third battalions of the Grenadier-guards, and of another detachment from the Third guards. The greater part of this body came to Windsor, and joined the 67th Foot, which was already in the barracks there. The infantry, therefore, which was ordered to duty on this occasion at Windsor and its vicinity, amounted to nearly one thousand six hundred men. These troops received the assistance of a detachment from the royal

Horse-guards stationed at Windsor and Slough. Two brigades of Artillery were stationed in the Long-walk, with twelve light six-pounders and ammunition cars. Sir H. Vivian commanded the whole.

On the day of the funeral, at eleven o'clock, the mayor and corporation proceeded in their robes to the parish church, and a funeral sermon was preached by the rev. Isaac Gosset, vicar of Windsor, and chaplain to the corporation.

At half after six, visitors were admitted by tickets to the north aisle of St. George's chapel, the south aisle being exclusively reserved for the persons immediately engaged in the ceremony. At a quarter before nine, the head of the procession arrived at the barrier erected before the gate leading into the yard. The carriages of the chief mourner and of the other royal dukes were the only ones allowed inside. The hearse having reached the porch and halted, the coffin was placed in the car, and wheeled by ten yeomen of the guard into the chapel. From this moment half-minute guns continued to be fired in the Long-walk.

The procession then moved forward.

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Eleven Pages of their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Sussex.

Five Pages of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Sixteen Pages of the King, the Back-stairs, the Presence, and Bedchamber.

Nine Pages of the deceased.

Solicitor to his late Royal Highness, John Parkinson, Esq.

Surgeons, Messrs. Simpson, M'Grigor, Sir A. Cooper.

Physicians, Doctors Macmichael, Thomson, Drever, Sir H. Halford.

The Corporation of Windsor, represented by a Deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Secker, Jun. and Mr. C. Layton, Bailiffs; Mr. Secker, Town-clerk; Mr. Egelstone, Chamberlain; Mr. J. Clode, Justice; Mr. J. Voules, Mayor; and Sir Giffin Wilson, Recorder.

Curate of Windsor, Rev. R. P. Mealy.

The Vicar of Windsor, Rev. I. Gosset.

Chaplains to his late Royal Highness, Rev. W. L. Coghlan, T. Nayler, S. Barker,

Dr. Rudge, T. Hatch, G. G. Stonestreet, Thomas Lane Fox, H. H. Dakins.
 Private Chaplain, Rev. Wm. W. Dakins, D. D.
 Chaplain-gen. to the Army, the Rev. Robert Hodson, Dean of Carlisle.
 Secretaries to his late Royal Highness, Major T. Maling, F. Dighton, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. G. Disbrowe.
 Equerries to Prince Leopold, Duke of Sussex, Duchess of Kent, and Duke of Clarence.
 Assistant Quarter-master-general, Lieut.-Colonel J. Freeth. Assistants Adjutant-general, Lieut.-Cols. Macgrigor and D'Aguilar.
 Aides-de-camp to his Majesty, Colonels Trench and Thornton.
 Aides-de-camp to his late Royal Highness, Lt.-Cols. F. Russell, T. Armstrong, Hon. G. Anson, Col. Sir H. F. Cooke.
 Deputy Quarter-master-general, Sir R. D. Jackson. Deputy Adjutant-general, Maj.-gen. J. Macdonald.
 Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Sir A. Hope. Governor of the Royal Military College, Sir E. Paget.
 Quarter-master-gen. Sir J. W. Gordon. Adjutant-gen. Sir H. Torrens.
 Equerries to the King, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. A. Quentin, Lt.-Gen. Bayly.
 Clerk-marshal and First Equerry to the King, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. T. Hammond.
 Equerries to his late Royal Highness, C. C. Smith, Esq. Maj.-Gen. Hon. A. P. Upton.
 Master of the Buck-bounds, Lord Maryborough.
 Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, Col. Whatley, Hon. Col. King, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, Adm. Sir E. Nagle, Gen. Sir W. Keppel, Gen. the Hon. E. Finch.
 Master of the Robes to his Majesty, Earl of Mountcharles.
 Pursuivants : Rouge-croix, R. Lawrie, Esq.; Blue-mantle, W. Woods, Esq. F.S.A.
 Rouge-dragon, F. Townsend, Esq. F.S.A.; Portcullis, J. Pulman, Esq. F.S.A.
 King's Sol.-gen. Sir N. C. Tindal. King's Att.-gen. Sir C. Wetherell.
 Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, by the Deputy, T. Brent, Esq. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, Rt. Hon. W. H. Fremantle.
 Heralds of Arms.
 Lancaster, G. F. Beltz, Esq. Windsor, F. Martin, Esq. York, C. G. Young, Esq.
 Judge-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Sir J. Beckett.
 The Lord Chief Baron, Sir W. Alexander.
 The Master of the Rolls, Sir J. S. Copley.
 The Paymaster-general to the Forces, Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.
 Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, Lords Graves and Lovaine, Visc. Lake, and Earl De la Warr.
 The Secretary at War, Viscount Palmerston.
 Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Sumner. Bishop of Lincoln, Hon. G. Pelham.
 Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Carey.
 Dr. Burgess, Bp. of Salisbury. Bishop of London, Dr. Howley.
 Heralds :—Somerset, J. C. Disney, Esq. Richmond, J. Hawker, Esq.
 The Minister of State of Hanover, Count Munster.
 His Grace the Archbishop of York, Dr. H. Vernon.
 Norroy King of Arms, by G. M. Leake, Chester.
 Captain of the Yeoman Guard, Earl of Macclesfield.
 Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, Marquis of Winchester.
 The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Conyngham.
 Choir of Windsor.
 Prebendaries of Windsor.
 The Dean of Windsor, the Hon. H. L. Hobart, D. D.
 The BARON of his Royal Highness as Field-marshal, and the CORONER, borne each on black velvet cushions, by Field-marshal Earl Harcourt, and Norroy King of Arms, E. Lodge, Esq. (acting for Clarencieux), next followed, supported by Gentlemen-ushers to the King, and surrounded by the six banners of Albany, the White Horse of Hanover, the Falcon and Fetterlock, the White Rose, the Cross, and the Arms, each carried by Cols. W. Elphinstone, Sir J. Harvey, J. T. Jones, Sir A. Dickson, Sir H. Hardinge, and Lord Downes.
 The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Lord-chamberlain and Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Duke of Montrose and Marquis Graham, escorted by Gentlemen ushers of the Privy-chamber.

THE BODY,

covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of the Arms of his late Royal Highness,

carried by ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of black velvet.

The Pall-bearers were six Dukes,—Beaufort, Rutland, Dorset, Newcastle, Northumberland, and Wellington; and the Supporters of the Canopy eight Generals.—the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earls of Cavan, Ludlow, Rosslyn, and Cathcart, Lords Lynedoch, Hill, and Howden.

J. Sharper, Esq. Garter, King of Arms, Sir G. Nayler, Sir H. Halliday.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the collars of the Garter, Bath. Thistle, and Guelphic orders; supported by the Marq. of Hertford and Camden.

Trainbearers, Marq. of Salisbury and Londonderry.

Assistants to the Chief Mourner. Eight Peers: Earls of Shaftsbury, Jersey, Warwick, Bathurst, Clarendon, and Verulam, Visc. Melville and Sidmouth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, in long black cloaks, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing their collars, their trains each borne by two of their Equerries.

The Executors to his late Royal Highness, Sir H. Taylor and Lt.-Col. Stephenson.

His Majesty's Ministers: Right Hon. W. Huskisson, C. W. Wynn, Geo. Canning, R. Peel; Lord Privy-seal, Lord Westmoreland; Lord High Chancellor.

Private Friends of his late Royal Highness, &c.

Gentlemen-ushers.

Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

[There were also present the Dukes of St. Alban's, Leeds, Devonshire, and Argyll, the Marquisses of Thomond, Worcester, and Chandos, Earls of Ormond, Belfast, and Brecknock, Lords Howard of Effingham, Foley, Alvanley, Grantham, Farnborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c. &c.]

Deep silence was preserved during the advance of the procession, and by the time that those who composed the rear had reached the choir, the first part of the burial service had terminated. The coffin was then placed near the entrance to the Royal vault, the foot being directed towards the altar. The duke of Clarence sat at the head as chief mourner, the dukes of Sussex and Gloucester being on his right and left.

Earl Harcourt, who bore the baton of his late royal highness, stood at the foot of the coffin, opposite the chief mourner. The Lord Chamberlain was in the same position. The duke of Wellington, who supported the pall first on the left hand, retained his place with the other five dukes who were pall-

bearers, on the sides of the coffin. The six banners, which were carried by colonels in the army, were arranged between the coffin and the altar. The bishops took their seats in the stalls nearest the east end;—the marquis Conyngham, lord Steward, occupied one of the lower stalls near the place of interment;—the canons of Windsor sat in the stalls near the organ, under the knights' stalls; and the dean stood, in the earlier part of the service, under the sovereign's stall. The master of the rolls and the chief baron sat on the south side of the choir; as did also the earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Croker, &c.

The arrangements having been completed, the lay clerk and cho-

risters chaunted the proper Psalm. The lesson was then read by the hon. and rev. the dean of Windsor ; after which the beautiful Anthem by Kent, from the 55th Psalm, was sung in the most impressive manner.

The solemn ceremony of interment was then performed. The lowering of the coffin into its last receptacle was a crisis which shook the firmness of many.—Part of Handel's Anthem, composed for the funeral of queen Caroline, wife of George 2nd, was then sung.

The dean read the remainder of the burial service, which being concluded, sir George Nayler, Garter King of Arms, proclaimed his royal highness's style.

20. MURDER.—An inquest was held by one of the coroners of Queen's county, in Ireland, on the body of James Dunne. The deceased, who had been a working gardener in the vicinity of Dublin, had retired with a small sum of money to that part of the country, to spend the remnant of his days in quiet. He resided there in the House of a weaver of the same name as himself, who, being in comfortable circumstances, had relinquished the laborious part of his trade, but still kept a working journeyman in the House. In the presence of this journeyman, named M'Dermot, he had some days, before the 20th, received some arrears of rent, to the amount of 40/. M'Dermot very soon after left his employment and went to live with his wife at Ballyboy. Dunne (his late employer) had, on the 18th, transmitted 100/. to Dublin, and had then gone to Maryborough quarter sessions. Returning home from thence, he was prevailed upon by a friend on his way to stop with him for the night, and thus escaped

that fate which, as the following morning revealed, was intended for him. His house, next day, was a smoking ruin. Of the old gardener, however, there were no tidings, until, upon search, his mangled remains were drawn forth from the ruins of the cottage. The skull had been fractured by repeated blows—a sharp instrument had been deeply plunged into his left side—his locks were matted with blood ; the face was imbedded in gore ; one arm had been consumed by the fire. M'Dermot, having been seen in that neighbourhood on the preceding evening, became suspected, and was arrested at Ballyboy, along with his wife and her brother, Thomas Malone, as accomplices : the watch of the deceased and some of his clothes were found upon them, and they were committed to Maryborough jail. One of these persons, who confessed his guilt, declared that, before perpetrating the murder, he had supped with, prayed with, and retired to the same bed with the old man, his intended victim.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

FORGERY AT THE BANK.—During the last week a person obtained dividends to the amount of 1,000/. at the Bank, by forging the signature of the person in whose name stock, to the exact amount of the dividend, stood. The whole of the above sum was paid him, at his own request, in sovereigns ; and this circumstance was what afterwards created a suspicion in the mind of the clerk who had paid him. The precautions, which the person took to prevent almost the possibility of his detection, were of a curious nature. He purchased from a porter who plied in the vicinity of the Bank, a bag for holding the sovereigns, and wa

then dressed in a suit of black ; desiring the porter to call a coach to be in readiness to convey him home, as soon as possible. He then slipped on an outside coat and put on a pair of spectacles, in which dress he presented himself and obtained the amount of the dividend. Before he came to the coach he had resumed his original appearance, and immediately drove off. The porter not having any suspicions, neglected to notice the number of the coach, and thus all immediate attempts at discovery were cut off.

30. DEATH FROM WANT.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Robert Marks Bowles.

Martha Hyam stated, that she lived in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street. She had known the deceased several years ; he had been a law-writer, in the employ of a Mr. Farlow. He came to lodge with her about seven weeks since ; he was then out of employ, and appeared in the greatest distress. About three weeks since he was confined to his bed, and, during that time, she carried him tea, broth, and other necessaries. On Friday morning she went to his room and knocked at the door ; not receiving an answer, she had the door broken open, when she found the deceased lying in bed apparently speechless. He afterwards spoke in a very incoherent manner, and seemed to her insane. She gave him some coffee, which he drank with avidity. She sent to inform the parish officers of the condition in which he was. Mr. Ottley, the churchwarden, came immediately, and afterwards Mr. Field, the parish surgeon, who ordered him some broth and other nourishing things. On Tuesday morning she found him lying dead on the floor. He had kept his bed altogether about

three weeks. There was no fire in his room.

Mr. James Field, the parish surgeon, stated, that he was called in, on Saturday morning, to attend the deceased. He found him in a dirty and filthy hovel : he was completely covered with vermin. He had scratched the skin off almost every part of his body, and consequently the sheets and bed were nearly soaked with blood. The stench of the room was most intolerable. There was no pulsation perceptible at the wrist. Witness thought him insane. His illness was occasioned by a total want of nourishment. He appeared to have laid on one side during the whole period he kept to his bed, and the side was, in consequence, in a state of incipient mortification. On Monday morning the pulsation of the wrist returned, and his senses seemed partially restored. On Tuesday morning he saw him dead on the floor. His death was caused by starvation, but was greatly accelerated by neglect. The immediate cause of his death was his having got out of bed and lain on the floor the night of his death.

A letter was found in the pockets of the deceased, dated the 12th instant, directed to his wife, who is teacher at a school in Herefordshire. It was extremely well written, and showed that the unfortunate man had received a good education. He implored her to render him some assistance, as he was unable to obtain employment in consequence of a fall, by which he had injured his ankle so that he could not walk.

The jury returned a verdict "*that the deceased died a natural death.*"

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP BY

Dogs.—For some time past the farmers residing in the neighbourhood of Peckham and Dulwich have sustained considerable losses, in consequence of the depredations committed in their sheep-folds. On Wednesday morning last (the 31st) Mr. Wade, of Nunhead, in visiting his fold, discovered the mutilated carcasses of twenty-one of his sheep and ewes, which had been killed during the night. From the state in which they were discovered, it was evident that some animal of considerable strength had attacked and killed them, merely to gorge upon their blood, as it was only in a few instances that any part of the flesh was torn away. Mr. Brown and Mr. Lewis, farmers of Peckham, also suffered in a similar manner, and, although every expedient had been adopted for the purpose of detecting the voracious intruder, by placing men to watch, this object was not accomplished until Friday last, when the person engaged on the look-out observed a huge dog, of the Newfoundland species, cautiously approaching the fold in which Mr. Brown's sheep were confined. Before, however, the man had time to hit him, the dog ran off towards the woods. The following morning he was traced into a sequestered part of Dulwich wood, where it appeared he had taken up his abode, from whence he was in the habit of issuing in the night time, and committing depredations amongst the flocks belonging to the farmers in the neighbourhood. The individual who first discovered the dog's retreat, was attacked by the animal, and obliged to climb up a tree for safety.

HORSE-STEALING.—Some idea may be formed of the great extent to which the crime of horse-stealing

has lately prevailed from the following list, which form a part only of informations received by the London police, of horses stolen during the month of January:—On the night of the 1st, a dark gray horse was stolen from the farm-yard of Mr. G. Smith, in the parish of Fobbing, in Essex, and a bright bay horse from the farm-yard of Mr. Clarke, in the same parish. The following night a gentleman's stable at Tunbridge Wells was broken open, and a bay gelding was stolen. On the night of the 3rd, the stables of Mr. Richard Bell, of Cloth-fair, Smithfield, and of Mr. W. Maides, in the same neighbourhood, were broken into, and a horse was stolen from each of them. The next night, a chesnut mare was stolen from the premises of Mr. Howard, at Betchworth, Surrey. On the evening of the 6th, a horse, the property of Mr. Gotts, of the Crosby's head livery stables, Old-street-road, was stolen in the most daring manner, by a man who mounted and rode off with it in Chancery-lane, during the momentary absence of the person by whom the animal had been hired. On the 19th, a royal proclamation was issued, offering a large reward, and the king's pardon, to any person concerned, who should discover his accomplices in robbing the stables of the rev. C. Spencer Bouchier, rector of Haltingbury, Essex, on the 12th, from whence two hunters of great value were stolen; one of them by the famous Smolensko. On the 15th a person left in charge of a horse and stanhope near Battle-bridge by a gentleman, who had hired them of Messrs. Coville and Shillibeer, of Bury-street, Bloomsbury, mounted and drove off with them. On the 18th a mare in foal was stolen

from Mr. Edward Butcher of Charlwood. The night following, a bay mare was stolen from the farm-yard of Mr. Skinner, of West Thurrock, Essex. A few nights afterwards the stables of Mrs. Flower, of Southgate, Middlesex, were broken open and robbed of two horses. On the 30th, two valuable bay horses were stolen from the stables of Isaac Walker, esq., at Palmer's-green, Southgate, for the recovery of which that gentleman has offered a reward of 100*l*. The same night a black mare was stolen from colonel Osborne's stables, at Cheshunt, but, two days afterwards, the animal was found at the Black-horse stables, in Gray's-Inn-lane, where she had been placed at livery by a person named Rust, who is now in custody with two other persons, and under examination on the charge of robbery.

ANTIQUITIES.—In the course of the improvements making in the exercise ground at Newmarket, on removing one of the monumental remains denominated barrows or tumuli, which are numerous in the neighbourhood, the skeleton of a person was found deposited near the surface, whose remains were too recent to be associated with the era of its place of interment; but upon clearing away the earth to the centre of the mound, a discovery was made of an urn of rude construction and materials, containing ashes, together with some beads, which, it is presumed, formed the ornaments of the person to whose honour the barrow was dedicated. There were also found two coins, supposed to be Roman, and a fragment of a cup, of far superior manufacture to the urn, lying promiscuously at the depth of about two feet. In another instance, a mound sixty yards

in length, and twenty-five in breadth, shows evident traces of the existence of a funeral pile, the whole of the earth being apparently discoloured with fire, and occasionally presenting in its removal pieces of decayed charcoal. In the same place the remains of a person, lying with his face downwards, have been discovered, but he was probably interred on a more modern occasion.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY.—During this month the following announcements were made of the progress, in Ireland, of the conversion of the Catholics. In Cavan church, on Sunday January 7th, eleven men and ten women; in Bally-haine church, six: total 27. On Sunday the 21st, and Sunday the 28th, in Cavan church, thirty-two persons, viz. thirteen men, and nineteen women. In Ballabay church, in the county of Monaghan, three persons; in Calry church, in the county of Sligo, five persons, all at least above thirty years of age, and some of them heads of families. In the church of Enniscorthy, one man; in Kilbrogan church, in the county of Cork, four persons; in Bandon church, three persons; in the county of Kerry, upwards of twenty persons.

FEBRUARY.

3. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Adamson v. Jarvis.*—This was an action brought to recover a considerable sum of money which the plaintiff had paid to the defendant in consequence of misrepresentations made by him as to who was the real owner of some property which the plaintiff, as an auctioneer, had sold. It arose out of

a cause of "Somerset v. Jarvis." The plaintiff in that case was a farmer, but becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, his creditors sued out a commission of bankrupt against him, under which the defendant Jarvis was chosen assignee. Somerset, however, in order to try the validity of the commission, brought an action against the assignee. This action was twice tried, and different verdicts were returned. The bankruptcy was at length superseded, and Somerset brought an action against Adamson, the plaintiff in the present action, who had acted as auctioneer, and sold Somerset's goods under the commission, by the order of Jarvis, and succeeded in recovering damages against him. It was to recover this money which he had been compelled to pay, that the present action was brought against Jarvis, the assignee, to whom the plaintiff had paid the proceeds of the sale, and by whose order he had sold the goods, and who had represented himself as having a power and right to sell them. Jarvis, however, had no such right, and in consequence of the representation he had made, the plaintiff had been grossly deceived and injured. This case was tried at the sittings after last Trinity term, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff; but Mr. Sergeant Taddy, in Michaelmas term last, obtained a rule to show cause why that verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered, on the ground that, as both parties had been wrong-doers, one could not claim indemnity from the other.

The lord chief justice this day delivered judgment at some length, declaring it to be the opinion of himself and the rest of the court, that this action was maintainable.

It differed from those which had been cited by the learned counsel for the defendant, in all of which both parties were decidedly wrong-doers: in the present the defendant only had acted as such, the plaintiff having been deceived by the misrepresentations he had made. Their lordships were therefore of opinion that this action could be maintained against the defendant, and that he must be liable for the amount claimed.

4. DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.—

To-day were married, at Mary-le-bonne New Church, by Dr. Sprey, rector of Mary-le-bonne, Mr. G. Humphries, of Oxford-street, and Miss Sarah Leggatt Temple, of Bayswater. The parties being members of the sect commonly called "Free-thinking Christians," were attended by the Elder, Deacons, and others of the body, and presented a protest against the established ceremony. The minister, having received the written protest, proceeded with the ceremony. Upon the bridegroom being required to repeat the words "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," he paused, and then solemnly protested against this recognition of the Trinity, upon which the minister closed the book and proceeded to the vestry, refusing to complete the marriage. After considerable discussion there, relative to the views and motives of the parties, in protesting verbally as well as in writing, the minister returned to the altar and completed the ceremony. The protest was as follows:

"The undersigned being Protestant Dissenters, and members of the church of God, commonly known as Freethinking Christians, hereby avow and set forth, that they are

at this time desirous of entering together into the state of marriage.

“That they regard the right to enter into such state both as a natural and civil right, and the duty so to enter therein as one of religious obligation.

“That in the present circumstances of society, they should hold it sinful in themselves, and pregnant with mischief to the community, to enter into such a state without a legal sanction thereto, which sanction it hath ever been regarded as a first duty of legislation to afford, and that with facility to all concerned.

“That, in order to obtain such sanction, it has, since the passing of the Marriage act in the 26th of Geo. II., become obligatory upon dissenters to appear in a church of the established religion, and then and there to submit to a certain religious rite or ceremony administered by a priest of the establishment.

“That, as disciples of Jesus, they have conscientious scruples against all outward rites and ceremonies in religion, and more especially against that which is by law established for the solemnization of marriage.

“That, to guard against any implied approval on their part of such rite and ceremony; to purge their consciences from all supposed assent to whatever therein contained is contrary to God’s holy word; to avoid the sinfulness of dissimulation in religion; to stand acquitted in the day when God shall judge the secrets of men, by Jesus, the Christ, we hereby offer our solemn protest and appeal against the same.

“That, regarding the clergyman, as in this instance, the minister of

our oppressive and wicked law, to which, by his ordination oath, he hath rendered himself a party, such protest and appeal is delivered into his hands, and through him, to all whom it may concern.

“That, considering the time and place in which the law would compel hypocrisy and falsehood to be the only time and place in which the delivery of a protest could ease the consciences of the parties protesting, such is, for such reason, delivered in the church, and at the time when the ceremony is to be performed.

“Against the present established mode of legalizing marriage, of compelling submission to a religious ceremony, and also against the particular ceremony by law appointed, they hereby offer the following especial grounds of protest:—

“Because it introduces a religious rite into a merely civil compact.

“Because it is an interference of human authority in matters of faith.

“Because it operates as a test of religious opinions.

“Because it becomes an act of compulsive conformity with the church of England.

“Because it establishes a rite or ceremony in religion, all such being contrary to the commands of Jesus, and to the spirit of that religion of which he was the divinely-appointed teacher.

“Because, although marriage be sanctioned, and its duties, like all the social duties, enforced in the Scriptures, it is no where appointed to be entered upon as a religious rite. In no single instance in any age, either in the Antediluvian, in the Patriarchal, or the Jewish, does it appear that such

rite was performed. Neither by Moses, nor by the prophets, nor by Jesus nor by his apostles, was such rite instituted.

“Because the marriage ceremony, as contained in The Book of Common Prayer, is a popish rite, rendered compulsory in the church by a corrupt pontiff (in the thirteenth century), and by him raised to ‘a sacrament,’ together with transubstantiation and auricular confession, as a means of increasing the revenue of the clergy.

“Because, by reason of its origin from the popish mass-book, together with the obsolescence of certain of its terms, its forms are superstitious, its meaning in many places has frequently become obscure, its assertions false, and its allusions indelicate, offensive, and revolting.

“Because it is performed in ‘a place of worship,’ and is part and parcel of the ritual of a church whose claims are unscriptural, whose foundation is not of God, whose authority is human, whose existence is dependent on the state, whose days are numbered according to the ‘sure word’ of prophecy, and from whose communion we have separated ourselves in obedience to that heavenly mandate ‘come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.’

“Because, being performed by a person in ‘priest’s orders,’ it implies a recognition of the claims of the priesthood, an order which, upon the extinction of the Jewish priesthood, hath never been re-established by Divine authority, which possesses no one claim that is sanctioned by Scripture, and can exist only by an usurpation of the

rights and liberties of the church of God, the equality of whose members is by Jesus and his apostles so expressly asserted.

“Because, as being an act of public and social prayer, it is, without authority from the Scriptures, contrary to the example, and opposed to the positive commands of Jesus, who, when teaching his disciples to pray, directed them to pray in secret, and forbade them all synagogue worship, and who, upon anticipating the approaching termination of all temple worship, declared that men should worship neither in this nor in that temple, but that ‘the true worshippers should worship the Father in spirit and in truth.’

Because the worship connected with this ceremony is Heathen, being addressed to a plurality of Gods, each of whom is separately invoked, as God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; whilst to us there is but one God, ‘even the father, of whom are all things.’

“Because it is *idolatrous*, the language of prayer being therein addressed to ‘Christ,’ or, as the word implies, the anointed, the Messiah, who, in his office as the Messiah, is in Scripture expressly called ‘Man, the Son of Man,’ and who hath himself proclaimed ‘Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.’

“Because the doctrine of a Trinity of Gods is a palpable corruption of Divine truth—an image of Pagan idolatry, which not all the riches or honours it may dispense, or the terrors it may assume, can induce them to do homage to ; and should this their testimony against the same expose them even to the

‘fiery furnace’ of persecution, they will exclaim with some of old, ‘Be it known unto thee, oh King, that we will not serve thy Gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up!’

“In concluding this protest, and in order to remove all doubts touching the nature and certainty of their faith as well as to show the obligation which is imposed upon them by their principles, to make such protest in the face of the established church, as their brethren have hitherto done, the undersigned, both on their own part and that of the church, under whose instruction they now act, hereby declare their belief—

“That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain the revealed will of God.

“That as such, and in consequence, the Scriptures, and the Scriptures only, should be the rule of their faith and practice :

“That ‘the God, the Father of our Lord Jesus,’ is ‘the only true God,’ and ‘that there is none other God but one:’

“That Jesus of Nazareth was ‘a man approved of God by miracles, and wonders, and signs which God did by him:’

“That he died, and by the power of God ‘rose again, according to the Scriptures:’

“That God ‘hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained:’

“That God hath separated to himself a people on earth, ‘which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth:’

“That the members of this church are required to look to Jesus as ‘the guide and complete pattern of their faith, who, for the joy that was set before him, endured

the cross, despising the shame,’ and that it is their duty to follow his example who hath declared before the rulers of the world, ‘To this end was I born, and for this purpose came I into the world, that I might bear witness unto the truth!’

“That, with these sentiments and hopes—with these views of God and religion—they are compelled at all times, and at whatever risk, to raise their voice against false worship, to protest against all subscription to false doctrines, in season and out of season, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, acting on such occasions not as men-pleasers but as in the sight of God, neither desiring the applause nor deprecating the censure of this world, anxious only for ‘the testimony of a good conscience,’ and appealing from the judgment of the timid or the time-serving to the example of the prophets and apostles of old, to the conduct of the early reformers from popish darkness, to that cloud of heavenly witnesses who in every age and nation have chosen ‘to obey God rather than man.’”

EXPLOSION. — About eight o’clock this morning, the vicinity of Bennett’s-rents, Bloomsbury, was thrown into alarm by an explosion, which had partially the effect of a shock of an earthquake. It was caused by the explosion, in the fire-work warehouse of a Swiss named Connod, of a parcel of fire-works, which two men and a boy were preparing, and which became suddenly ignited by compression. The roof of the building, where the process was carried on, was shaken to atoms; and the workmen themselves were seriously injured. The man, at whose bench the accident occurred, will, it is feared, lose his

sight; his features were horribly lacerated; and one of his hands was shattered in such a manner, that amputation was necessary. The boy received some severe wounds on the head; the other man was not so much injured. The consequences of the explosion were manifest in the immediate vicinity, from the shattered state of the windows of two or three houses.

8. **DEATH FROM THE RATTLE-SNAKE.**—Mr. Drake, an Englishman, 50 years of age, was at Rouen on his way from London to Paris, with three rattle-snakes and some young crocodiles. Notwithstanding the precautions he had taken to secure them against the cold, the finest of the three serpents was dead on his arrival. The two others, appearing very languid, were placed in their cage near the stove. Mr. Drake, thinking that one of them seemed dead, was so imprudent as to take it in his hand, and carry it to the window. Suddenly the creature revived, and bit him on the left hand in two places. He ran into the court-yard, and rubbed the wounds with ice, and bound a cord round the arm just above the wrist. Dr. Pihorel was immediately sent for, and, at Drake's desire, cauterized the wounds in a manner which made the spectators tremble. Drake took half a glass of olive oil, and for a short time seemed easy, but fatal symptoms appeared, and he died in eight hours and three-quarters after the accident.

9. **BARGAINS ON SUNDAY.**—**COMMON PLEAS.**—*Smith v. Sparrow.*—This action had been tried before the lord chief justice at the last Sittings after Term, at Guildhall. It appeared, that a contract was made by the plaintiff's brother,

who acted as his broker, for the sale of a large quantity of nutmegs, at 11s. 3d. per pound. The conversation, in which the agreement was made by the parties, took place on a Sunday, at Stockwell. The contract was delivered to the defendant the same evening, without, however, the plaintiff's signature, which, it appeared, was not attached to it till a week afterwards. The day following the delivery of the contract, the price of nutmegs rose to 11s. 9d. per pound. Neither the plaintiff, nor defendant, however, made any objection to the contract. The defendant refused to sell at that price, but shortly afterwards the article declined to 6s. per pound. When the money became due, the plaintiff refused to pay it, and shortly afterwards the nutmegs were sold under 6s. They ultimately fell as low as 3s. 6d. The plaintiff having brought this action, the defendant objected to the contract, on the ground that it was made on a Sunday. The question was reserved for the consideration of the court. The plaintiff's evidence having been gone through, the lord chief justice nonsuited him, on the ground that the contract was not mutual, for the plaintiff's signature was not attached to it.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde had, on a former day, obtained a rule to shew cause why the nonsuit should not be set aside, and a new trial had.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan and Mr. Sergeant Adam now appeared to shew cause against the rule. They contended, that the contract on which the action rested was totally void, having been made on a Sunday.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde, and Mr.

Sergeant Spankie, in support of the rule, urged, that the circumstance of the commencement of the transaction having taken place on a Sunday, could not affect the plaintiff's right. Besides, the contract had been confirmed by subsequent acknowledgement.

The Court was of opinion, that the contract having been made on a Sunday, was perfectly void, and that the plaintiff could not recover upon it. With respect to the argument that it was afterwards confirmed, it need only be observed, that it did not require confirmation, and that as it was upon the contract, and upon nothing subsequent, that the plaintiff could claim, his case was untenable. Besides, even if the contract was not completed on the Sunday, yet, if its foundations were laid on that day, it was sufficient to render it void.—*Rule discharged.*

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving his opinion, observed upon the impropriety of men violating the Sabbath by speculations such as these, which had rendered the Royal Exchange an arena for gambling. Were it in his power, he should rejoice in inflicting double the loss, that one of the parties in this cause must suffer, upon both of them.

10. EARTHQUAKE.—On Saturday the 10th, at twenty minutes past seven p. m., the shock of an earthquake was felt at Carnarvon and four miles round its vicinity. It lasted scarcely a minute. The congregation in the Dissenters' chapel rushed out in great confusion, imagining that the building was falling. In one house a clock fell down, and, in another, an ornamental cup fell from the mantelpiece. In Bangor, and at the

quarries fourteen miles off, the shock was also felt, but not in so great a degree.

ROBBERY DISCOVERED. — A post-master at Wisby, in Gothland, of the name of Eek, having died lately, there were found among his effects above six hundred letters, some containing money, partly from Sweden, partly from foreign countries, and some even put in at Wisby, to be sent abroad. Some of these letters had been lying there ever since 1796, and a very considerable number since 1804. The list of the registered letters and those containing money, to the number of thirty, was published.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

SEA MONSTERS.—The following extract from the journal of a supercargo of a vessel recently returned from the East Indies, is stated, in an American paper, to have been communicated to the editor, by a person who would vouch for its authenticity. "On our voyage out, in latitude 40 south, longitude about 20 east, we were surrounded for several hours by a number of sea monsters, of a description which neither the captain (who had been to sea for twenty years, and had made seven or eight voyages to India), nor any one on board, was acquainted with, or had ever seen. They were a species of serpent, and carried their heads three or four feet out of water: their bodies appeared of an irregular shape, resembling a sunken rock, and were covered with barnacles; their tails were forked like a fish's and very large. We had a very distinct view of two of them, which approached us from a direction abeam of us, and, apparently taking

scarcely any notice of us, passed close under our bowsprit; to avoid running on them we were obliged to keep the vessel off, being fearful of injuring her copper. They appeared to be thirty or forty feet in length, and at times moved through the water with great celerity. Some of them at a short distance exactly resembled the representation, and their appearance generally was similar to the description I have seen, of the sea-serpent, which appeared on our coast some time since. There were eight or ten of them, and they continued around us from noon, when they were first seen, until dark."

13. LARGE EELS.—Two fishermen exhibited last week at Peterborough and some neighbouring places, two immensely large smelt eels, male and female, which were taken in Gunthorpe Gowt. in the parish of Tidd St. Mary, Lincolnshire. The male weighed 31½lb., was 19½ inches in circumference, and five feet three inches in length: the female weighed two stone, was 18 inches in circumference, and of the same length as the male. It is supposed that these two immense creatures had inhabited a cavity in a drain, near to the place where they were taken, for many years, and that the last hot and dry summer having forced them from their old haunt, they strayed into the salt water, and there became sick and blind, in which state they were captured.—*Macclesfield Herald*.

SUICIDE.—This evening an inquisition was taken on view of the body of Thomas Pickman, aged 27, who had put a period to his life under the following singular circumstances.

Thomas Atkins, a butcher, de-

posed that he had known the deceased about two years; during which period they had been on the most intimate terms. On Saturday last, witness, the deceased, a Mr. Joseph Smith, and a Mr. Tidswell, all friends, met at a public-house in Newgate-market, for the purpose of having a friendly glass together; during conversation a difference arose between the deceased and Smith, in the course of which, the latter cast some very severe reflections upon the character of the wife of the former, which irritated him; and had it not been for the interference of witness and Tidswell, the parties would have come to blows. Soon after, witness and the deceased left the house and proceeded to the residence of the former; witness observed at the time, that the assertions, which Smith had made respecting the deceased's wife, had made a painful impression on his mind, and he was evidently in a very melancholy mood on his return home. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, Smith came into the shop of the deceased, and said that he had come for the purpose of an explanation; the deceased's temper seemed to be irritated by the entrance of Smith, and some heated language passed between them, in the course of which Smith said—"I suppose you forget that there is some money, owing to me from you." This, and other observations, worked the deceased into a violent rage, and he dashed his hands against the wainscotting, and at the same time seizing a large carving knife exclaimed, "I should think nothing of plunging this in my body." The expression was no sooner uttered than the un-

happy man actually plunged the weapon into his body, and drawing it out, said to witness, "Oh, Tom, I am a dead man!" The action was so sudden, that witness was incapable of preventing it, although close by; the blood flowed from the deceased, and staggering, he fell into the arms of the witness. The wife of the deceased, who was present, ran out of the house and gave an alarm: witness requested Smith to run for a medical gentleman; he left the house, but did not return again. In a short time Mr. Blick, a surgeon, arrived, and, the wound of the deceased being dressed, he was taken up to his bed-room, where the surgeon attended him till his dissolution, which took place in about an hour after.

Mr. Robert Rouse, a lodger in the deceased's house, stated, that he had known the deceased since September last. On Sunday week, late in the evening, the deceased returned from seeing some friends at Chiswick. After the deceased had retired to bed, witness was called up by the deceased's wife, who said that she was afraid her husband was dying, and begged him (witness) to come to him; witness went to the deceased's bedchamber, and found him raving like a madman; witness attempted to compose him, but could not. Since that time the conduct of the deceased had been at times like that of a man bereft of his right senses.

The jury, after a few minutes, returned a verdict, "*That the deceased destroyed himself, being at the time in a state of temporary derangement.*"

HORSE-STEALING AND ARSON.
—On Tuesday evening, the 13th, at seven o'clock, the carters em-

ployed by Mr. John Pearman, of Mapledurham, four miles from Reading, racked up their horses, and left every thing safe in the farm-yard, which is detached and two hundred yards from the dwelling house. By eight o'clock every man had left the premises; and, half an hour after, a ruffian broke open the stable, stole a horse, and then set the place on fire. The wind being high, the flames spread with such velocity, that in a few minutes the whole of the stable, which was thatched, was one mass of fire. The barns, containing one hundred quarters of corn in the straw, were instantly enveloped in flames, which quickly communicated to the cart-houses, pigsties, a large wheat-rick, hay-ricks, waggon, carts, thrashing machines, ploughs, and a variety of farming implements, the whole of which in less than two hours were entirely destroyed. The farm is half a mile from the Thames, the nearest place from which any quantity of water could be procured, even if assistance had been at hand; but before any number of persons had assembled, all attempts to check the raging element were entirely fruitless. The incendiary had an accomplice, who had gone to the upper farm, occupied by Mr. Pearman's brother, from whence he stole a bay gelding. The incendiary, who had saddled the horse he had stolen, met his companion on the hill; but having been unable to find a bridle, and the animal, being very fresh and unused to be ridden with a halter, threw him off, and galloped away. He was seen running after the horse by a journeyman carpenter, who at the time did not suspect any thing wrong; but the flames having made quicker progress than

the villain had calculated on, he became alarmed, abandoned the pursuit of the horse, and, with his companion, escaped on the bay gelding. The other nag was found the next morning quietly grazing, with the saddle on his back, and the halter on his head. The bodies of five horses which were burnt were found all lying on their sides, with their heads under the manger, and so dreadfully burnt, that their legs broke in pieces on being struck with a stick. The half-consumed remains of a great many rats were lying about in all directions. The pigs and cattle in the yard were saved. The damage was estimated at near 4,000*l*.

MURDER.—On Sunday evening, the 11th, about seven o'clock, as Mr. John Barry an opulent farmer, was sitting in his parlour, at Grange, about five miles from Clonmel, in company with his wife, two neighbours of the name of Connor, a relative of the name of Quinlan, and the mother of the Connors above-mentioned, three armed assassins rushed into the house, and, passing through the kitchen, where were a man-servant and two boys, darted into the parlour, where each fired on Mr. Barry; but none of the shots took effect, because while they were in the act of presenting, Mrs. Barry and the two neighbours seized their arms. The assailants, crying out to their accomplices outside that they were lost, unless assisted, five or six more rushed in, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which one of the Connors was severely wounded, and the other, with Quinlan, were overpowered, and forced to seek safety in flight.

While this was passing, Mr. Barry having thrown up a table

between him and his assailants, turned to a drawer where he kept his arms always in readiness; but, unfortunately, Mrs. Barry had that day put them aside, to prevent any accident occurring among the children from them! The murderers having overpowered his friends and his wife (the latter of whom had seized one of the murderers by the throat, and held him till their companions from without had come in), knocked him down, dragged him out of the house, and pierced his body with a bayonet in the back. Then, with a blunderbuss, they nearly shot off his left shoulder, and wounded him in the head. He instantly expired. The assassins next searched the house for arms, and took away a case of pistols and a blunderbuss, together with two or three 30*s*. bank-notes. They broke open all the drawers, cupboards, &c., in the house in their search, and remained in it nearly an hour, before they went away. Although there were seven men in a house immediately adjoining, and above fifty in a circuit of a few hundred yards, yet none came to assist their neighbour, though the discharge of arms must have been heard. One reason, however, was, that, while the villains were in Barry's house, numbers of armed men, their accomplices, paraded the roads round it, threatening every one; and that a party of these dashed in the windows of a man who resided next to Barry's, demanding arms.

There were a servant man and two young lads in Barry's kitchen, who gave no assistance in the defence of the house; they were forced by the murderers to lie down on their faces while the havoc was going on.

The supposed cause of this out-

rage is, that the deceased lately took a large farm near Ardfinane, which had been a considerable time without a tenant, though the former holder had freely given it up, after having been forgiven a large arrear of rent by the landlord, the earl of Donoughmore.

FEMALE SAILOR.—On Thursday, the 15th, as the Commerce steam-packet was on the point of starting from Dublin, the police constable on duty, called out to the commander of the vessel to hold on for a few minutes, and, instantly going on board with two of his assistants, after a few minutes search, they returned on shore with one of the passengers in custody, who was dressed in sailor's clothes, and passed by the name of William Brown. When safely lodged in Bridewell, and about to undergo a personal examination by Mrs. Clayton, the wife of the keeper, the prisoner finding detection inevitable, confessed the fact of her sex and of her disguise. Her history was this.—She is entitled to a considerable fortune standing in the name of the Accountant-general in the court of Chancery. Her father was a merchant in London, and owner of several vessels. From his house she had absconded, about three years ago, to follow a young man with whom she had fallen in love, and who was the mate of a vessel in the North American trade. Hearing that he had sailed for St. John's, New Brunswick, she came down to Liverpool, and took her passage in a vessel bound to that place. Those who recollect having seen her at that period, describe her to have been a young lady of fashionable appearance, elegantly dressed, and lady-like in her deportment. On her arrival at St. John's, she

VOL. LXIX.

found that the vessel to which her lover belonged had gone to Quebec; thither she followed him, and there she learned that he had been drowned in the passage up the river St. Lawrence. Her determination was immediately taken to become a sailor for his sake; and, doffing her woman's gear, and submitting her hair to the sheers, in the attire befitting a youth of the station which she assumed, she engaged herself as cook and steward to the master of a vessel bound for London, with whom she remained upwards of twelve months. While the vessel lay in the Thames, she met her father one day in the street, and touched her hat to him as she passed, but so completely was she altered as to defy recognition. The next vessel she joined was that which brought her, some weeks back, to the port of Liverpool. In that vessel she served upwards of twelve months, and would still have continued in it, but that the master, suspecting her secret, at length succeeded in extorting from her an acknowledgment of the truth, and afterwards wished her to remain with him, upon terms to which she would not submit. Her assumption of the habits of a sailor was by no means limited to the jacket and trousers; but the grog and "the backee," and "the pretty girls to boot," all contributed their share towards the completion of the metamorphosis. Of the grog there was abundant evidence in her condition at the time of her being apprehended; of the tobacco, a token appeared in a well-filled box in her jacket pocket; and for the girls, she had unquestionably amused them with a few adventures. To one young woman she did the honours of a regular court-

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ship, underwent the threefold publication of the bans of marriage, and was prevented from undergoing the ceremony itself only by a timely discovery of the parish officers that the bride elect was in a condition very shortly to become a mother, when the creature was upon the point of declaring this heroine to be the father of her expected offspring. Since her arrival in Liverpool she had imposed upon more than one of the frail portion of its female inhabitants, by affecting a serious attachment; and one night, partaking too deeply of the potations to which she invited one of the walking beauties, whom she had treated to the play, she was robbed by her of the greater part of her earnings by her last voyage. The discovery of her sex on that occasion secured impunity to the plunderer, who afterwards whispered it about; and to escape from the disagreeable consequences which the adventure had entailed upon her, she determined to go to Ireland in the hope of being able there to embark in one of the first vessels for British America, that being the trade to which she had attached herself in memory of her lover Wm. Brown, whose name she had assumed. On being brought before the alderman for examination, she declined to mention her father's name or place of residence; she said that she was now a sailor, and wished to remain a sailor, that she had always done her duty in that station with propriety, that she was not roaming about in that disguise in a disorderly manner for the sake of either pleasure or mischief, but simply to do her duty as a mariner; and she was therefore at a loss to know why she was detained.

The magistrate said he had no

authority to prevent her from following her inclination, or to detain her. She was therefore discharged.

ACCIDENT.—The keeper of a caravan of wild beasts in Bedminster being in want of an attendant, a person, who had from his infancy been accustomed to the business, offered his services, and was accepted. He was cautioned not to go within the reach of any of the beasts; this caution, however, he unhappily neglected. A party came to see the animals, and, as the lion was asleep, and did not appear willing to rise, the man imprudently went into his den. The beast suddenly awoke, and darted forward one of his paws, with which he seized the showman by the shoulder, and, at the same moment, with the other he dreadfully lacerated the face. The man cried piteously, and struggled to get loose, but his efforts were in vain, and the lion, now infuriated, seized him by the throat with his mouth, and held him in that situation till death put a period to his sufferings. A gentleman happening to pass who lived in the neighbourhood, immediately brought his pistols, and another person called to a blacksmith, who had a piece of iron red hot, to afford assistance, but it was twenty minutes before the animal would quit his prey, although his mouth was much burned; at length the head of the man fell from his jaws, and the body was drawn from the cage. Under ordinary circumstances the animal was exceedingly quiet and docile; so much so, indeed, that two women and two children had been in the cage with him on the preceding day.

17. **SHIPWRECKS ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.**—*Arbroath.*

—At three o'clock this afternoon, the wind suddenly changed to the S. E. blowing a violent gale, accompanied by a very thick snow. The Clyde packet, bound to Aberdeen from Glasgow, was overtaken by the storm, and driven ashore among the rocks, a little to the westward of this town. The life-boat was instantly manned, and attempted to reach the vessel, but was driven back by the rocks, and the violence of the breakers. Lieut. Jobson, R. N., commander of the coast-guard here, brought to the spot captain Manby's apparatus, and having conveyed a line on board of the vessel, a boat manned by seamen was again launched, and by means of the line they succeeded in reaching the smack. Two female passengers, with their two infant children, and two of the crew immediately got into the boat, which was dashed from the ship's side before the rest of the crew got on board, and at the same moment, a rope having warped round the ankle of one of the female passengers almost severed her foot from her leg, and the boat being filled with water, swamped, and threw every person on board of her amongst the breakers. At this moment lieut. Jobson and several other individuals rushed into the water at the imminent peril of their own lives, and were the means of preserving all these persons, excepting one of the children. Part of the leg of the woman whose foot was so shockingly mangled, had to be amputated; and, to add to her distress, she was the mother of the babe who perished. A Newhaven boat which was out at the fishing station, about a mile west of Incheith, was caught by the gale, and upset, and three men, who were on board, were drowned. A boat be-

longing to Dunbar was picked up at Anstruther.

North Berwick:—On the 17th, during the gale of wind from the south-east, the sloop John and Margaret, of Eyemouth, from North Berwick to Grangemouth, got on shore upon Scoll rocks, about five miles east of North Berwick; the crew were saved by clinging to the rigging till the tide left the vessel. The cargo was landed much damaged. Three boats, two belonging to Dunbar, and one to Redheugh, their crews consisting of ten men and boys, were out at their crab creels, and were overtaken by the gale. One of them came on shore near Scoll in a shattered condition.

18. BURNING OF A MAN OF WAR.—About half an hour before day-light this morning, it was discovered that one of the men-of-war lying in the harbour, at Portsmouth, in a state of ordinary, was on fire. The Victory made the signal for assistance, and fired several guns to alarm the officers of the Dock-yard, as well as the people in the ships near her. In the course of a quarter of an hour, every person was at his post; and all the boats belonging to the guardship, as well as those belonging to the Ordinary and Dock-yard, hastened to the spot, rendering every assistance; but they were of no avail, as the wind was blowing strong from the eastward. The flames soon gained such an ascendancy over the united efforts of several hundred men, as to baffle all possibility of getting it under. The ship, the Diamond, was one of the finest frigates, and had lately returned from South America, under the command of lord Napier: she had gone through a partial repair, and was placed in ordinary, as fit for immediate service. The acci-

dent was supposed to have been caused by raking out the gallery fire the night before, when some of the cinders must have got under the grate, and communicated to the deck. Fortunately, all the warrant officers and men, together with their families, got safe out of the ship, which burned to the water's edge.

19. MARINE DISCOVERY. — Owing to the low ebbing of the tide lately, on the sands at Bulverhithe, about four miles west of Dover, several labourers from Bexhill commenced, on Monday, the 19th, digging down to the old Amsterdam, a large Dutch vessel, wrecked on that spot in the year 1747, supposed to be laden with valuable property. On Wednesday they gained access to the orlop deck, and discovered a large cask, containing one thousand knives, mostly in a corroded state, with black wooden handles. They also found several globular glass bottles; with other articles of glass. The men are continuing their exertions, under proper superintendence, and there is no doubt the result will recompense the labour.

PROSECUTION OF MR. SHIEL. — This day bills of indictment were sent before the grand jury, at the suit of the attorney-general, against Mr. Shiel. The grand jury immediately proceeded to examine witnesses; and at a quarter past two o'clock, the foreman of the city grand jury came into court, returning true bills against Mr. Shiel. Four witnesses had been examined, viz., the Crown solicitors, Mr. Farquharson, and another. An additional count was added to the indictment, charging Mr. Shiel with uttering seditious language. A little before four, Mr. Shiel appeared at the traverser's

bar without his wig and gown. The attorney-general then alluded to the finding of the bills against Richard Shiel, esq., who had just applied for a copy of the indictment against him. This the court agreed to. He was then bound over on his own recognizance, and that of his two sureties, to appear at ten o'clock next morning.

On the following day, the 20th, Mr. Shiel appeared in court, and was allowed to traverse to the next sessions. The solicitor-general intimated that it was the intention of the crown to remove the case into the Court of King's-bench, by *certiorari*: and it was agreed that the defendant should be allowed to withdraw his plea, and should plead in the court above.

21. DUELLING IN FRANCE. — A student of pharmacy, named Goulard, quarrelled at billiards with a young medical student of the name of Caire. Their mutual friends, having in vain tried every means of persuasion to prevent the consequences of the dispute, accompanied the young men without the walls of Paris. Goulard seemed disposed to submit to an arrangement, but Caire obstinately refused. The seconds measured the ground, and, the first shot having been won by Goulard, he fired, and Caire fell dead. Goulard did not appear during the prosecution; he continued absent on the day fixed for judgment, and the court, conformably to the code of criminal proceedings, pronounced on the charge, without the intervention of a jury. It acquitted Goulard of premeditation, and condemned him, for contumacy, to perpetual hard labour, and to be branded. The advocate-general, M. de Vaufréland, had demanded Goulard's acquittal of the charge.

25. ACCIDENT AT STAINES.—An accident occurred in the parish church of Staines, during divine service, on the evening of Sunday, the 25th. The weather being rainy, the congregation was not very numerous, yet consisted probably of between two and three hundred persons: the service was nearly at a conclusion, and the sermon half finished, when one of the loud gusts of wind which at intervals swept round the old and crazy edifice, forced in the window of the north transept, with at least fourteen feet of the walls. The mass of materials fell with a tremendous crash, overwhelming monuments and all beneath it. The noise was succeeded by a dense cloud of dust, which, for a time, concealed the scene of disorder, and left it very doubtful what might be its extent, or whether the gallery adjoining, and the roof itself, were not giving way. The greatest alarm pervaded the whole congregation, and, with the exception of a few individuals, whose presence of mind stayed the influence of terror, a simultaneous rush was made to the single and narrow door-way. Shriekings and struggling followed, and many individuals were thrown down, and trodden over. Amid this scene of confusion, the vicar and curate preserved their stations, and observing that the noise of falling rubbish had ceased, endeavoured, but vainly, to calm the alarm. The edifice was soon vacated.

SMUGGLING.—Hythe.—A special session was held at the Swan inn yesterday, by Wm. Deedes and James Brockman, esqrs., magistrates of the county of Kent, at which the following persons were arraigned, viz.—William Poskett,

James Bateman, George Winfield, John Dixon, David Dixon, and Richard Eldridge, of the boat *Mary*, of Folkestone; Thomas Fox, *alias* Page, William Cock, John Edwards, Joseph Roberts, and Thomas Hobbs, of the boat *Chance*, of Sandgate; for being detected, by the Blockade force, in creeping up, near Dymchurch-bay, small casks, commonly called half-ankers, and having them attached to their respective boats, contrary to the act 6th Geo. 4th. c. 108. They were prosecuted by John Ward, esq. collector of Dover, by order of the honourable Board of Customs. After a hearing of several hours, the whole eleven smugglers were convicted, and sentenced for impressment into his majesty's naval service, all being found fit and able seamen. On their removal from the inn, and return to Fort Moncrief, notwithstanding the large protecting force, under the command of lieutenant Hallard, of the *Ramillies* man-of-war, chief divisional officer of the district, such was the concourse of people assembled, and disposed to befriend the convicted, that one of the smugglers (William Cock) was rescued. The blockade party, though armed with cutlasses and pistols, was violently assailed by the mob, with whatever missiles they could collect to wreak their vengeance. No serious injury, however, was inflicted, though one seaman had his arm nearly disabled by a large stone. The assaults were endured with a firmness and forbearance highly creditable to both officers and men.

27. LOSS OF A LEITH SMACK.—On Tuesday, the 27th, the smack *Comet*, belonging to the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company

of Leith, was lost on her passage from London, in consequence of striking on a sunken wreck on the outside of Yarmouth sands. The accident happened about two o'clock in the morning, and the damage received by the shock was such, that the vessel sunk in deep water in little more than ten minutes. The crew and three passengers, a gentleman and two ladies, got safe into the long-boat before the smack went down, which she did a few minutes after they had left her. The three passengers had a narrow escape: the two ladies were asleep in the cabin at the time of the accident, and through the exertions of some of the crew were wrapped in blankets, and hurried upon deck in their bed-clothes, when the water was up to the cabin-table; the gentleman escaped a still more imminent danger, having fallen into the sea while passing from the vessel to the boat. He was, however, fortunately picked up by the crew. In this uncomfortable condition the whole company remained in the long-boat till six o'clock in the morning, when they got on board the floating light anchored on Newarp Sand, off Yarmouth, after being tossed about for four hours in a boisterous sea. In the course of Tuesday, they were all safely landed at Yarmouth. All the losses of London and Leith smacks, which have occurred within the last sixteen years, have been very nearly on the same spot, and, in every case, they have sunk in deep water; thus affording strong presumption that the statements of their crews, as to the accidents happening on sunken wrecks, instead of on the sand-banks, are correct. Indeed, in the case of the

Delight, which was lost last year, the breach which was made in her hull was near the surface of the water, and evidently made by the mast or bowsprit of a sunken vessel. It is to be regretted, that some plan has not yet been devised, by which those wrecks can be successfully raised.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.—
COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILD-HALL.—*Sandiman v. Breach*. This was an action to recover from the proprietor of one of the Clapton stages, the sum of 13s., the hire of a post-chaise, which the plaintiff was obliged to take on the night of Sunday, the 22nd of October last, to convey himself and his wife to town, in consequence of the defendant, in whose coach he had hired places, not calling to take him from a friend's house according to his agreement. The plaintiff had been at the trouble and expense of instituting proceedings in this Court for so small a sum, because Clapton was in the district of the Tower Hamlets, which was expressly exempted from the jurisdiction of the County Court; and he had persevered not only from a sense of duty to himself, but to the public, that the drivers of short stages might be taught that the convenience of the public could not be trifled with or neglected with impunity. The case having been proved,

Mr. Gurney, for the defendant, contended, that, according to the 29th Charles 2nd, cap. 7th, the defendant could not have completed his contract without being guilty of a breach of the law, as it was for exercising his trade or calling on a Sunday. It was answered, that he had taken out a license to carry passengers on a Sunday.

The Lord Chief Justice directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for 13s., and the defendant could afterwards have the benefit of law in his favour if he thought proper to move the court.—*Verdict for the plaintiff 13s.* The Verdict was afterwards affirmed.

28. **EXTENSIVE FIRE.**—The great paper-manufactory belonging to Messrs Plummer and Ferris, at Coosebean, in the vicinity of Truro, was totally destroyed by fire. About half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the lofts near the drying-house were discovered to be on fire, and an alarm was given to the persons who were at work in another part of the manufactory. Every effort was made to extinguish the flames and persons were despatched to Truro for assistance. From the nature of the materials with which the place was filled, all attempts to arrest the progress of the fire were found to be vain. Two engines from Truro were soon on the spot, but by this time the whole of the buildings presented one pile of fire; the flames rising to an astonishing height, and large masses of burning paper, &c. being wafted by the wind, which blew very strongly from the south-west, to a great distance. Though the supply of water was abundant, the unremitted exertions of a great number of persons speedily collected on the spot, and the incessant operation of the engines, produced no visible effect, until the roof and floors fell in, and the whole premises with the extensive stock of paper, rags, junk, &c., and the very valuable machinery, were reduced to a burning mass; not more than an hour had elapsed from the discovery of the fire, when nothing remained

standing but the walls. — *West Briton.*

NATURAL HISTORY. — The skeleton of a very curious and rare animal has lately been landed at Portsmouth from the *Diadem* transport, which has been considered by a great number of persons, as the remains of a mermaid, but which appears from surgeon Slight's description, to be a *Dugong*. It was shot by lieutenant Emery, near the Island of Mombass, and died shortly afterwards. When seen, the body of the animal was raised considerably above the surface of the water, and, from the likeness of that part of it to the human form, it was then judged to be a mermaid. It was in company with two others, and they were all wading their way, by means of what the spectators called their arms. Lieutenant Emery ate some of the flesh, which he describes as being very savoury. He was unable to preserve the skin; but the bones were saved entire. It is rather more than five feet long, and fibrous.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT PERSONS.—This sale, conducted by Mr. Southgate, of Fleet-street, consisted, principally of autograph letters, MSS. &c., of some of the most eminent individuals of the three last centuries. A translation of a portion of Cicero, as an exercise, made by his present majesty, and signed "George P." brought 1*l.* 3*s.*; a similar exercise by the late duke of York, signed "Frederick," brought 1*l.* 2*s.* The original grant, with the Great Seal attached, of all the lands and possessions of the Rutland family, made by Edward IV, after the battle of Towcester, to lord Hastings, chamberlain of England, dated the 3rd of August, 1467, brought the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* This

most curious document was said to be bought for the duke of Rutland. A copy of Voltaire's tragedy of *Tancrede*, with the author's manuscript notes, and additions, evidently corrected for a new edition, went off for 1*l.* 5*s.* A letter from Charles I to the prince of Orange, dated May 24th, 1630, was sold for four guineas. A letter from Oliver Goldsmith to Mr. Nourse, the bookseller, offering the copy-right of his *History of the Revolutions of Denmark*, was sold for five guineas; this high price arose from the circumstance, that letters and autographs of Goldsmith are extremely rare. Charles Mathews purchased a note from lady Denbigh to Garrick, respecting his performance, and the original draught of his answer, written from the *Adelphi*, for 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and four other theatrical letters from Garrick, Foote, Barry, and Mrs. Yates, for six guineas and a half. A note from Pope to Dr. Oliver, at Bath, was bought at 1*l.* 7*s.*; and Addison's signature to an official letter, at a guinea. Queen Elizabeth's sign Manual, dated Richmond, July 26, 1564, brought two guineas and a half. A letter, entirely in the hand-writing of Charles I, addressed to his only sister the queen of Bohemia, and dated September 3, 1647, from Hampton-court, where he was then confined, was sold for 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It was in the most perfect condition, and written throughout in a fine Italian, or court hand, the letters being almost perpendicular. Autographs of the following persons were sold: of Falconer, Shenstone, Warton, Shelly, Moore, Scott, and Crabbe, one lot, for 1*l.* 16*s.*; of Guy, the founder of the hospital, for 12*s.*; of the great duke of Marlborough, 1702; John

duke of Argyll, 1711; the duke of Wellington, 1814, in one lot, for 1*l.* 6*s.*; of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 1698; lord Hood, 1808, and Nelson and Bronte (dated on board the *Medusa*, August 7, 1801), one lot, for 18*s.*; of lord North, marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Jenkinson (afterwards lord Liverpool), in one lot, for 12*s.*; of C. J. Fox, Edmund Burke, and J. Curran, in one lot, for 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Signs Manual of Charles II, 1663, William III, 1690, queen Mary, 1692, George II, 1727, and George III, 1793, in one lot, brought 2*l.* 14*s.*; those of James II, under his signature "York," dated at St. James's, 8th September, 1666, another signature, as King, 1688, and the signature of William III, when prince of Orange, January 7, 1688-9, in one lot, were sold for 3*l.* 5*s.*; an order written by his present majesty, in his own hand when prince of Wales, concerning his box at the Haymarket; a similar one from the late duke of York, dated April 19, 1796, to admit prince Ernest to his box at Drury-lane; and a letter by the celebrated Mrs. Clarke, in one lot, brought 30*s.* A letter of Louis XIV to the queen of James II, on the birth of his grandson, dated Versailles, September 19, 1682, with two fine impressions of the Royal Seal, upon the blue floss silk with which it was tied, sold for 3*l.* 15*s.* The autographs of Louis XIV, and Louis XV, 1*l.* 2*s.* Wentworth earl of Strafford, brought 15*s.*; that of Prince Rupert one guinea; of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1*l.* 8*s.* of Charles II, George II, and George P. R. (1814), countersigned Sidmouth, 1*l.* 3*s.*; of George Canning, Robert Peel, G. Rose,

R. W. Horton, G. Tierney, W. Grant, and J. Mackintosh, one lot 7s.: of Buonaparte, David, the painter, Guerny de Maubreuil who recently assaulted M. Talleyrand, and lady Holland, one lot, 19s.

WATERING OF SHIPS.—Captain William Fisher, R.N. has succeeded in inventing an apparatus for watering ships, which does not require that the water casks should be removed from the boats, and by means of which they may be filled at the rate of a ton of water in four minutes. The apparatus consists, simply, of a forcing pump with a five-inch cylinder, which may be carried by two men in a hand-barrow, to a well, river, pond, or any reservoir of fresh water, and the water is then forced through some newly-invented *hoses* to any distance. The chief merit of the plan lies in the hoses, which are manufactured under captain Fisher's directions, and were the result of a long, expensive, and arduous application to the subject. They are made of canvas, in lengths of fifty feet, fastened to each other by brass nozzles, which are secured by a moving screw collar; therefore in screwing them together, the hoses need not be turned over. The hoses are made without seams, and are perfectly air and water-tight, capable even of holding gas and ardent spirits, and are thoroughly saturated with a composition in which common Indian rubber is the principal or sole ingredient. They are rolled to the size required over a cylinder, and, by a peculiar press, and slight heat, are formed into a compact pliable tube, incapable of injury, not liable to wear, proof against the effect of rot arising from damp, resisting the attacks of all vermin, and requiring no oil nor cleaning. An ex-

periment of the usefulness of the invention was some time since tried in London; and it was then so far found to answer the purpose required, that the Admiralty directed the apparatus and a set of hoses to be supplied for the use of his majesty's ship *Barham*; as that ship is now at Spithead, the inventor solicited that an experiment should be tried here, which was done yesterday morning at the Dock-yard, in the presence of admirals sir George Martin and sir Thomas M. Hardy, all the captains in commission, and a number of naval officers, of considerable experience in the service. A report of the usefulness of the machine has been sent to the admiralty, drawn up by sir Michael Seymour, strongly recommending its general adoption. These hoses are particularly useful in breweries and mines, and most particularly for fire engines. The invention is secured to captain Fisher by a patent.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

CONDEMNATION FOR MURDER ON INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.—Hannah Russell, and Daniel Leany were convicted at the Lewes Summer assizes, for the supposed murder of Hannah's husband [See vol. LXVIII, p. 26*]. Leany was executed on the Thursday after the trial, protesting his innocence to the very last; but the woman was respited on a point of law. The evidence against the prisoners was merely circumstantial; yet it was deemed conclusive by the court and Jury, although some individuals, who were present at the trial, were of a different opinion. The medical evidence was deemed very strong, that the man was poisoned by arsenic; and the witness was complimented by the Court for the decisive and un-

hesitating manner in which he gave his evidence. An eminent surgeon of Lewes, well known in the literary world, Mr. Mantell, who happened to be in Court, did not, however, consider the appearances of the body of the deceased, as described by the witness, or the tests which he stated he had employed, as conclusive and satisfactory; and while the examination of the surgeon was going on, he handed a note to the prisoner's counsel, suggesting the propriety of other questions; but, unfortunately, this suggestion was not attended to, and Mr. Mantell being called out of Court, and hearing afterwards, from the highest authority, that the prisoners were convicted upon the clearest evidence, considered that any interference in their favour would be improper and unavailing. Finding that the woman was respited, (Leany having been executed), and that the more he reflected upon the case, the more improbable did it appear that Benjamin Russell's death was the effect of poison, Mr. Mantell communicated his doubts to the high sheriff, and they were immediately laid before Mr. Baron Graham, who paid great attention to the communication, and encouraged Mr. Mantell to investigate the case in the fullest manner possible, with the aid of Mr. Ellis the solicitor who conducted the woman's defence. Mr. Mantell was, at length, enabled to obtain such a mass of evidence, that the learned Judge expressed his conviction, that there were grave and serious doubts whether Benjamin Russell came to his death by arsenic or any other poison, and directed Mr. Mantell to obtain this additional evidence in the form of affidavits, and transmit it with a

memorial to the Secretary of State. After encountering many difficulties which local ignorance and prejudices threw in the way, the affidavits of the witnesses were collected. These, together with Mr. Mantell's, stating his opinion and objections to some parts of the medical evidence, and Mr. Ellis's, which went to prove that it was impossible, from the shortness of time allowed him (only two hours before the trial), to make a proper defence for the prisoners, or to obtain any evidence in their favour, were transmitted to Mr. Peel. The result was, the free pardon and discharge of the poor woman. In the affidavits alluded to, it was alleged that the appearances on dissection were equivocal, and more likely to have been the effect of disease than of poison; that the tests employed were unsatisfactory, and that metallic arsenic ought to have been reproduced by a process therein described; that the time in which the death of Benjamin Russell took place was too short to be the effect of arsenic (and in support of these conclusions the very first medical authorities in this country were brought forward, viz., sir Astley Cooper, Dr. Armstrong, Messrs. Brodie, Stanley, Brande, &c.); that the deceased had been for months previously to his death, subject to an affection of the heart, which was likely to have produced sudden death after any violent exertion, and yet might have left no appearance of disease in the heart after death.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPEERY.—On Sunday the 4th, four inhabitants of Bandon, county of Cork, publicly read their recantation of the errors of popery in the church. On Sunday the 11th,

twenty-two persons joined the Protestant communion at Cavan; seven persons, viz. four men and three women, at Kells; two men at Newtonbarry; one man at Kinnegad; and six persons at Newcastle, in the county of Wicklow: on Sunday the 18th, at Cavan, ten persons; in Killeshandra church, county of Cavan, one; at Arvah church, in the same county, four persons, three men and one woman: at Newcastle, county of Wicklow, two persons, a man and his wife, the man had been a schoolmaster, and was for some time in the employment of a neighbouring priest; this couple were accompanied by their four children: at Ballybay, three persons, females; nine persons in Calry church, Sligo; and ten persons in Rathbarron church, in the same county; in St. James's church, Dublin, two; in the church of Charlestown, county of Louth, one; being the third who had conformed in that parish within a short time. On Sunday, February the 25th, twenty-seven persons presented themselves at the parish church of Askeaton, in the county of Limerick. Nineteen only were received, the other eight not producing the necessary certificates of having been duly prepared for so important a change in their religious doctrines.

MARCH.

2. LIABILITY OF CARRIERS. READING ASSIZES. — *Butler v. Basing*. — This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a maid servant, against the defendant, a common carrier, to recover a compensation for the loss of a box of clothes. It appeared from the evidence, that the plaintiff sent her brother with the box, to the Horse

and Jockey, Reading, to get it taken to Colnbrook. Her brother, instead of booking the parcel, delivered it to the waggoner, and promised him something to drink.

Mr. Shepherd, for the defendant, allowed it was a great hardship for the plaintiff to lose her clothes, but said, it would be a much greater hardship, if a person not liable should be compelled to pay the loss; and he contended, that no contract to carry was entered into with the defendant.

Mr. Baron Garrow observed, that the case, though of small amount, was of great and general importance. It was not necessary to call upon the master waggoner to render him liable. The act of any of his agents made him so, if such act were within the scope of the agent's duty. But the question was, whether this act was so within his duty; whether it was ever intended that the defendant should reap any benefit for the carriage of the parcel, or whether the waggoner engaged to take it for his own personal benefit.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the defendant.

3. DAMAGE FROM DETONATING POWDER. SECONDARIES OFFICE. — *Westbrook v. Jones*. — This action was brought by a letter-stamper, for compensation for the injury and loss sustained by him, in consequence of the maliciousness or carelessness of the defendant, in sending, enclosed in a letter addressed to Mr. Allen, Barnett-street, Lambeth, a large quantity of detonating powder, which, when the plaintiff was occupied in the discharge of his duty, as stamper, exploded, and lacerated his hand, and inflicted on him other serious injury. The damages were laid at 1,000*l*.

Persons from the Post-office proved the receipt of the letter so addressed, and the discovery, after the explosion, of the defendant's having addressed it to Mr. Allen.

Mr. Rees Price, surgeon, who attended the wounded man from the time of the accident until his partial recovery under his care, proved the extent of the injury which he had received. The right arm was lacerated to the extent of thirteen inches, from a little below the elbow to the extremity of the fingers, the tendons and bones of which were completely laid bare. The left arm was no less dangerously wounded; both his eyes were inflamed so much, that he could not open them for five days.

The defendant read a written statement, in which he expressed his contrition and regret for the consequences of inadvertence on his part: of malicious or wicked designs, he could not be accused, as he had no knowledge whatever of the plaintiff.

The jury returned a verdict of 200*l.* damages.

DEATH IN A SNOW STORM.—On the afternoon of Saturday the 3rd Mr. Jamieson, farmer, of Craigton, near Largs, left Greenock, in company with his two sons, young men, under seventeen years of age, on their return home. They had with them an empty cart and two horses. Notwithstanding the severity of the night, they proceeded till they reached Kelly Toll, where they stopped a little, and were urged to remain. However, they only unyoked the cart, and leaving it behind went on with the horses; but, from the increasing rigour of the storm and accumulation of the snow, when about a mile and a half from Largs, they left the main road, for the

purpose of seeking shelter at the farm of Knock, which was not more than a gun-shot distant; but they sunk under the inclemency of the storm, when a very short way from the house. On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, they were found by a servant belonging to Knock—Mr. Jamieson in a state of insensibility, and his two sons quite dead. They were immediately removed, and, by using proper means, Mr. Jamieson revived.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

4. EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOAT IN FRANCE.—At Lyons, on Sunday the 4th, a new steam-boat had been prepared to proceed up the Rhone. The boat was constructed on the plan of Mr. Raymond, and a number of persons, curious to see the experiment, went on board. The fire was increased until the power of the steam was raised to a one hundred and ten horse power; and the vessel had scarcely begun to move, when the boiler burst, and she was torn transversely into two parts. Fragments of the wreck killed and wounded a number of persons on the adjoining quays of Monsieur and l'Hopital. So great was the concussion, that the houses on the quays were shaken, and the windows shivered to pieces. When the boat blew up, there were on board twenty-two men and a child. Of this number seven sailors remained unhurt; a journeyman cabinet-maker, and a child he had with him, also escaped; of the other fourteen persons, two Frenchmen, a sailor, and a carpenter were severely wounded on the deck. The third, an Englishman, Thomas Fort, was thrown into the Rhone though his leg and thigh were broken, and almost his whole body burnt, he had the presence of mind

to take hold of a piece of wood, on which he was carried to the sand bank opposite to the barracks of the New Custom-house, where he was picked up. He lived till next morning. The fourth, Mr. Steel, was found in the river at the very spot where the vessel parted in the middle ; he was still alive when one of the sailors took him out of the water, and had strength to say to him " Good God, it is all over with me, assist me." These were the last words he spoke, having expired in the boat which was carrying him on shore. The other ten persons, completing the number of those on board, have totally disappeared. Mr. Guillard Malezieu was on that part of the deck which blew up. Two of the sailors saw him at a prodigious height in the air, and afterwards perceived his body which the current was carrying above the station of the vessel, whence it probably had fallen into a whirlpool, and remained sunk. The others were—Mr. Derheims, engineer, builder of the vessel ; Mr. Roslaing, his bookkeeper ; Messrs. Beraud, boatman ; Bernoux, confidential clerk of Mr. Guillard ; Pellisson, Alexander, and three English workmen in the service of Mr. Steel, William Green, William Brown, and Walter Hood.

Seven persons were killed on the Quai Monsieur, and one on the Quai de l'Hopital. Altogether eighteen persons were killed at the instant of the catastrophe, eleven in the boat, and seven on the quays ; twelve were wounded, two of whom died in the course of the next day ; besides other persons, who were more or less severely injured by the fragments of the machine. The master, Steel, seeing that, at the time fixed for the departure, his machinery did not act with

sufficient power, increased the fire in an extraordinary manner ; and, this not answering his expectations, he placed a heavy weight on the valves of the boiler, and thus caused the explosion. He was heard to say that, even if the boiler should burst, it would do no injury ; because being of wrought iron, it would rend and break in pieces.

5. HYDROPHOBIA.—This evening an inquisition was taken on the body of Mrs. Ann Hudson, in the committee room of the Westminster hospital. After the jury were empanelled and sworn, they proceeded with the coroner to view the body of the unfortunate woman. The wound which had been inflicted by the dog was about a third of an inch in length and half an inch in breadth ; the depth was inconsiderable. The features were much distorted, evidently from sufferings before her dissolution. On the return of the jury, the following evidence was adduced.

Thomas Hudson, of No. 20 North-street, near the Asylum, Lambeth, deposed, that, on Wednesday the 17th of January, in the evening, when he came home from his employment, the deceased, who was his wife, informed him that she had been bitten on the thumb of the right hand by their dog ; witness immediately tied up the animal, and afterwards examined the wound ; a piece of flesh was extracted, and there were marks of the dog's teeth in the vicinity of the wound ; the deceased had dressed the wound up with salt, and at the time thought it was of no material consequence. The dog was of a small mongrel breed, and witness had had it in his possession from a pup. The

wound had nearly healed up, and the circumstance was almost forgotten; but on Friday week last in the afternoon the deceased complained of an acute pain up the right arm and shoulder, and it became difficult for her to drink; this was not at first attributed to the bite of the dog, which had been inflicted nearly a month before; but, in the evening, the pain continuing, the deceased exclaimed, "Oh, I hope this pain does not originate from the bite I received from the dog." Witness endeavoured to compose her, and remarked, that it was only rheumatic pains; about four o'clock on the following morning (Saturday) his wife started up on the bed, and cried out, "I shall be choked." She continuing to grow worse, witness went for a surgeon, who, on seeing her, advised that she should have the advice of Mr. White, the surgeon of this hospital. That gentleman, on seeing her, desired that she should be immediately brought to this hospital; and she was accordingly conveyed thither in a coach in the course of the day.

Mr. Edward Young, house surgeon to the hospital, stated, that the deceased was admitted to the hospital about one o'clock on Saturday last. Her friends stated that she had about six weeks before been bitten by a dog, and showed a wound which was on the large joint of the right thumb, which was nearly healed up; the deceased had exhibited symptoms of "hydrophobia" the night before at her own home. She grew worse towards the evening, and suffered the acutest pain from the malady; notwithstanding the attendance of Mr. White, and all the other surgeons of the hos-

pital, she continued to rave in the greatest agony, barking and foaming like a dog, till about eleven o'clock, when she expired. Her death was caused by hydrophobia, arising from the bite of the dog, which she had received on the 17th of January,

The jury, after a few minutes, returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from hydrophobia, arising from the effects of a bite from a dog."

ANOTHER CASE.—Mr. Powell and his two sons, residing in Mint-street, Southwark, were bitten about two months ago by a young dog, which afterwards died, but which was pronounced to be not in a rabid state by a person who professed a knowledge of canine diseases. Mr. Powell, however, suffered on Saturday last, the 3rd, a severe attack of this dreadful malady. A succession of violent spasms afflicted him until two o'clock on Monday morning, when he fell a victim to the disease. The sons, who had also been bitten, were witnesses of the violent paroxysms of their father, and considerable fear was entertained for the effect it might have upon themselves. Though strongly advised by the surgeons to allow their wounds to be cauterised, they could not be prevailed on to undergo that operation. The deceased was under the care of several medical gentlemen from the first period of his illness; but though repeated doses of the *belladonna* were administered, it produced no salutary effect.

6. LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.—At the Winchester assizes, Sarah Scorey, who was committed by the coroner, for the wilful murder of her new-born female bastard child, at South Stoneham, on the

4th of February last, escaped in the following manner. A bill which was preferred against her, being thrown out by the grand jury, it was resolved to try her upon the coroner's inquisition. Now, coroners' inquisitions not being in general renowned for accuracy, the counsel, who was employed to defend the prisoner, thought that it would be a short way of relieving his client, if he could pick a hole in this one, through which the prisoner might make her escape. After one or two objections, which were overruled by the learned judge (Burrough), it was admitted, that, inasmuch as the inquisition appeared to be on the finding of thirteen jurors, the words "upon their oath," (*per eorum sacramentum*,) were clearly wrong, as thirteen men could not have been sworn by one oath, but by thirteen oaths. His lordship immediately pronounced this objection fatal, and the inquisition was therefore quashed.

SNOW STORM IN SCOTLAND.—

On Saturday (the 3rd), a snow storm commenced, whose effects extended over the whole of Scotland. It continued for a week, and so great a quantity of snow had not fallen, within the same time, since the month of February, 1799. In Edinburgh, the streets were so choked with snow as to be almost impassable. Carriages of every description ceased to ply; the few hackney-coaches then in the streets required four or six horses to draw them, and a bribe was sufficient to tempt owners to venture beyond the limits of the town. The snow continued to fall, without intermission, till Sunday noon, when the clouds cleared away. At this

period, the snow wreaths, in several of the streets, were drifted nearly as high as the balustrades of the areas. The churches were deserted, and few people were visible out of doors throughout the day; indeed, the avalanches, momentarily falling from the roofs of the houses, rendered it perilous to venture abroad. To increase the monotonous aspect of the city, all the public clocks had stopped during the night, the snow which drifted on their dials having arrested the pointers. The next day, a partial thaw commenced; but, on Wednesday the 6th, the storm returned with increased violence, blocking up with snow every road in every part of the country. Travelling was impracticable: the mails, particularly those from the south, were stopped for several days, although no snow had fallen further south than Carlisle. On many parts of the road between Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the snow lay to the depth of twenty-five feet. On the roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a path had to be cut out by the labour of men the whole way; the snow was so deep as to rise in many places above the heads of the outside passengers of the stage coaches, while those in the inside saw nothing on their right, and on their left, but rough walls of snow. The mails despatched from Glasgow to the south, on Saturday 3rd, Sunday 4th, and Monday 5th, had not been able to proceed further, by Tuesday the 6th, than Douglas Mill, where they were all collected. The mail from Glasgow to Edinburgh, on the 4th, was able to proceed only three miles, though drawn by six horses. The guard and coachman set forward with the mail bags on horse-

back, and, with great exertions, reached Holytown, seven miles further, at half-past five in the evening. They started at the dawn on Monday, but, after proceeding a mile, were obliged to return. A number of men were then employed to clear the road; and they made a second attempt at three in the afternoon, but could only reach Shotts, as the men engaged in cutting the road were obliged to desist, in consequence of the wind filling up the path as fast as they cleared it. Next morning they started again at half-past five, and only reached Edinburgh in a very exhausted state in about twelve hours. Over the face of the country, only the chimneys and gable ends of cottages and out-houses were visible. In every part of the country, a number of lives were lost, and the destruction of property on the extensive sheep farms, both on the south and in the north, was immense. On the coast of Cowal, in the West Highlands, one farmer dug out a hundred and fifty dead sheep in one place. Many shepherds too, had hair-breadth escapes, and some perished in *wearing* their flocks from the weather-side of the hills. In the extensive tract of country stretching around Sanquhar and Lead-hills, the storm raged with dreadful violence. One man, of the name of James Bryden, was found dead at Todholes, parish of Kirkconnel, within two hundred yards of his own door. He perished on the Saturday, and his body was not found till late the following day. With the exception of the point of one of his shoes, he was completely immersed in snow, and his faithful dog was found lying under his right arm. The affectionate animal had suffer-

ed dreadfully, but, weak and almost dying as it was, it evinced an unwillingness to be separated from its master. Another shepherd, belonging to Ullside, who was missing on Saturday, was not found till the following morning. He had fallen down from cold and exhaustion, and, though immediately carried to the nearest house, warmed, and fed, it was long before he could tell what had befallen him. A third shepherd, though very nearly frozen to death, was found standing in an erect posture, but deprived of all consciousness and feeling. At Minnock, half way between Sanquhar and Wanlockhead, a man was found dead by the way-side; he came from Paisley, travelled as a mendicant, and was supposed to be of rather weak intellects. David Caldew, labourer, Caldbeck, who had been working on the roads, endeavoured to get home on the 3rd; but he was overtaken by the storm, and sunk before he had travelled many miles. On the same day, Mr. James Brown, an extensive and respectable shoemaker in Kilmar-nock, perished, while endeavouring to return home. A woman from Muirkirk dropped down dead, while looking at the men who were cutting the snow. Hannah Harkness, wife of Thomas Harkness, residing near Heathwood, perished on Corrie Common, at no great distance from her own house. In the course of the Sabbath, one of her sons passed and repassed the spot where she lay; but from the depth of the snow no part of her body was visible. Two women were dug out of a wreath near Kelhead toll-bar.

On the 3rd, Mr. James Foote, manufacturer, Kinross, who had been at Dunfermline on business,

fell a victim to the severity of the storm on his return, on Cleish-hill, a few paces from the road side. George Stewart, a vender of small wares, perished in the storm, between Chesterhill and Newbattle. He was found by some farm servants on Sunday morning buried under the snow. Margaret Hawthorn, better known as Camp Margaret, the solitary inhabitant of a hut in the wood of the Roman Camp, was found on Sunday morning, lying in a dying state at the door of her hut, and soon after expired. Her eccentricities had rendered her a personage of some celebrity in her neighbourhood, not only among the peasantry, but among the gentry, who were always ready to administer to her necessities. A country woman who had been at Haddington, in going home, had reached within a few hundred yards of her own door, when she sunk exhausted amongst the snow, where she remained for the space of twenty-five hours, before she was discovered and rescued. David Drummond, servant to John Kerr, esq., of Kerfield, who had the charge of the plantations at Rutherford, perished in the snow, within half a mile of his own house, on his return from Pennicuik. A woman belonging to Kilcadzow, on returning from Lanark during the storm, found herself so much exhausted when about a mile from the town, that she was obliged to sit down upon the road side, where she was found dead next morning. On the 7th, the runner between Whitburn and Wilsontown, was found standing upright in the snow, with the post-bag in his hand, and quite dead. A man and his wife, becoming alarmed for their daughter, who had gone to some distance on

VOL. LXIX.

Saturday, went out to meet her. The storm increasing, they left their daughter at a friend's on the road, intending to reach home themselves. They were overcome within about five hundred yards of a house; on Sunday morning the man's hand being seen above a wreath of snow, led to a search, and the unfortunate pair were found within three yards of each other.

The fall of snow was accompanied by a violent hurricane, which did no less damage at sea, than the former had effected on land. A sloop came ashore, near Arbroath, on the morning of the 8th. Several attempts to fire a line over the vessel, by captain Manby's apparatus, failed. The life-boat also unfortunately missed the vessel twice, and the sea ran so high that she completely filled with water. Upon a third attempt she succeeded in bringing the master ashore; but his crew, consisting of a man and a boy, had, by this time, perished.

East Wemyss, March 8.—Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, it began to blow violently from the south-east, accompanied with intense cold, and a thick and continued fall of snow. In a short time the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, and the fury of the tempest continued unabated till about eleven o'clock this morning. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, a vessel was discovered among the breakers upon the rocks, immediately before the town of Buckhaven, the surges breaking over her every two or three seconds. Hazardous in the extreme as was any attempt to render assistance to the crew, the inhabitants succeeded in getting near enough to the vessel to throw ropes on board, and in

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rescuing three of them from their perilous situation. The remainder, consisting of a boy belonging to the sloop, and a young man, apparently about twenty-one years of age, one of the crew, perished, having been carried overboard by the falling of the mast, which took place after the vessel struck.

About seven o'clock another sloop was discovered on shore upon the rocks, about half a mile to the westward, with only one man on board, the other two having been previously washed overboard. But here the attempts to afford assistance proved vain. The unfortunate man was seen clinging to the rigging, in which situation he remained till the tide ebbed sufficiently to permit the vessel being reached, when he was found to be dead.

9. MURDER.—*Carlisle Assizes*.—Phillip Tinneley was put to the bar charged with the wilful murder of Mary Brown on the 7th day of September last. [See vol. LXVIII. p. 136.]

The prisoner, when called upon to plead, refused to do so, on what he called a religious ground. "If," said he, "I plead guilty, I shall commit suicide; and if I say that I am not guilty, I shall tell a lie."

Mr. Baron Hullock advised the prisoner to plead "not guilty;" and assured him, that, by doing so, he would not be telling a lie, as the meaning of the proceeding merely was, that by so doing, the accused put himself on his trial.

The prisoner, however, remained obstinate; and a jury was at last sworn, to try whether he remained mute through obstinacy and malice, or through the visitation of God.

Mr. Yorridge, the gaoler, was then examined as to the state of the prisoner's mind. He stated,

that the prisoner, since his confinement, had displayed no symptoms of insanity, but had behaved remarkably well. The prisoner had not acquainted witnesses with his intention not to plead. The prisoner had been constantly visited by the Roman Catholic clergyman.

On this evidence, the jury returned a verdict, that the prisoner remained mute through obstinacy.

The prisoner then gave in a paper, which he desired might be handed up to the judge, and which, he said, contained his reasons for not pleading.

Mr. Baron Hullock again advised the prisoner to plead "not guilty."

The prisoner said that he wished the trial to go on as if he had pleaded that plea, but that he would not pronounce the words "not guilty."

Upon this Mr. Baron Hullock ordered the plea of "not guilty" to be recorded.

Mary Graham stated.—I knew Mary Brown, the deceased, and lived upwards of five months in her house as a lodger. The prisoner was frequently in the habit of coming to her house. He and Mary Brown had a quarrel a short time before her death. On Wednesday, the 6th of September, Mary went away about twelve o'clock to a neighbour's house, where the prisoner was, and I did not see her again until the following day, when she was brought home in a dying state.

Ruth Williamson.—I knew the deceased. I lived in the same house with her. I saw the prisoner at the house of Mary Brown on the Sunday before her death. He and she came down stairs together. He was then threatening her. I recollect seeing them to-

gether again on the Wednesday morning about eleven o'clock. I did not see her again. The next day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner came into my room, and said, "I have killed Mary Brown—I have hammered her brains out." On hearing this, I lost my recollection. When I recovered, I saw the prisoner stretched on a bed. I went out to give an alarm. The prisoner then took me and a great number of persons to a field to show us, where Mary Brown was lying. In the field we found Mary Brown stretched on the ground. She was not quite dead, but senseless. One of her fingers was broken. Prisoner said that he broke that finger with the second blow of a hammer, which he had thrown away.

Mr. Mears, surgeon, examined the body. There were three large openings on the right side of the temple, through which the brain protruded. Each of the injuries she had received was sufficient to produce death.

The examination was then read. It contained a full confession of the prisoner's guilt. In it the prisoner stated, that, on the morning of the murder, he and the deceased sat for four hours in the field, drinking rum. He had a hammer in his pocket, and he prayed to God, that somebody would come and prevent him killing her with it. They had a quarrel, and he laid himself down upon the ground, and giving her the hammer, begged her to kill him outright. She refused to do so. He then took the hammer, and struck her upon the head. She fell, and begged him not to kill her. He repeated the blow, and then spread her apron over her face, and went away. He first went towards Penrith, but

returned and spent the night in a barn about half a mile from Carlisle. At day-break on the following morning, he again left the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and went fourteen miles into Scotland. His conscience, however, would not allow him to rest, and he determined to return to Carlisle. He did so the same afternoon, and then acted in the manner described by the witnesses.

Mr. Baron Hullock summed up the case to the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

The learned judge then sentenced the prisoner to be executed on Monday next, and afterwards to be dissected and anatomized.

MURDER BY POISON.—*Carlisle Assizes, March 9.*—Richard Fox was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife. He had been only three months married to her.

Mary Pharoah stated:—I know the prisoner. His late wife was my daughter. On the 16th of September last, they were living at my house. I and my husband went out that morning, and we left at home the prisoner, his wife, and a little girl, another daughter of mine, about five years of age. The deceased was near her confinement. The prisoner came to me that evening to the house at which I was staying, and told me that Sarah (the deceased) was very ill. I accompanied the prisoner home. On our way home he said, "Sarah, poor thing, will not live till morning." I told him that she was only taken in labour, and would most likely outlive both him and me. He said that little Margaret was also sick. When I got home, I asked my daughter how she felt. She told me that she was very sick and thirsty, and that it was something that the prisoner

had put into the coffee that had made her ill. There was some coffee standing in the kettle. I emptied it out, and then made some hyssop tea; I gave some of the tea to Mary and Margaret, but they would not drink it. They said that it had the same bad taste as the coffee. I then tasted it, and found that it had not the taste of hyssop tea. I then washed the kettle out, and made some fresh hyssop tea. My daughter drank freely of that, and said that it had not the unpleasant taste. By this time the prisoner had come home. I then went to bed, and left him with Sarah. I got up about seven o'clock in the morning, and went to my daughter's bed, and asked her how she was. She said that she was much worse, for that Bob (the prisoner) had put some more of that stuff into the posset which I had made for her before I went to bed. I do not recollect whether the prisoner was present when she said that. Sarah was very sick and thirsty; she ate nothing; her throat was so bad that she could not swallow. When I put the coffee out of the kettle, I put it into the pig's trough. In the evening the pig was apparently in a dying state. My daughter continued very ill until Monday morning, when she was delivered of a dead child. The child was full grown, but was quite black. My daughter was a little better after her confinement, but she died on the Tuesday following. Before she died, she said in the presence of the prisoner, "Bob has poisoned me, and killed the child, but killing me is nothing to killing the child." The prisoner said he had put nothing in the coffee. Mary said, "You did, and whatever it was, you brought it from Whitehaven."

The prisoner made no answer. Mr. Wright, a doctor, first saw my daughter on the Sunday afternoon. Margaret, the little girl, was a long time before she recovered. She had no doctor.

Mary Briggs.—On the Saturday night I was sent for to see Sarah Fox. I found her very sick, and she complained of thirst, and a burning heat at the stomach. I gave her nothing to drink. Sarah told me, in the presence of the prisoner, that it was some coffee that he had made for her that had made her ill. I went again on Monday. The deceased had then been delivered of a dead child, of a black and disagreeable appearance. I went again at about three o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon. The deceased then knew she was dying. She said she would never mend again. The deceased died about nine o'clock that evening. Half an hour before she died, she said that she hoped God would forgive all her sins, and she would forgive Bob, but that she hoped he would suffer on earth as much as she had done. These were her last words.

David Saul.—I am a druggist, and reside at Whitehaven. I remember a person coming into my shop on the 14th of September last and asking me for twopennyworth of arsenic to kill rats with. I cannot positively say that the prisoner was that man. I refused to let the man have the arsenic, because I did not know him. I told him that it was a rule with me not to sell arsenic to a stranger, unless he produced a second person to say what it was wanted for. There was at that time a person of the name of James in my shop. The man spoke to Mr. James, and told him that he wanted some arsenic,

Mr. James said, "What, do you want to poison your wife already!" in a jocular way. The man said, "No, I want it for rats." Upon Mr. James telling me that he knew the man well, I let him have about an ounce and a quarter of arsenic. I wrapped it up in three papers, and wrote the word "Poison" upon it. I told the man to take care where he put the arsenic, and to keep his meat and milk covered when he laid it for the rats. There were at the time about half a dozen people in the shop.

John James deposed that he had known the prisoner ever since he was an infant. Witness recollected seeing him at the shop of Mr. Saul, at Whitehaven, on the 14th day of September. Witness heard him ask Mr. Saul for some arsenic to kill rats with. Witness said in joke to the prisoner, "What, are you going to poison your wife already?" Prisoner said no, he wanted to kill rats. Mr. Saul then asked witness, if he would be bound for prisoner. Witness said that he would not be bound for him; but that he knew him very well. Witness then saw Mr. Saul give the prisoner something which was wrapped up in paper, and marked "Poison," and he instructed the prisoner how it was to be used.

William Wright sworn.—I am a surgeon, and reside at Gosforth. The prisoner came to me on the morning of the 17th of September, and asked me to send some medicine to his wife. He said that she had been ill all night, that her bowels were much relaxed, and that she suffered great pain. I gave him some medicine to take to her. The prisoner came to me again on the afternoon of that day, and said that his wife was worse, and that he wished me to see her.

I went to see her. I found her very ill, complaining of sickness, head-ach, and pain in the bowels. I was told that she had vomited very violently. I assisted the deceased at the delivery of her child on Monday, the 18th. She died on Tuesday evening. I attended the coroner's inquest, but the body was not opened until Saturday. On that day, I, in conjunction with Mr. Lawson and Mr. Thompson, opened the body. The stomach was very much inflamed, and in one part mortification had taken place. The throat, mouth, and tongue, were also inflamed and excoriated. There was not much fluid in the stomach; what there was, was divided into two parts, and one part was given to me and Mr. Lawson, and the other to Mr. Thompson. The deceased appeared to have been in good health, except in the parts which I have described. I have no doubt that her death was produced by some corrosive poison.

Two other surgeons confirmed the testimony of the preceding witness.

The jury pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*; and Mr. Baron Hullock immediately passed sentence of death upon the prisoner.

10. RESPONSIBILITY OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. — COMMON PLEAS.—*Birks v. Hort and Findlay*. This was an action brought by a tallow-chandler against two shareholders in the London United Mining Company, to recover the sum of 173*l.*, the value of twenty-three boxes of candles and a cask of tallow, which had been supplied by the plaintiff for the use of the company. The defence set up in this case, as well as on others of the same nature, was, that the action ought to have been brought

against the Directors, who had given the orders for the goods, and not against the defendants, who had never ordered the goods to be supplied. The lord chief justice—who in these sort of cases shows that he looks, as all judges ought, more to merits than technical sophistry—decided, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from any of the shareholders or partners in the joint-stock concern, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict for the plaintiff to the full amount of his demand.

EXAMINATION OF A MUMMY.—A mummy which formed part of the collection of M. Passalacqua, was opened in the gallery of Egyptian Antiquities in presence of her royal highness Madame, of the ambassadors of Prussia, Bavaria, and Tuscany, the duke of Blacas, count Turpin, and Messrs. Champollion-Figeac, Champollion junior, &c. After opening the external covering, which was attended with considerable difficulty, the bandages, which formed more than twenty-six turnings, from the head to the feet, were unrolled. The body, by reason of the bituminous substances which had been employed in the process of embalming, was in a state of perfect preservation. All the parts were distinct. The nails of the hands were remarkable for their length. The hair was sound, and retained its colour, which was fair. The orbits of the eye were furnished with artificial eye-balls of enamel. This is the second example of that practice, such substitutes for the eyes having been observed only once before. The following circumstances rendered this operation very remarkable:—Two Papyrus manuscripts were found; one rolled round the head, the other

round the breast, and their perfect preservation enabled M. Champollion, jun. to collect some valuable information from them. It was found that this mummy, which proved to be a female, was the body of Tete-Muthis, the Minervian, or Athenais, the daughter of the guardian of the little Temple of Isis at Thebes. There was a necklace, composed of serpents, in rolls, and a cross with a handle, which, with the Egyptians, was the emblem of divine life. A scarabæus, in a serpentine form, which was placed on the breast, was so surrounded by layers of indurated balsam, that it took more than a quarter of an hour to disengage it, though boiling water was employed. The date of the preparation of this mummy can be ascertained only by an attentive perusal of the manuscripts. It is believed, however, to be more than three thousand years old, and yet the skin, which is of a deep brown colour, had retained its elasticity, and even exhibited humidity in some parts. The bones of the skull were whole. The os spheroides, in the upper part of the pharynx, had been broken, to introduce into the interior of the head a considerable quantity of linen. The body was opened by Drs. Delatre and de Verneuil.

12. CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A young lady, whilst on a visit to her sister in Charlton-row, Manchester, was staying with the servant when her sister was out, and about seven o'clock in the evening fell asleep in a chair before the fire. She had not slept long before she got up and walked to the front door, opened it and went some distance along the street, returned and shut the door, and kept muttering to herself.

The servant observing that she had her eyes shut, asked her what she had been doing; when, in a very hasty and muttering way, she replied, "Wishing the ladies good night." She afterwards went into the cellar, and opened a slide window, which she had not either done herself or seen done before. She then returned up the cellar stairs into the scullery, took down a pair of bellows that hung up, ran up stairs into one of the bed-rooms, and began to blow at an empty grate. She then came down stairs in a great hurry, and in going down, let fall the bellows, which fell after her, and bruised the skin off her heel; she went into the scullery, got the dripping pan; put some cups, saucers, &c. upon it, and put them over the fire. In a short time she took them off again, muttering "There, you'll do now." She then came into the sitting-room, took up the poker, and said, "I will fight, I will fight." The servant wrested it from her, when she ran into the front lobby and fell down; the servant took her up, carried her into the sitting room, and shook her violently. In a short time she seemed to be awaking, and was asked, "What have you been doing?" She answered, as at first, "Wishing the ladies good night." During the whole of the time she had her eyes quite closed, and the servant girl was so alarmed, that she dared not leave her, but followed her from the first. When the young lady was thoroughly waked, she began to be very sick, and vomited profusely, and was extremely unwell. She went to bed about the usual hour, and was awakened with considerable difficulty the next morning

at a later hour than she was wont to rise.—*Leeds Patriot*.

13. UNION HALL.—A miserable-looking man, named Potter, who described himself as a "broken down sailor," was brought up by one of the beadle's of Christ-church, Blackfriars-road, on a charge of collecting a vast concourse of people together in Great Surrey-street, to the annoyance of the shopkeepers as well as the passengers.

The beadle stated, that the defendant stood in the centre of the crowd, entertaining his auditory by a speech respecting the corn-laws, in the course of which he introduced a dialogue between a farmer, a butcher, a miller, a tea-dealer, a milkman, a baker, a brewer, and a churchwarden. The dialogue was received with shouts of laughter and applause by the group which surrounded him, and the confusion gave the pickpockets an opportunity of committing depredations. The dialogue was not extempore, but was printed. It was adorned with a frontispiece representing seven individuals sitting down at a table spread out with various dainties and luxuries, and in the midst of their revelry, a figure, intended for the d—l, was approaching the table, to the great terror and discomfiture of the company.

The defendant declared, that if he was let off this time, he should never repeat that or any other dialogue, so as to collect a crowd; and, his speeches and dialogues having been committed to the flames, he was discharged.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Tuesday last (the 19th), the town of Congleton was alarmed by the account, that a labouring man, residing in the, Marlfield, had murdered his

wife, and fed his two dogs with her flesh. Several persons declared, that they had heard the shrieks and groans of the woman. A constable of the borough, attended by a very numerous group of spectators, forthwith proceeded to the cottage of the suspected murderer, broke open the door, and sought in vain for the skeleton of the murdered woman; one bone was found, and this was sent to a surgeon, requesting his opinion as to the fact of its being the bone of a human subject. The constable not waiting for a reply, the cottager was taken into custody, and safely lodged in prison. The whole of that night was spent in surmises respecting the crime. Morning dawned; Messrs. Pickford's waggon drew up near the bridge, and a female alighted, who was immediately saluted with the language of "Why, your husband is now in prison for having murdered you!" She protested that she was not murdered, neither was she a ghost; and flying instantly to the prison, she procured the release of her husband. The husband had administered to her some manual chastisement, which she resenting, left him for two weeks, and made a journey to Manchester. She returned for reconciliation, and was just in time, to save her husband from being committed to Chester castle on a charge of murder.—*Macclesfield Herald*.

16. SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the sign of the Black Horse, Deptford, on the body of a young man, aged 21, the son of Mr. Deering, residing in Kennington-lane.

From the evidence it appeared, that the deceased, who was the youngest son of Mr. Deering, had been, for some length of time,

labouring under a most painful complaint of the eyes, and was attended by an experienced oculist, whose prescriptions, however, did not alleviate the disease. Latterly, the family observed a great alteration in the spirits of the deceased, who, from being formerly a young man of a mild and amiable disposition, became peevish and melancholy. On Wednesday last, he got up as usual in the morning, and, having breakfasted, complained of the painfulness of his eyes; his mother advised him to take a walk into Bridge-street, and obtain further advice from the gentleman who had hitherto attended him. The deceased complied; but, not returning home at the time expected, his father and mother became uneasy, and sent over a messenger to Bridge-street, to ascertain whether he had called there, and found that he had not. Night came, and he did not return; and messengers were despatched in every direction where there was a probability of gaining any intelligence respecting him; but all inquiries were fruitless. The following day, a labouring man came to the house, and communicated intelligence, that the body of young Mr. Deering had been picked up in the Surrey canal, near Black Horse-bridge, at Deptford. It appeared, that the deceased, previous to drowning himself, placed his hat on the bank of the canal, which was subsequently found, and in it a slip of paper, with his name written upon it, and the address of his father in Kennington-lane. Upon the discovery of the hat, that part of the canal near where it was placed was dragged, and the body found. One of the deceased's pockets con-

tained the following letter, which was produced and read to the jury : it was addressed to his father :—

“Dear Parents ; Think it not a loss that your afflicted son is lost, but finding my spirits low and depressed, and my eyes getting worse, the idea of losing my sight, and therefore becoming troublesome to my family, have made me determine on departing in peace from this world. I do not think that I have been guilty of any crime in my life that deserves punishment hereafter. Adieu.”

The following postscript was added :—“If you would like to have your unfortunate son buried, you will find my body in the Surrey canal, between the bridge in the Kent-road and the bridge at Deptford. I should like you to distribute my little stock of gold to my brother James, and also my ring, which I wish him to wear in memory of me, and my sister Harriet to have my brooch. Adieu for ever.”

The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.

IMAGINATION. — At Bampton, in Oxfordshire, the wife of William Cooper, when far advanced in pregnancy, paid a visit to some relatives, who reside near Copenhagen-house, in London, and kept in their garden a live tortoise. Mrs. Cooper, on seeing it, was much terrified. Some time after her return, she was delivered of a female child, which actually has on its head a substance exactly resembling a well-formed tortoise, the shell projecting from the head, and striped like the real one. The child is still alive and in health, and the tortoise continues on the head. The head of the tortoise has the strongest resemblance to that of the real animal ; and it

projects from the end of the shell in a substance about the size of the top of a person's finger. —*Oxford Herald*.

19. MURDERS. — Two persons were murdered on Monday night (the 19th), on a common called Wadland-down, near Beaworthy, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Mrs. Glass, who occupies a farm in that parish, had left her home on a visit to some part of her family at a short distance, and on her return was to have been met by Edward Glass (her grandson), aged fourteen, and Sarah Glass (her daughter), twenty-four. They did not meet her ; but on arriving at her house, she found that they had set out for that purpose. The night was passed in the most anxious state of suspense, rendered additionally painful by the absence of a servant man, named Thomas Friend, who had tendered his addresses to her daughter, by whom they had been constantly rejected. On the following morning, Mrs. Glass's fears were realized by the discovery of the murdered remains of her daughter and grandson on Wadland-down, their throats having been cut, apparently with a very sharp knife. The wound in the neck of the young woman was three inches in length, and two in depth, the carotid artery and jugular vein being divided. On her left hand there were also several severe wounds, probably caused by her attempts to ward off the knife from the more vital parts. There was a similar wound on the throat of the boy, but not so deep. The knife with which the deed was perpetrated was lying near the bodies, and was the property of the man-servant, Thomas Friend. This man had been eleven years in the service of Mrs. Glass,

and had saved above 200*l*. It was supposed that her rejection of his suit instigated him to revenge, by putting her to death, and that he murdered the boy lest his knowledge of the transaction should lead to his conviction.

An inquest was held on the bodies, when a verdict was returned of Wilful Murder against Thomas Friend. Shortly afterwards, he was tried, convicted, and executed.

21. **THE DISCOVERY SHIP.**—To day the *Hecla*, captain Parry, was inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, previous to her sailing on a voyage of discovery to West Spitzbergen, and the North Pole. The ship carries nineteen months' provisions, forty-five chaldrons of coals, and her water in bulk, or, more properly speaking, in tanks, instead of water-casks, by which a saving in stowage, an object of great importance in long voyages, is effected.

The greatest attention has been paid to the victualling department of the ship. Preserved meat, beef, pork, veal, and mutton, besides vegetables, are carried out in tin canisters, besides 2,000*lb*. weight of pannican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 6*lb*. of the best beef to 1*lb*. This quintessence of animal food has the appearance, and somewhat the flavour, of German sausages, with the difference, however, that the expense of it is said to be 17*s*. per pound. This is intended to be used in the boats after leaving the ship at Spitzbergen, as well as the biscuit powder.

The ship herself is secured by strong iron knees, both fore and aft. She is lined all over with a coating of cork, in layers of three

inches thick, to protect the men against cold and damp. Iron flues, of a semi-cylindrical shape, convey heated air to all parts of the ship, from a stove below the lower deck, as well as from the caboose between decks, subject to the regulation of a thermometer. From sixty to seventy dead-lights, in various parts of the deck, convey light to not only all the officers' and warrant-officers' cabins, but likewise to the crew. They are so arranged that they may be taken out, and ventilators screwed in their places to air the ship. The boards of the upper deck are not laid longitudinally, as usual, but diagonally, for the sake of greater strength. A patent capstan, by Philips, in a perpendicular position, of a new construction, with three multiplying wheels, is placed betwixt the main and mizen mast; besides a horizontal one aft of the foremast. In comforts for the crew, the *Hecla* far exceeds any ship of her size. Every two men have a large box like an arm-chest assigned to them, duly numbered, which serves for a seat. The tables are covered with green-baize. Light, airiness, elegance, and salubrity characterise every part between decks. Two arm-chests, four pumps, three compasses, one of them on an elevated stand, and five boats, are upon deck. Round the main-mast is an assemblage of boarding-pikes, to keep off bears or other intrusive visitors.

Captain Parry's great cabin contains a library of a considerable number of miscellaneous works; and, besides the usual conveniences, a large assortment of clothing, furs, and other equipments, calculated for the climate which he purposes to revisit. There are fur jackets, coats, or rather tunics, of Esqui-

maux manufacture, trowsers, and fur boots, some lined with seal-skins, others with wolf, racoon, or bear, skins; some for wearing in the day-time, others for sleeping in on the ice, with caps attached to them; some lined with skins of the black and red footed diver, others with those of eider ducks, extremely soft and warm; some sewed with sinews by Esquimaux ladies, others by London furriers; snow-shoes (Canadian), four feet long, with net-work of catgut; eye-preservers of gauze wire, shaped like spectacles, but convex, and some of them two inches broad, to go round the temples and cheek bones, leaving the nostrils and mouth uncovered, as the breath, if confined, would be soon condensed to one mass of ice. The ice-anchors differ materially from the common anchor, having but one flook, or rather only a hook, the other at the top, being compressed somewhat like a Roman S. The ice-boats themselves are provided with large wheels, of the same circumference as coach-wheels, at the stern, and a pole projecting four foot a-head, to be drawn, when on the ice, by rein-deer, or, in default of them, by the crew. When in the water, they are rowed by ten or twelve oars; the iron keels, ornamented below, are perforated with holes, to admit ropes, that they may be hauled off either way.

GREEK STEAM BOATS.—The trial of another of the steam-boats destined for Greece took place on Wednesday the 21st, in the river, but the machinery was found so inadequate to the purpose intended, that it was under consideration whether the vessel should not proceed for Greece with its sailing tackle only. The report of the

engineers was, that the rate of motion in a calm was not more than five miles an hour; that, with the wind and tide favourable, the progress made was not more rapid than that of a common sailing vessel; and that, when both were contrary, the vessel, so far from advancing, was in danger of being turned round. The consumption of coals under the new plan was so great as to form, in itself, an almost insurmountable obstacle.

25. EXPLOSION OF A SHIP.—Lancaster.—A dogger vessel trading coastwise from the port of Lancaster to Liverpool, called the *Commerce*, commanded by captain Haddock, of Lancaster, and laden with cloths, in pursuing her voyage, had taken on board, on Wednesday night last, about ten tons of gunpowder in bags and barrels, at Backborough Mills.

The ship proceeded on her voyage, and was off Peel Castle, on the Lancashire coast, when, shortly after two o'clock in the day, one of the crew observed smoke ascending from the main hatchway. The tarpaulings were immediately raised, and through some crevices of the stowage a thick smoke was observed forcing its way. The captain ordered the tiers in the hold to be deluged, but in a few minutes the fact of the cottons being on fire, close to the gunpowder, was discovered, and the crew found that the fire had obtained such a fearful ascendancy, that before it could by any possibility be subdued, the gunpowder would ignite. The boat was lowered instantly, and, the ship being scuttled, and the water being admitted through the lower tier, the crew departed, being then about six miles from the shore; a

strong easterly breeze prevailing, the ship warped round, and losing the direction of the helm, sailed before the wind for about two minutes. In a few seconds after, she seemed lifted by her knees out of the water, and blew up. The shock they experienced was described as dreadful; their boat was lifted out of the water, and, but for the circumstance of the ship being to leeward, they must have perished. They made for the shore, which was lined by hundreds of persons who had witnessed the accident from the land, and many of whom were seriously bruised from being dashed to the ground by the force of the concussion attending the explosion. The vessel was blown almost to atoms, scarcely a vestige of her timbers or cargo being recovered. The men having escaped, the only living animal on board was a dog, the shattered remains of which were found half a mile from the place. A pocket-book, with Bank notes and memorandums, was picked up more than a mile off, upon the sands, scarcely at all injured by its uncommon transit. The shock was felt at Chap and Clitheroe, distant above thirty miles. At Mostyn, the shock was distinctly perceived. The explosion was heard fifty miles from Foundrey. In Lancaster itself, the first indication of the shock was a slight motion of the earth, which increased for about ten seconds, and terminated by a concussion, which was felt everywhere, but without any perceptible sound. As the shock passed onward, it increased, and every window, door, chimney, picture, or other suspended or projecting ornament, was affected by its power. The windows flew out, doors crash-

ed with inconceivable velocity; and, as if by one accord, a number of persons rushed in the direction of the open plains to the northward of the town. The four horses of one of the northern coaches, then about to proceed to its destination, stood fast and trembled excessively, and one of the leaders fell down with every appearance of terror; here and there, cats were seen jumping and springing with that extraordinary activity which, at any other time, would have caused merriment. Just before the shock came to its termination, the well tower of the castle, which is supposed to be the most ancient part of that fortress, was shook in so violent a manner, that the casements were thrown to the earth. Every person for a distance of above a hundred miles considered this a shock of an earthquake, until, by the arrival of the Ulverstone-over-Sand coach on Saturday night, the cause of the phenomenon was correctly ascertained. The shock was felt at Carlisle, where the same opinion as to its cause was expressed. Near the Sheep Fells (a range of hilly moorland) in Westmoreland, about twenty-eight miles from Lancaster, the shock was very violent, and the windows of Brougham-hall, the residence of Mr. Brougham, were shattered; considerable damage was also done at Kendal and Lowther Castles, at Milthorpe, Bolton-on-the-Sands, Poulton, Skirton, &c. At Ulverstone, the sands were hurled into the air in heavy showers, and men and horses were overthrown in several places of that dangerous tract of sand, which poor people cross daily with peat, turf, &c. At Peel Castle, Backborough, and along the immediate vicinity of the coast.

several houses were blown down. The shock was felt very forcibly at Liverpool, and other places adjacent. It was there also attributed to the shock of an earthquake.

27. FORGERY.—*Exeter*.—John Orchard, and his son bearing the same name, were indicted for forgery, by altering a deed with a view to defraud Mrs. Lane, the prosecutrix, of some property, upon which she had lent the elder prisoner 1,000*l*.

Mr. Thomas Pring, attorney of Crediton, was called, and examined.—In 1818, he advertised money to be placed out on security; John Orchard, jun., applied for 1,000*l*. for his father, to be secured by mortgage deed; he said his father was an old man, and very infirm, so that he could not transact his own business, which he, the younger prisoner, therefore did for him; he offered 4½ per cent for the money, and refused to give more. Witness's client would not lend on those terms; and he recommended the prisoners to Mr. Berry, another attorney, with whom the younger Orchard had an interview, and then produced several deeds. One was dated October 14, 1784. This deed showed that the estate of Ford was granted by a cousin of the elder Orchard to him. Upon examining the deed closely, it appeared, that there had been a previous mortgage for 500*l*., which circumstance, with others, led to a more close inspection of other deeds, for the purpose of seeing how this 500*l*. had been paid off. After this, however, the objections at first entertained were overcome, and the money was paid upon the execution of the conveyance. This was made to Mr. Berry, in trust for Mrs. Lane, on the 23rd of December, 1818. Both the prison-

ers attended at the office of Berry, but Orchard, sen. only executed the deed. The deed was a mortgage conveyance of the Ford estate in South Zeal, for securing 1,000*l*. and interest to Mrs. Lane. The deed contained a covenant, which expressed that the elder Orchard was the absolute proprietor of the estate: the son took the principal share in the business as his father's agent. The son took the money; and, in the course of the same day, paid a sum of money into the Devonshire bank as on his own account. Mr. Berry died, and the witness succeeded to his business. Having been directed by his client to apply for the interest due, and not obtaining it, in March, 1824, he gave notice of sale, under the mortgage deed. Nothing was, however, done in consequence, until 1825, when it was represented that the estate had been conveyed in 1817 to the younger Orchard, by the old man. Witness applied to the latter in consequence, and reproached him with having conveyed the estate to his son, a year before the money was advanced by Mrs. Lane. The answer he received was, that the old man knew nothing about it. The son was not at home; but, when he returned, he reproached him also with having acted a most dishonest part, in making it appear that the estate was his father's, whereas he must have known that it had been conveyed to himself, and mortgaged subsequently to another person. To this Orchard replied, "The estate is worth enough to pay both the mortgages." This was the only answer he could obtain from him. Witness then threatened to proceed against the father, believing that the estate was really in the son. At this time he was ignorant of the fact

that the deeds had been altered; but he told the younger Orchard that he had seen deeds at Mr. Tyrrel's in Exeter, from which it appeared, that the Ford estate was made over to him by the father, in the year 1817, and that it had been mortgaged by him to a gentleman of Ashburton, for the sum of 1,400*l.*: notwithstanding which, it was still further mortgaged. The result of this conversation, and the discovery, was, that a meeting was held with Mr. Partridge, who is an attorney at Tiverton, and had been employed to prepare a deed of re-conveyance of other properties belonging to the old man, which had been mortgaged to a Mr. Pope, and been re-conveyed to him by his executors. At the time that the deed was executed, it was agreed that the Ford estate was not to be conveyed back to the old man, and there was a clause in the deed to this effect. Mr. Partridge examined the deed in 1825, and was surprised to find that the Ford property had been actually re-conveyed, instead of being reserved. Still, however, he did not suspect the alteration which it afterwards turned out had been made in the title-deeds. On comparing an abstract of the original deed therewith, some months after, the alteration was discovered.

On the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Williams, it appeared that the father was so much affected by age and infirmities, that the business was transacted by the son, and that all the negotiations, up to the day of execution, took place with him.

Mr. John Serle proved, that in December, 1818, and on the day Mrs. Lane's attorney paid the 1,000*l.*, he being a partner in the

Devonshire Bank, received 971*l.* from young Orchard, upwards of 750*l.* of which were to take up an over-due bill of Orchard's. The balance was placed to his credit: the father kept no account at the Bank, and he did not even know him.

Mr. Partridge, attorney at law, proved, that he had been employed by the late Mr. Pope's executors to prepare a deed of reconveyance to a Mr. Orchard. The deed was dated April, 1818; there were interlineations in it, by which the Ford estate was excepted from the operations of the conveyance. The deeds at present were in a different state from that in which he had given them up to his clients. At that time the interlineations stood thus:—"save and except all that capital messuage and tenement called Ford, and," &c. Now the alteration was made, the word *save* was absent, having been completely cut out; the word *and* stood; *except* was taken out, and the word *also* was written in the same place. The clause now read was, "and also all that," &c., thus making the excepting clause one, in fact, of grant. To the best of his belief, the alterations were in the hand-writing of the younger prisoner, whom he had known for the last ten years, and often seen his hand-writing.

Mr. James Tyrrell, of Exeter, solicitor, proved that he had been instructed to make a deed to convey the Ford estate from the younger prisoner to Mr. Sparke, of Ashburton.

Mr. Sparke advanced to Orchard about 1,400*l.* He had seen the Ford estate advertised for sale by a former mortgagee, which led to the discovery that the fraud and double conveyance had been made.

On the old man's being called on for his defence, he stated that he was too infirm to make any, having something ailing in his head.

The young man said, that Mr. Partridge had told him that he had an honest face, and was to be trusted to any extent. This was when they last met.

Many witnesses of apparent respectability, and amongst them the rev. Mr. Oliver, spoke to the prisoners' character for the last thirty or forty years, which they stated to have been that of honest and respectable men.

The jury found Orchard, jun. *Guilty*, and the father they found *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Justice Burrough passed sentence of death on the prisoner convicted. He was executed.

27. EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—About a quarter past six o'clock this morning, the powder-mill belonging to Mr. Henry Bridges, and situate about three quarters of a mile from Ewell, in Surrey, on the Kingston-road, was blown up. The shock was so violent as to cause a perceptible vibration of the earth, and many persons declared that they felt themselves shaken in their beds. Fortunately, there was no person in or near the mill at the time. The mill was one in which the powder was blended together by grinding, and being turned by water, it was customary for the person who had the care of it, to visit it only once in two hours, for the purpose of seeing that it was properly fed. On his last visit, which was about an hour previous to the explosion, every thing appeared to be safe. How, therefore, the accident occurred, can

only be matter of conjecture; but it is supposed that some metallic particles were among the powder, and that, by the friction of the mill, a spark was elicited from them, which caused the explosion. The mill was completely shattered to pieces.

A BURNING HILL.—Weymouth. On the north-eastern coast of Weymouth bay, opposite to the island of Portland, rises a chalky cliff, considerably higher than the rest of the coast, called the White Nore. On Friday, the 16th of this month, a flame was observed playing on the surface of the cliff on a particular spot. The flame has now assumed the character of a subterraneous fire burning continuously, and may be seen from the esplanade at Weymouth by night. The chasms from which the fire issues cover a space of earth twenty feet square. Upon looking into the cracks of the earth, the fire appears as clear as that of a furnace. The atmosphere around is sultry, and a steam arises from a larger portion of the surface of the cliff. The coast in this neighbourhood produces a slaty coal of a very sulphureous nature, and which exhales a gas so offensive, that none but those who are driven by poverty to burn it, can endure the odour. The smell has been remarked for two or three years past; steam began to issue forth about six months since, at ten or more different points, in a space of five yards in length, about fifty feet above the level of the sea; and it now continues on a more extended scale, with an occasional appearance of fire below the interstices of the rocks. At spring tides, the effluvia emitted are much more sulphureous and disagreeable than at other periods.

On clearing away some of the external rubbish, and digging about three feet downwards, a stratum of coal appeared, so hot that it was impossible to stand on it for more than two minutes; its temperature was that of an oven, emitting an intense and suffocating smell; on removing some of this coal, the heat became so great as not to be touched by the hand; a piece of the coal was put on a white cotton pocket handkerchief, which was completely singed, as if burnt by a heater. Matches were made of brimstone melted by the heat of the coal, which were tried, and found to ignite on applying them to the fissures whence the steam issued. On removing more of the external rubbish, the fire was distinctly seen underneath, so that pipes were lighted from the coal itself, without the assistance of a match. Another hole was dug about four feet distant from the principal cavity, creating a fresh current of air, and a piece of furze took fire on being applied to it. If the hand was introduced into a cavity it could not be kept there for more than half a minute; and it became dripping with the effects of the steam. The appearance of all these cracks is steamy. It is thought that a species of sulphureous coal is on fire at a considerable depth, and of great extent, thereby rendering the place hollow underneath. The cavities are overhung by large pieces of black stone and earth; some of this mass has already fallen into the cavities from which the steam issues.

29. **ESCAPE OF A TIGER.**—A few days ago, as Wombwell's collection of wild beasts was passing from Nottingham to Worksop, a small tiger made his escape from

the caravan, and entered a farm-yard. Several persons contrived to get him into an outhouse, and endeavoured to re-take him by turning a dog in, but he nearly tore the dog to pieces. The tiger was left there for the remainder of the night, but again got away, and has not yet been recovered. It is supposed he is still in some of the thickets of the forest, as several sheep have been worried in the vicinity.

30. **OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.**—Friday evening (March 30), about five o'clock, an armed party of ruffians set fire to the house of a man named Tierney, near Cashel, and, on his attempting to escape, shot him dead. Two houses and an adjoining barn were also burnt; and two horses and a watch-dog were shot.

STATE OF THE HULKS.—From returns ordered to be laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the convict hulk establishment consists of ten ships, stationed at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford, together with two ships stationed at Bermuda. For the half year ending the 31st of December, 1826, the total number of convicts employed on board these ships was about 3,700; the expense of the establishment was 44,828*l.*; the earnings of the ships were 32,551*l.*; and consequently, the clear cost to the country was about three guineas for each convict. This is exclusive of the establishment at Bermuda, where there are seven hundred convicts, and where the average expenses and earnings are in about the same proportion as at the home establishments. The convicts are employed in the royal dock-yards, and in the construction

of public works, with the exception of the boys in the Euryalus hulk at Chatham, who are employed in making clothes and other articles for the prisoners. It appears, that on one or two occasions, these boys have been very refractory, in consequence of the ship being too small to effect a due classification.

REFORMATION IN IRELAND.—During this month, the following conversions from popery were announced. In Cavan church, two men and two women. In Castlepollard church, four persons. In the church of Killanne, county of Wexford, two persons. On Sunday the 4th, four men and one woman renounced the errors of popery in St. John's church, Sligo. One of the converts had been two years a student at Maynooth, and the other a clerk in a Roman Catholic chapel. On the same day, two women, mother and daughter, publicly renounced the errors of popery in the parish church of Clones, county of Monaghan. On Sunday 25th, thirty-five adults conformed to the established church, at Askeaton, in Limerick.

APRIL.

3. ABDUCTION.—*Clonmel.*—Michael M'Namara, John Frahan, Edward M'Cann, James Maher, of Sallymount; John Maher, Patrick Ryan, and James Maher Paddy, of Rushy-island, were indicted for carrying away Margaret Ryan, of Ballymakeogh, on the 29th of September, with the intent that James Maher Paddy should marry her; on a second count, that he should defile her; and, on another indictment, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house with the above felonious intents.

VOL. LXIX.

Margaret Ryan sworn.—Lives in her father's house at Ballymakeogh; recollects the night of Friday, the 29th of September; the door of the dwelling-house was broken in; had been in bed and asleep for a long time previous; she slept in a room on the ground floor, in which were her father and mother, a spinner, and a little servant girl. Whilst the door was breaking in, her father got up, and bid them to do so too, and dress themselves, as they were all going to be murdered. Got up and put on her petticoat; the door was now broken in, and the men who entered, having lighted a candle in the kitchen, proceeded to search the house, as they said, for a murderer. The witness went into the bed and lay down between the little girl and the spinning woman, who were both sitting up in the bed, and covered herself with the clothes, so that she could not be perceived. Four men searched the room three times, and then went out to an outside house, and returned again into the room, when they said, that whoever were in the bed should get up. Upon this the spinning-woman called her by name, and bid her to get up, to show that there was no murderer in the house. She got up out of bed, and the four men, James Maher Paddy, Edward M'Cann, James Maher, of Sallymount, and a stranger, forced her and the other two females out of the room into the kitchen, she having on, at this time, only her chemise and petticoat. The men were armed with pitchforks and scythes. On coming out of the room into the kitchen, the party went outside the house, and then witness returned into the room, where she had not remained a

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minute, when the three before-mentioned men, together with two men, not in custody, named Paddy and Jack Trans, pushed her into the kitchen again, where she laid hold of her gown that lay on the table. They then forced her out of the house, half dressed as she was, and crying aloud. She took her gown in her hand. The above five men were those who forced her out of the house. They dragged her through the puddle and mud, and across the river, which was near her father's house, and placed her on a horse at the other side; she was crying out all the time. Saw a great number of men outside the house, whom she did not know; some of them went with the party from the house, and others remained behind. James Maher Paddy mounted the horse behind her. When they had proceeded four or five yards, they both fell off the horse, in consequence of the kicking and plunging of witness. Was thrown upon the horse's neck by the above-named persons, James Maher, of Sallymount, holding her feet, Michael M'Namara her hands at the other side, and James Paddy on the horse behind her. She knew James Maher Paddy well. Did not know James Maher, of Sallymount, so well, never having seen him but once, and that was a month before, when he came to her father's house in company with another man who had business. Knew Edward M'Cann, but not long. Knew Michael M'Namara well; saw him for the first time that night, when passing his house; he was standing outside, fully dressed, except that he had not his stockings on. Called out to him for help. He made no answer. Saw him follow the party

in the rear; and when, after having crossed the river, she was thrown upon the horse, she again saw M'Namara (it was a starlight night), and said to him, "Mich M'Namara, you are the man I blame for all this, although you are my next door neighbour." He answered, "Keep your hold above there, and faith he is good enough for you." He took no other part in the proceeding. James Maher Paddy lived about one mile from her father's house. After mounting the second time, they set off, accompanied by the two Trans (not in custody). The party stayed about half an hour in the house, and then departed, going down straight to the Shannon, where a man was waiting with a boat, into which she went, together with James Maher Paddy, James Maher of Sallymount, Edward M'Cann, and the man who steered the boat. The men and she went into a cabin near Castle Troy, in which were two women and a man. Met a little boy, son of Hinds, outside the house, with whom, and James Maher Paddy, she entered the house. There were in the house witness's cousin, Mrs. Hinds, her two daughters, and her young son just mentioned. Was crying when she entered the house. James Maher, of Sallymount, on going away, told James Maher Paddy that he would come in the evening. Up to this time witness was not told by any one what they intended to do with her. On their entry into Hinds's house, James Maher Paddy went to bed, where he remained about half an hour. Told her cousin that she had been forcibly taken away, at which her cousin showed great grief. Her cousin's daughter put clothes on her, and, she continuing to cry out, they

told her to make herself easy, for that she should be sent home very soon, as safe as she came. Had been in the house about three hours when her cousin's eldest son (who had been sent for by his mother to Ballyvarra) came into the house armed with a scythe, and swore that he would protect witness, and bring her safe to her uncle's house, at Ballyvarra, and added, that, if any one attempted to prevent him, he would cut off his head. James Maher Paddy was present, and, on her departure with young Hinds, Maher swore that he would have his life for taking her away, if powder and ball could do it. Her uncle's house at Ballyvarra is about ten miles distant from Hinds's house, at New Garden. James Maher Paddy remained in Hinds's house after witness left it with young Hinds. [Here the witness identified M'Namara, M'Cann, and Maher, of Sally-mount.]

The jury found all the prisoners *Guilty*, except James Maher Paddy, of Rushy-island.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—*Warwick.*—Joseph Birch, of the parish of Birmingham, was indicted for the murder of his housekeeper, Mary Hinton, on the 28th of March. The prisoner, a miserable-looking man, with all the evidences of insanity about him, said, when called on for his plea, "I am guilty, I did the act, and am ready to suffer for it; what's the use of telling a lie?" After much persuasion, he said, "Well, if his lordship likes, I'll say I'm not guilty; I don't know; I mean to do what's right now; I must have a little gin, I'm very weak."

The first witness was Samuel Child, who stated that he was son-in-law to the deceased, whose daughter he had married. He had been

passing the house of the prisoner on the morning of the 28th of March; prisoner called out to him, and when he reached the door he said, "Go for the officers—I have murdered her." Witness said, "I hope you have not murdered Mary." The prisoner replied, "I have; go for the officers." I went into the house, and there saw the deceased lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. She was not at that time dead; I saw her stir her arm; I returned afterwards with my wife.

Edward Smallwood.—I live in Milk-street, Birmingham, where the prisoner lives; I knew by sight the deceased Mary Hinton, and the prisoner: I remember going to the prisoner's house on Wednesday, a quarter before ten, in March last; when I got to the prisoner's house, I saw the deceased on the floor with blood all over the face and the head; the prisoner was then in the same room; when I got into the room he was coming from the parlour-door, and going towards the deceased; I took hold of him and pushed him down into the chair; he asked me to loose him; I said, "I shall not loose you, Mr. Birch:" and he said, "If you would loose me, I'd serve you the same." I said, "Consider what you have been doing:" he replied, "I know what I have done, and am willing to suffer for it:" he said, "Is she quite dead?" I told him that I could not satisfy him upon that subject; he said, "If she isn't dead, loose me, and let me go and finish her." I asked him what he had done it with, and he said with a broad axe: I asked him where he had put it, and he said he had hid it in the parlour: I remained nearly three quarters of an hour, until the officers came: several

times he resisted me, and tried to get loose his arms.

Elizabeth Newton, lived also in Milk-street, Birmingham, near the prisoner. She had gone to the house about ten o'clock; when she got there, she saw the deceased, Mary Hinton, bleeding; the prisoner was in the room, and attempted to go out; she stood by him, and prevented him; the deceased rose up a little, and the prisoner upon that said, "Let me go, and I'll finish her:" the witness said, "Sit still," and kept him in his chair until Smallwood came; the prisoner ordered her out of the house, but made little resistance. The deceased died about half an hour afterwards.

Cross-examined.—There were several other persons present when the prisoner said, "Let me go, and I'll finish her;" this was after the prisoner had desired Child to go for the officers.

Paul Leigh said; I am one of the police of Birmingham; I remember being sent for to Birch's house, on the morning of the 28th of March; when I got there, I found Smallwood holding the prisoner, and Mr. Ellis, the surgeon, dressing the woman's wounds; I asked where the weapon was that had done the deed? Some of the people said it was up stairs, and some said in the cellar; the prisoner replied, "It's in the parlour;" I found it in the parlour in a dark corner, among some old shoes, very wet with blood. I asked him, how he came to do the deed with such a weapon? He said the devil was with him at the time he had killed her, and he wished to suffer for it; I observed that at that time both his hands were bloody.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, said, "It's no use.

I done the deed; I don't deny it. As to what Child says, it's all false. He wanted to rob me; he knows it."

For the defence, was called William Field, who had married a daughter of the prisoner. The deceased had lived with prisoner twenty years; she was attentive to his comforts, and, in return, he was much attached to her; for more than twelve months the prisoner had been in a very bad state of mind.

John Ensor—Is a surgeon residing at Birmingham; about the latter end of December or beginning of January, he was consulted about the state of the prisoner's mind; witness conceived him very much deranged, and advised that he should be immediately sent to a lunatic asylum, and recommended Mr. Brown's, at Henley-in-Arden.

Mr. Thomas, a solicitor, who had managed the affairs of the prisoner for twenty years, spoke to his despondency of late, particularly since the death of his daughter.

Mr. Justice Holroyd summed up the evidence. He told the jury, that, if they were of opinion that, when the prisoner committed this act he was insane, they would say so by their verdict; and also add, whether they believed him to be sane at present.

The jury returned this verdict:—"The jury say, that he is at the time of this now trial, insane; and they further say, that, at the time of his committing the act, he was insane, and they acquit him on the grounds of such insanity."

The Prisoner.—"Take my life, I hope. I know I'll do something of this kind again, my lord, if you do not." The learned judge said, that care would be taken to prevent any such calamity, and the prisoner

was ordered into the custody of the gaoler, until his majesty's pleasure should be known.

5. ATTEMPT TO STEAL A DEAD BODY.—In the course of the morning of Wednesday, the 4th, a gentleman of very respectable appearance, while proceeding through Russell-square, fell down in a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately conveyed to the house of a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, where, on examination, he was found to be quite dead. The body was then carried to St. Giles's workhouse, where an inquest was held upon it next day, and the jury, after investigating the matter, returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Immediately after the inquest, a female of respectable appearance called at the workhouse in a state of the most anxious agitation, and requested to have a sight of the deceased's body; stating that she felt assured that it was her uncle, who had been missing from his home since Wednesday morning last. Her request was immediately granted. On entering the dead-house where the body lay, and seeing the countenance, she gave a shriek, exclaiming, "My uncle! my dear uncle!" and embracing the body, she caressed it repeatedly, and appeared to be almost heart-broken with grief. Indeed, the officers had considerable difficulty in removing her, and, at length, she was obliged to be supported from the place. When in the governor's room, she requested with the most urgent entreaties, that the body might be sent home immediately, as his family were in the utmost distress on account of the melancholy circumstance. This, however, was prudently avoided until proper inquiries were made, and

on being asked for the address of the deceased, she said, "Mr. Williams, 24, Blackfriars-road." Previous to her leaving the work-house, a young man who had to transact some business, entered, and recognized in her a person whom he had seen a short time before conversing in Long-acre, with a most notorious resurrection-man; and he intimated his suspicions to the parish officers, who determined to be on the alert. Bartlett, the beadle, and the young man who made the discovery, repaired to No. 24, Blackfriars-road, when, on making inquiry, they found that it was kept by a blacksmith, who knew nothing at all of Mr. Williams, or of the death of any of his relations. They, however, traced the applicant to a brothel in Dawson-street, Kent-road, and ascertained that she was a complete adept in such practices, and was connected with a gang of resurrection-men, and that her husband had been transported. This information they imagined to be sufficiently strong to warrant the detention of the woman, and she was lodged in St. Giles's workhouse, until the matter should be thoroughly investigated.

SUICIDE.—This evening Anthony Berridge, a corporal in the 2nd dragoon guards, jumped overboard from the Earl of Roden steam-vessel, in the inner Brunswick-basin, and was drowned. He had lost his canteen overboard from the steam-vessel; and, expressing his determination to "have a swim for it," he stripped off his clothes, and, giving his watch to a comrade, said—"If I come back, thou'lt give it me again; and if I do not, thou'lt keep it for thyself. He then plunged overboard, in the sight of several of his comrades

who were on the deck of the vessel. After swimming about for a minute or two, he was observed to go down head foremost. As he did not come up again, they gave an alarm, and the dock watchmen began immediately to search for the body; but a considerable time elapsed before they were enabled to secure it with the grappling iron. When it was found, two of the medical assistants from the Dispensary tried the usual methods of restoring suspended animation, but in vain. The deceased, was twenty-seven years of age, had been nine years in the regiment, and bore a most excellent character.—*Liverpool Albion*.

7. OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—*Clonmel*.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, the house of John Mannin, of Ballybough (who, in an action for trespass, tried this assizes, was awarded 50*l.* damages, and 6*d.* costs, against Mr. Mandeville), was maliciously burnt, along with his wife, Catherine Mannin. The clothes of the family, and almost every article of furniture, were consumed to ashes!

TRIAL OF THE VAUXHALL-ROAD COINERS. — *Kingston*. — Daniel Buckley, Jeremiah Andrews, and Daniel Pycroft, were indicted for feloniously and traitorously coining at Lambeth, four counterfeit sovereigns, one hundred counterfeit half-sovereigns, one hundred counterfeit half-crowns, one hundred counterfeit shillings, and one hundred counterfeit sixpences. The coining - arrangements of these felons were so extensive, that their weekly circulation of counterfeit money amounted to 100*l.* They had three different establishments; one in Shelton-lane, Greenwich; another in Gloucester-place, Vaux-

hall; and a third in Tiverton-row, Newington.

William Joseph Powell deposed, that in consequence of information, he went on the 28rd of December last, to No. 8, Gloucester-street, Vauxhall-road, accompanied by six police-officers. They obtained admittance, some by the entrance to that house, some by the next house; they found the prisoners, and, in the back kitchen, several dies, and the bed of a press. On the block of the press were four collars for graining the edges of the half-crowns. Witness then went into the back parlour, where he found a turning lathe and bench, in a working state. On the bench he discovered two dies for half-sovereigns, and several tools necessary for the finishing of base coin. In a cupboard of the same room was a large quantity of counterfeit shillings and sixpences. Upon a further examination of the cupboard, he found the flooring to have been removed; on taking it up, he there found counterfeit coin of every description, to the number of many hundred pieces; and, under the floor in the room was discovered a number of dies. In a room on the second floor was discovered a large basket, containing counterfeit half-crowns; the house appeared not to be occupied, but to be used merely as a manufactory. On the prisoner Buckley being apprehended, in the presence of Andrews he said, he hoped the witness would be as merciful to him as possible; on an officer searching Buckley, Buckley said, there was no occasion for doing that, as there was quite sufficient in the house to hang him; he had on his person between 20*l.* and 30*l.* of good money. Witness then went with some of the officers to

No. 23, Tiverton-street, Newington-causeway, and, on entering the parlour, found Mary Ann Buckley and her two sons. They searched the house, and on the first floor, found Mary Ann Patrick sitting by the window, and a table before her, on which were upwards of two thousand counterfeit shillings; some made up in packages, with silver paper between each coin. On searching Patrick, they found about 6*l.* good money upon her; in the adjoining room was found a screw of the press machine under the bed. Witness then went to No. 2, Shelton-lane, Greenwich, accompanied by two officers and his father. On entering the house, they observed a person of the name of Walker, in his shirt sleeves; they found some plain die-blocks, some jewel die-blocks, and a machine for the purpose of cutting blanks from solid brass sheets. Several hundred blanks were also found, and a forge and bellows. On the following day they found several casts of iron resembling half-sovereigns.

John Limbrick, one of the Hatton-garden police officers, corroborated the whole of the last witness's evidence, and produced the dies, collars, press, one thousand one hundred and eighty counterfeit half-crowns, ready for circulation, four sovereigns, one thousand two hundred and forty sixpences, and one thousand two hundred shillings, also ready for circulation, taken from the house in Gloucester-street, Vauxhall-road.

Thomas Carter, officer of the Thames Police-office, deposed that he was the first officer who entered the house in Gloucester-street; he saw Buckley at work at the coining press, while he (witness) was on the garden wall; on seeing witness,

he endeavoured to make his escape, by concealing himself under the flooring.

Kirby, Carter, Mitchell, and Edwards, confirmed the whole of the above evidence, and added, that they took the prisoners, Buckley and Andrews, on board of the prison ship Port Mahon—when the former prisoner asked where he should die, and said that he had bought a coffin: and that, had he and his companions not been discovered for three months, they intended to have discontinued the practice.

Thomas Fogg confirmed the conversation stated by the last witness; no inducement was held out to them.

Alexander Mitchell, principal officer on board the Port Mahon prison-ship, deposed, that the two prisoners, Buckley and Andrews, were brought on board the vessel; on being asked their names, Buckley gave his as Simmons, and Andrews that of Ward. On the following morning, Buckley said that he had given a false name, to save his brother, who was a respectable tradesman at Birmingham; and Andrews said, that he had done the same to keep his woman out of difficulty; they inquired whether any other parties were apprehended, and, on being answered in the affirmative, and that the officers were going to Greenwich, they both replied that there would be nothing found there. Andrews said, he had worked hard for half-a-crown in the pound. On his (witness) pleading ignorance of his meaning, he said, that as soon as a "pound" was sold, he got half-a-crown; that they gave one hundred and forty-four base shillings for a pound; that the metal in each pound cost

3s. 6d.; and, after all expenses were paid, the profit was but 2s. 6d. He meant to have carried on the trade three months longer, and then have set up a coal-shed.

John Ellege deposed, that he was employed by Mr. Powell to watch the prisoners and their houses; on the 23rd of September he observed a loaded cart at the house in Gloucester-street; he followed it to Tiverton-street, where it stopped, and was unloaded by Buckley and Andrews; he afterwards took a house opposite, in order to watch the premises; the prisoner Pycroft inhabited the house, and was frequently visited by Buckley and Andrews, who repeatedly brought heavy loads in small baskets; Buckley's wife and Mary Ann Patrick also frequently called, each having a small reticule basket, and, on leaving the house, the baskets appeared very heavy, they frequently let themselves in with a key.

A number of other witnesses were examined, whose united evidence fully substantiated the charge against the prisoners.

None of the prisoners called any witnesses except Pycroft, who produced a journeyman mechanic to his character, by whom he was spoken of as an industrious hard-working man.

The jury acquitted Pycroft, but found Buckley and Andrews guilty. The usual sentence in cases of high treason was immediately passed upon the two latter.

Pycroft was then again arraigned, along with Mary Ann, the wife of Joseph Patrick, and Mary Anne, the wife of Daniel Buckley, for a misdemeanor, in having procured five hundred pieces of counterfeit money, of the likeness and similitude of the

good and lawful shillings of the realm, with intent to utter them. Mary Ann Patrick pleaded "guilty," and the other prisoners "not guilty."

It was proved in this case, that when the house, No. 22, Tiverton-street, Newington-causeway, was searched, the prisoner Patrick was found sitting at a table with a heap of two or three thousand counterfeit shillings before her. The question then was, whether the other prisoners were brought within the scope of the indictment, as having procured the money in question, with intent to utter it?

Mr. Adolphus addressed the jury, and contended, that there was no evidence of Mary Ann Buckley and Pycroft having procured the money in question, with intent to utter it; and that, assuming them to have possession, still the bare possession, without some act showing an intention to utter, would not render them liable to punishment.

The jury, under the direction of Mr. Justice Littledale, found Mary Ann Buckley and Pycroft *Not Guilty*.

The Court sentenced Mary Ann Patrick to six months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction.

8. SUICIDE.—*Paris*.—Eight individuals were publicly exposed yesterday morning, in the Place du Palais de Justice. A ninth, a man of the name of Lavergne, was to have appeared among them, but escaped the punishment by suicide. This man, who was about sixty-four years of age, had been condemned to hard labour for life, after having been found guilty of criminal violence upon the persons of two young girls, his own

daughters. While being conveyed from the Bicêtre to the place of exposition, he was taken ill in the cart, and, upon his arrival, it was found necessary to convey him to the Conciergerie. A surgeon was immediately sent for, by whose assistance he was, for a few moments, restored to animation, but he again fainted away, after having delivered a letter to the gaoler, in which he expressed sincere repentance for his crime, and declared that he preferred death to an infamous punishment. It was at first supposed that Lavergne had poisoned himself; but, on stripping off his clothes, two or three small wounds were discovered upon his left breast, in one of which was found the branch of a pair of spectacles, about three or four inches in length, which had been carefully sharpened for the purpose. One proof of his resolution is, that the first attempt failed, in consequence of the weapon having struck against the rib; he then repeated it, carefully choosing a more favourable place.

9. CHILD-MURDER.—Monmouth.—Sarah Jones, aged 22, was indicted for the murder of her newborn female child in October last, and Mary Jones, her mother, for aiding and assisting in the crime.

Ann Jones.—I am a servant at a public-house in Bassalleg, next door to the cottage where Thomas Jones the father, Thomas Jones the son, and the two prisoners live. There are two rooms down stairs, and one up stairs. Before last October, I observed an alteration in the size of Sarah Jones. I thought she was with child, and told her so. She denied it. She was very large before the 23d, and small afterwards. She told me she had the dropsy. I went to see

her on Tuesday, 24th October: she was in bed. I saw nothing particular in the room, but there was a bad smell. On Wednesday, between ten and eleven in the morning, I saw her again. She was then as thin as I am now, and in the way of recovering. I went to her again a day afterwards. I had some talk with her, and said she had better confess. Before this conversation, she constantly denied to me that she had had a child.

Sarah Jones.—I live next door but one to the prisoner's house. I told her several times I thought she was pregnant. She said no, but complained she was not well. Sometimes when I charged her with it she was silent. I have often seen one Flook in her company. She was taken ill on the Monday. I saw her in the morning of that day in the chair by the fire. I asked her if she was not well; she said she was not. She looked very pale; she always looks pale. She went into the next room, but not up stairs. I heard no groan. I went again at three o'clock; she was then up stairs, in the room where she usually slept, lying in bed, with a handkerchief on her head; but I do not know whether she had her clothes on or not. I asked her how she did; she said she was much better, she was very easy. I saw her again at seven o'clock, in bed; she said she was very easy. I saw her again every day afterwards, but could not observe her size, she kept her clothes so. After much pressing, the witness said:—I said to her one morning, between nine and ten, before the inquest was taken, "How could you do such a thing as this with your child." She said, "No one knew anything about it; it came

still into the world; her father and mother did not know anything about it, nor any one else but herself and him." I asked who she meant by "him." She said, "John Flook." Every time I went into the house the mother was there.

Peter Potter. — On Saturday the 28th of October, I found a bundle tied up in a pocket handkerchief in the cart of the cart-house; in it was a piece of sacking, sewed up on three sides with long stitches. I undid part of it, and saw the flesh of an infant; I think it was the side. I saw two streaks of blood on it. I tied it up, put it in the same place, and went to Flook, a labourer under me, and brought him to the cart. He took the parcel, and we went together to the prisoner's house, and found the father and the two prisoners in the room down stairs. Flook laid it down on a chair, and I said to the mother, "Do take it, and let it be buried like a Christian, and not like a dog." She took up the parcel, but seemed not to know what I meant. I said, "Take it out, and you'll know what I mean." She felt it round before opening of it, and said, raising her hands, "I never knew nothing of it before." I said, "If you did not, your daughter did, and she ought to be ashamed of herself." The parcel was left where Flook laid it down. The stitches in the sacking bag were half an inch long, and it was close to the body.

Jehoida Brewer, surgeon, of Newport. — I attended the inquest, and examined the child. It appeared to have been dead four or five days. I found two cuts in its throat: one about three inches in length and an inch in depth. The

jugular vein and carotid artery were nearly divided. The wounds were quite sufficient to produce death. The child had come to maturity. I opened it; the lungs were perfectly inflated and of a florid red; the heart was completely exhausted of blood; the vessels were empty. From these appearances I think the child was born alive. Unless the heart had acted, the vessels would not have been empty. If the child had not lived, the lungs would not have been of that florid red colour. The prisoner had been lately delivered.

Margaret Kenvin. — On Monday, 30th October, between ten and eleven, I saw Sarah Jones. I said, "You have done for yourself. You do say nobody knows of this but yourself." She answered me "Nobody knows indeed." I said, "Who cut it's throat?" She said "I did do it myself." I said, "Did you cut your own child's throat?" She answered me, "Yes." That was all she said. One Blanch Harris was present.

Edmund Rees, the constable, took charge of the prisoner. Made her no promise or threat. I said "How did such an unhappy job as this happen with you?" She said, "The child was born dead." I told the same to Mr. Brewer. She stopped a moment and then said, "It was him, he, the villain, that deceived me, and persuaded me not to let any body know of it, and to keep it secret. No good will ever come to him." I knew the prisoner before. She always passed as a single woman.

The jury, after retiring for half an hour, acquitted Mary Jones, but found Sarah Jones, guilty and sentence of death was immediately pronounced upon her.

On Wednesday the 11th, she was executed. In the interval she detailed minutely the history of the murder. She said that she had no intention of destroying the infant, until three months before her confinement, when she discovered that her seducer, Flook, had married another woman; she then formed the plan of having her revenge in the murder of his infant. On Monday, the 23d of October, at breakfast, she found herself ill, and went up stairs; about ten or eleven her mother came up, disturbed by her voice; she sent her down for some fresh linen; and whilst the mother was going down stairs the child was born; she immediately seized one of two pen-knives which were in her pocket by her bedside, and in a minute or two after the birth, gave it two gashes in the throat; the mother coming up with the linen, she hid the body between the sacking and the bed, and lay on it until the Friday night. On that night Flook came to see her; she was then down stairs in the chair; he immediately noticed the alteration in her size, on which he told him of the deed she had committed, and entreated him to assist her, by burying the body; he consented; and having sewed it up in some spare sacking, she gave it him through the window. She positively declared, her father knew nothing of the transaction, till Potter, the gamekeeper, brought the body to the house; that she had concealed her situation from her mother, denying her pregnancy, even the Sunday evening before her confinement; and that her mother believed the child to have been still-born, up to the time of the coroner's inquisition. She slept soundly the night before

her execution, awaking about six o'clock, and on viewing the fatal spot, observed, that every thing was ready and she was so herself. After divine service she received the sacrament with several other criminals; on arriving at the lodge, she took a last farewell of several around her, expressing her confidence of being in a few minutes happy; she then ascended the place where the executioner awaited her; the only observation she made was, not to draw the rope too tight, and having kissed those around her, begged the cap might then be pulled over her face; she then stepped on the platform with firmness; on the rope being adjusted, she begged the executioner to draw her clothes tight around her, which he did by tying a handkerchief; having retired the, drop fell, and in about a minute vitality ceased. After hanging an hour, her body was delivered to her friends, for interment at Bassalleg churchyard, the part of her sentence relating to her dissection having been remitted.

13. AFFRAY WITH SMUGGLERS.—*Hastings.*—On Friday night, the 13th, a serious affray took place a little to the eastward of the Fairlight signal station, between the preventive-service men and the smugglers; the latter, about twenty in number, had come down to aid in running a load of contraband spirits. They attacked the blockade with bludgeons; the latter fired upon them; the smugglers immediately closed with them, and the struggle became desperate; and, unfortunately, the smugglers succeeded in wresting some muskets from the blockade men, with the butt-ends of which some of the latter were dreadfully wounded. One man

was run through the body with a bayonet, which was left sticking in it; and so desperate was the struggle, that one of the muskets was broken. The smugglers at length retreated, leaving one of their number dead; one was discovered afterwards, having been apparently dropped by the smugglers; another was found, some distance on the way to Icklesham; the body was scarcely cold. The place of action was covered with blood; and, from the quantity of blood, there must have been many more very severely wounded, and carried off by the smugglers, to prevent their giving information. The boat, on the beginning of the contest put off to sea again, and reached the lugger in safety.—*Brighton Gazette.*

PRISON BREAKING.—A daring attempt was made at a general escape of the prisoners confined in the gaol of Perth, in Scotland, and that, too, in broad daylight. About seventeen prisoners were airing in the iron or open court, several others were in the day-room, and one Macdonald, a sheep-stealer, was confined in a solitary cell, and in fetters—being a powerful man, and incarcerated under a charge of an aggravated nature. About mid-day, Ferrier, a turnkey, was conducting some of the prisoners to their apartments, and had opened the door of Macdonald's cell to put in a young lad who had for some time been a fellow occupant. At this moment Macdonald, who had previously found means to cut his fetters, sprung upon Ferrier, seized the key of the door which gives egress from the day-room to the iron court, dragged him down stairs, and gave him in custody to some one in the day-room, who pulling him down, drew his coat

over his head, and twisted the skirts about his neck and mouth to prevent his calling out. He was held in this situation for several minutes, while Macdonald and the others opened the door and escaped to the open court. All this had been preconcerted, and every thing was in preparation for an easy escape over the palisades of the iron court, to the top of the outer prison wall. Two forms, which were used in the day-room, had been lashed together by blankets cut in narrow pieces, the one form extending so far beyond the other as to reach the necessary distance. The prisoners proceeded along these to the wall, and from thence let themselves down into the street. The turnkey being locked in, and much exhausted, was not able to give the alarm, and the first discovery was made by some of the jailor's family from one of their own windows. By the time the jailor got to the street, four prisoners had come down, and the other two were on the wall. one was immediately arrested; Macdonald was seized by the jailor, but got off by knocking him down. Other two, Buchanan, confined for robbery, and Macmillan, who was indicted along with Clark for stouthrief, committed near Stanley, and for which the latter forfeited his life in 1817, also escaped. About ten days before the trial in 1817, Macmillan effected a similar escape from gaol, and had been just apprehended in England, after having been at large ten years. Macdonald was seized again soon after. A patrol of dragoons and several police-officers were despatched in about half an hour after, but returned without discovering any trace of the other two fugitives.

14. STARVATION.—At noon on Saturday se'nnight, a labouring man, named Thomas Whiteman, being, it is supposed, in a state of intoxication, clambered up to a hay-chamber over a stable, belonging to Mr. Ealand, at the White-Horse-inn, in this town, covered himself with straw, and went to sleep. On awaking, he attempted to extricate himself; but, owing to the darkness of the place, and his confused ideas, when first rousing himself from slumber, he worked the wrong way, and his struggles only embedded him still deeper beneath the straw, till escape by his own exertions became impossible. In this place he remained till about eleven o'clock on the following Thursday night, when a person by chance went into the chamber, and, hearing groans, commenced a search, which led to his discovery. When found, he had partaken of no food for upwards of five days. He complained most of thirst, and said that the only noise he heard during his long imprisonment was the working of a neighbouring pump. He had been in the habit of going without proper nourishment for two or three days, at various times previously.—*Boston Gazette.*

16. RESTORATION OF A NOSE.—Mr. Liston, surgeon in Edinburgh, performed an operation of a very peculiar nature on the face of a young man, whose nose had been almost completely obliterated, by the effects of a severe blow. The method of restoring the lost feature is called the Taliacotian operation, from the name of the surgeon who is said to have first performed it, and this was the first time it had ever been tried in Scotland. The first part of the operation was, to cut off a portion of the small rem-

nant of the original nose, for the purpose of forming a surface to which the new nose might be attached, and finally adhere by the complete vital union of parts. The second stage of the operation was, to flay down from the centre of the forehead to the top of the nose, a portion of the skin and muscles of sufficient size, when propped up, to form the external appearance of the organ. The upper portion of this skin was cut very narrow to form the division of the nostrils, and the whole was then turned upside down and laid over the part where the nose should be. It was then firmly attached to the face by means of a number of single stitches of the needle, and left to adhere and heal up. It is true that a gash of rather an unseemly appearance was made in the forehead; but by means of adhesive plaister the edges of the fresh wound were made very nearly to meet, and when it was healed up there would only remain a scar—a very trifling disparagement to the countenance of man, compared with the disagreeable look which always attends a defect in the nasal promontory. The operation altogether lasted nearly half an hour, but the time during which the knife was actually applied to the parts, and in which alone the pain was most intense, was not more than two or three minutes. The same able and dexterous surgeon, about ten days previously, performed an operation on the same organ of a gentleman of this city, whose nose had grown to a most unnatural size. Instead of presenting, as he did formerly, the appearance of a handful of large strawberries attached to his face, by some maladroit operation of nature, this gentleman can now

exhibit a nose of as elegant a form as if it had been cast in the purest Roman model.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

MELODRAMAS. — Drury-lane.—A very dull melo-dramatic entertainment was brought out at this theatre, called, *The Boy of Santillane, or the Robber of Asturias*. It was a failure in incident, situation, and dialogue, but the landscape and architectural scenery was excellent. It was founded on the novel of Gil Blas, who quits his native village, after he has become attached to donna Mencia, the daughter of don Martin de Mosquera, who owns a reciprocal passion. In the course of his journey, he falls into the hands of a troop of banditti, whose captain, Rolando, the *beau ideal* of a generous robber, plunders the priests and nobles without mercy, but constantly extends his patronage to the needy and distressed. He labours, moreover, to prevent, as much as possible, the shedding of human blood—a failing which greatly displeases his lieutenant, Despardo, a ruffian who determines to assassinate Rolando as soon as a fit opportunity occurs. Rolando becomes attached to Gil Blas, whom he had saved from the ill-treatment of his comrades; and, as the band are preparing for an expedition, he advises his *protégé*, should he fall in the action, to make his escape. The carriage of don Martin de Mosquera, who is proceeding to Salamanca with his daughter, whom he wishes, much against her will, to unite with one of his friends, is now seen at a distance. When the equipage, drawn by four ponies dressed up as mules, reaches the bottom of the road, it is attacked by the banditti, who carry off don Martin and his daugh-

ter. In the midst of the confusion, Despardo stabs his commander. But the latter has still strength enough to inform Gil Blas how he may enter the cavern, and rescue his mistress. By the address of Gil Blas, aided by Rolando, donna Mencia is restored to liberty, and her hand bestowed on her youthful admirer. The police having learned the haunt of the banditti, make very short work with them. They fire a train which they had prepared, and the robbers and their abode are blown up together.

Covent Garden produced a much more lively, though more extravagant melo-drama, called *Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians*, taken from an old romance of the same name, with the addition of some burlesque characters. These, and Peter Wilkins himself, are found, at the rising of the curtain, with the wreck of their ship, clinging to a "loadstone island" in the Pacific Ocean; the magnetic attraction of the rock being so strong, that men's swords fly out of their scabbards as they approach it; and, if any one of the party had leaped on shore with nails in his shoes, he must have forthwith grown to the earth. This scene of the loadstone rock was particularly striking. The Indian lake, and landscape scene, in which the two "Gawries," or flying women, descend, was no less fanciful and meritorious than the magnetic rock. The drama concluded, at an immense expense in gauze and buckram, with the arrival of the whole population of the "Land of Flight" in pursuit of their two lost princesses; and Peter Wilkins being invited by the king to proceed to the world of "Glums" and "Gawries" (in accomplishment of a prophecy), takes leave of the

nether world in a chariot borne up by flying men.

17. SUPERSTITION.—*Monmouth Assizes*.—William Watkins, Thomas Jenkins, Henry Evans, and John Prosser, were indicted for an assault upon Mary Nicholas. The prosecutrix was a decrepit old woman, above ninety years old, and had met with the treatment stated in the evidence, from a belief in her neighbourhood, that she was a witch.

Mary Nicholas.—(Witness was accompanied by her daughter, a respectable-looking old woman, and was examined through an interpreter.)—I am ninety-one next August, and buried my husband ten years ago. Last Saturday three weeks saw Watkins and his servant Jenkins opposite the Bull public-house in Abergavenny. They came out of the public-house and took hold of me under each arm, and dragged me down the road towards Abergavenny-bridge, and pushed me with sticks. Watkins kept hold of me. There were a great many pushing me, but I was stunned, and could not tell who they were. They pulled me to Llanfoist, to Watkins's farm, to an out-house, and put me on my knees. I saw some part of a colt, but not the whole, somewhere near a rick of hay. They made me kneel down close behind the colt; they requested me to bless the colt. Watkins held me, but there were three or four about me. Watkins put his servant to hold my arm, and he dragged a rough stick with thorns over my arm several times. They wanted to drag me to a pool. I do not know wherefore, excepting to drown me. My arm was all over blood. They stripped me down to my waist. They searched with their hands

under my arms, and all over. They pulled my cap off, and took my hair from my head. I felt them cutting it. They pushed me about as much as they could, and hurt me.

Evan Williams.—I saw Mary Nicholas walking with Watkins and Jenkins towards Llanfoist. There were about fifty people about her then, and more came afterwards. They were using her roughly, pushing and dragging her by the arm. In the lane leading to the fold-yard Watkins roughly turned her round by the shoulder, and, pointing to three dead cattle, said, "Look; there's some of your work, now." They forced her to the fold-yard, and put her upon her knees to a colt's tail in the rick-yard. Watkins made her say "God bless the colt." There were from eighty to a hundred people present. Evans and Prosser were there. Evans was cursing and swearing at her. Watkins compelled her to say again, "God Almighty, that is in heaven, pray bless the colt." I saw Watkins take a wild rose briar out of the hedge and draw it over her arm. I saw it done once by Watkins; some one held her, but I did not notice who. The old woman was on her knees at the tail of the colt. They took her clothes off and searched her, and said they would find her teat. She said, if they would be quiet, she would strip herself; they would not allow her, but took her to the beast-house. They left her shift, but took all her upper garments off. They said, they had found the teat; every body then went in, and they showed a wart or a wen upon her head. Many talked of ducking her. Watkins, Jenkins, and Evans, were there.

I told Watkins to mind what he was about, if any thing should occur, it would be a nice thing. He stood for a time musing, but then laid hold of her again. I thought it was not safe to speak; I interfered as much as I durst.

Cross-examined. — A woman, Mary Roberts, was with her in the beast-house.

John Power. — I saw all the four defendants there; they were all very active in the mob, abusing the old woman. Watkins and his servant had the thorn.

Mary Roberts. — The mob were making no more noise than was sufficient to make the old woman bless the colt. I have known Mr. Watkins several years. I took her part, the only one who did so, when she cried for pity. I was pushed about and abused for it. A great many men were present when she was stripped. They threatened to do the same with me, if I said any thing.

Mary Phillips, the daughter. — The mob were very bad. I had much ado any how to get to my mother. I did not know which way to go. My mother's clothes, shift and all, were off, and the little hair she had was off. When I got to her, my mother said, "Oh, my dear child, they have killed me." I spoke to Watkins; he said all his cattle were dead. John Prosser said, "Watkins, do not be bullied by her; I am the constable of the parish, and I'll make her mother do it again."

The Jury found the prisoners *Guilty*.

18. DESTRUCTION OF A TIGER. — The inhabitants in the vicinity of Farnesfield, in Nottinghamshire, succeeded in killing a tiger, which, some weeks before, had escaped from the menagerie of some itiner-

ant showman, and which was at large in the forest [see p. 64]. It had committed ravages amongst the sheep flocks in the neighbourhood to a considerable extent. Above a hundred sheep had been carried off, since the period of his escape. Its devastations were latterly confined to the neighbourhood of Farnesfield, and were of so serious a description, that the farmers agreed to subscribe a sum of money, to be paid to any person who should destroy it. In consequence of this, seven men, armed with guns, went in pursuit of it. They discovered the animal in the vicinity of Farnesfield, and, without any danger or difficulty, succeeded in destroying it by fire-arms.

AEROSTATION. — At ten minutes after six o'clock, Mr. Green ascended from the Golden Eagle tea-gardens, Mile-end-road. On quitting the earth, there was a slight rain, and the machine took a direction due north, until it was hidden from view in consequence of the density of the atmosphere. To gratify public curiosity, Mr. Green then opened the valve, and the balloon descended with extreme velocity, till it became stationary immediately over Bethnal-green, about two thousand feet from the ground, where it remained in view for some minutes. It again ascended, in a north-west direction, and finally bent its course westerly, till, on coming over the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, where Mr. Green resides, he caused it to descend. when the balloon came within one thousand seven hundred feet of the earth. The machine was suffered to remain in view for a short period, and then gradually ascended to the extreme altitude of seven thousand feet, when the barometer was at 29 8-10ths.

During the progress of the aeronauts through the clouds, they endured the most severe cold, attended with heavy falls of snow, which dissolved in the car, and filled it with water, while the weight of the balloon was considerably increased, in consequence of the wet: indeed, Mr. Green entertained considerable fears, at one period, for their safety, and had no doubt but that the ascent would have proved fatal, were it not that he had recently invented the means of letting the water escape at the bottom of the car.

Had it not been for the continuance of the storm, it was Mr. Green's determination to have made a night descent, but, at twenty-five minutes after seven o'clock, having expended the whole of the ballast, he opened the valve, when they gradually came down, and found themselves hovering over the village of Fulham. The grappling-irons, being thrown out, came in contact with a tree, in the field of a market-gardener, and several brick-makers, who were employed adjacent to the spot, ran to assist, and the parties alighted from the car in perfect safety.

21. MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held at the Queen's Head, Brick-lane, on the body of a person unknown, who had been found dead in a lodging-house in Wentworth-street, two days before. The jury first viewed the body, which lay in a miserable apartment on a second floor in that house.

Robert Seale.—I keep the house where the deceased now lies. About twelve o'clock at noon, on Saturday, he called upon me, and asked me for a room, and what it would be a week; I told him I only let them by the night, at eightpence each; he then gave me

VOL. LXIX.

a shilling. He was a stout man, and full of flesh, and said he was a shoe-maker, but appeared to have on a work-house dress: I showed him the room where he now lies; I never saw him alive since. There was a woman on the same evening came after him with some coals in her lap, and went up stairs; I do not know whether she stopped. I was out on Sunday, and did not return until evening. On Thursday night, as there was but 2s. paid, I went up stairs to see after the deceased, and picked up a key I saw lying under the stairs, which I thought belonged to his (the deceased's) room; it did not open it, as there was a key in the inside. I knocked repeatedly, but, no one answering, I forced open the door. On going in I saw the deceased covered entirely over with a sheet, there was some blood about him; I, in consequence, gave an alarm, and a neighbour and a watchman came into the room; in their presence, and that of two or three others, I pulled the sheet off of his face; it was very much swollen, and black, and his jaws were tied up with a rag: a bloody fluid was flowing from his mouth and nose. I did not examine his body; from the smell I think he was dead more than two days. I brought two officers from Spital-fields' watch-house at about eleven o'clock. I have reason to suppose that the woman left the house at six o'clock on Thursday morning, as I heard the chain rattle, and no other lodger had gone out. The reason I know this is, that I saw them all afterwards; I saw the woman on Tuesday, about eleven o'clock, when she told me she had given a shilling to a man who works for me, as part of the rent.

George Whiteley.—I lodged

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in the same house with the deceased, and saw him the day he came to take the room, I did not speak to him, but he appeared to be in full health. On Thursday night I went with the last witness into the room of the deceased; he was lying on the bed, and covered with a sheet, and his jaws were tied up. I did not see any blood. I never saw the woman. The watchman was called in by Mr. Seale.

Mary Stocks examined.—I keep the Star public-house. A woman, who gave her direction to the lodgings of the deceased, came to my house, and asked for a pot of beer, which she took away with her. I think I have seen her two or three times before. I saw her go into the house where the deceased now lies.

Sarah Watson.—I have seen the woman, who is suspected, waiting outside the lodging-house while the deceased went in: when he entered, she went down the street. She was of a middling size, apparently about thirty years old; had on a black stuff gown, a chip bonnet of the same colour, and a red shawl; she appeared like a working woman, and not on the town.

Samuel Byles, surgeon.—I was sent for by Lock, the beadle, yesterday morning, to view the body of the deceased. There were a number of livid marks on the frame, particularly about the legs and arms; there was nothing on the external surface which could have caused death. In the afternoon I opened the body—the external marks were indicative of poison—on opening the body, I found extravasated blood below the scalp, on the right side; the vessels of the brain and the membranes were distended; several spots of blood

were visible on its surface and at its base. The probability was, that poison was administered. The head, arms, legs, and trunk, were covered with livid streaks, and numerous pouches, containing a bloody fluid. The lips, mouth, and tongue, were much swollen, the stomach and intestines highly inflamed, the *rectum* protruded, the bladder contracted, and the lungs of a purple colour. The appearances of the body, on the whole, were such as if death had been occasioned by poison; but I cannot from the examination of the stomach determine the fact. I am of opinion, however, that there has been foul play. The same appearances as those on the body may have been occasioned by vegetable poison, which could not be discovered by a chymical test.

Coroner.—Do you think the injuries on the head would occasion his death?

Witness.—I do; but it does not follow that they have been caused by external injuries, the effusion of blood on the brain would have effected it, this effusion might have been produced by the struggle and agony which follow the operation of poison; the bruises on the side may have been caused by his lying on it; upon the whole, I am of opinion that the probable cause of death was poison, although I could not ascertain its presence; it may be accounted for by his vomiting; I have seen several bodies after the lapse of three weeks not so much putrified—putrefaction is accelerated by poison; he appeared to have been before in good health, and was about fifty-five years of age.

The Jury, after having retired for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

MURDER AND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of a female child, whose mother, Mary Brooks, was charged with having murdered it.

Martha Goulding deposed, that, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, the latter of whom she had known two years, became lodgers in her husband's house, No. 7, Dean's-buildings, East-lane, Walworth, bringing with them their infant. On Thursday morning, between six and seven o'clock, witness heard the child chuckling as though it was pleased at something. About seven, she desired her little boy to knock at their bed-room door, and inquire if a fire should be lighted in their parlour below. Mrs. Brooks answered in the affirmative. All was then silent for a short time, when witness heard Mr. Brooks exclaim, in great perturbation, "Oh dear, oh dear!" Fearing that something serious had occurred, she and one of her sons, a youth of fourteen, ran and forced open the bed-room door. On entering, she found Mr. Brooks endeavouring to raise up his wife, who was lying bleeding from a wound in the throat. There were two razors, one of which was bloody, and was lying shut on a chest of drawers. Witness despatched her son for a surgeon, and she assisted Mr. Brooks in supporting his wife until one arrived. The infant was lying across the bed with its throat cut; it was nearly dead. Mr. Brooks, before the surgeon arrived, asked his wife "how she came to kill the baby," and she answered, "that it was her only comfort left, and she intended to have killed herself." She also said, "I killed my child, that it should

not be told of my misconduct." This observation she often repeated before Mr. Hewitt, the surgeon, came.

Mr. Henry Brooks, the husband, was then called. He was a clerk in an agent's office, he said, in the City, and had only been living with his wife about ten days before the shocking event, having previously been separated from her a year. During the separation, however, he had occasionally visited her, and he allowed her 1*l.* a-week for maintenance. In consequence of his sister and his wife disagreeing, he took the lodgings of last witness; and, on Wednesday morning about four o'clock, removed his goods from his sister's at Hackney thither. His wife carried the baby. He breakfasted on Wednesday morning with her, and returned from his business in the City to dinner. He went to bed about nine in the evening. His wife likewise went to bed, but did not undress herself, neither did she undress the baby. This he attributed to the fatigue which she had undergone, having been up at four o'clock that morning, and he made no observations respecting it. About six o'clock the following morning, she got out of bed, and, when in the middle of the room, exclaimed, "Oh, Harry, who is to have my child?" He immediately jumped up, and found that she had a razor in her hand, which she had taken from his dressing-case. She had then taken the child from the bed. He said to her, in answer to the question about the baby, "My dear, who will take the child from you?" and she answered, "There are fifty men waiting for it." He prevailed on her again to get into bed. She still had all her clothes on, as she had when she

retired to rest the night before. He then dozed, and was suddenly awoke by something thrown on the bed, which he discovered was the baby, with its throat cut. He saw his wife on the floor with an open razor in her hand; and although he sprang out of bed instantly, before he could prevent her, she had drawn the razor across her throat. She then sunk on the floor and he called aloud for aid, when Mrs. Goulding and her son entered the apartment.

In answer to a variety of questions put by the jury, it seemed that he and his wife had lived most unhappily together; that he had frequently threatened to have her placed in a lunatic asylum, conceiving that her conduct, especially when under the effects of liquor, evinced unsoundness of mind; that her language was often incoherent; and that her passions frequently got the upper hand of what rationality she possessed. He stated, moreover, that she was occasionally low-spirited, when reflecting on her misconduct, and that, during the six years of their union, she had borne as many children, all of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Enoch D. Hewitt, surgeon, deposed to the fact of having been called in to visit Mrs. Brooks and the baby, on the morning in question, whom he found as above described, the former supported by the first witness, and the latter lying in a dying state across the bed. Mr. Brooks, he said, was pacing the room in great agitation, and exclaiming, "Oh, my child is

dead." Witness, having ascertained that the wound in the throat of Mrs. Brooks was trifling, proceeded to examine the child's. The trachea was severed, and the left jugular vein was also divided. He attempted to restore the child, by inflating the lungs, but all efforts were fruitless. When in the room, he asked Mrs. Brooks what induced her to kill the child, and she replied, "that it should not be told of her misconduct."

The jury returned a verdict of "*wilful murder*" against Mary Brooks.

23. SHAKSPERIAN JUBILEE AT STRATFORD UPON AVON.—The festival, in celebration of the birthday of Shakspeare, commenced this morning, the town having been filling the whole of the previous day, with strangers from Birmingham, Leamington, Warwick, and other places, anxious to share in, or to witness, the pageant.

The festival was conducted by the Shakspearian club established at Stratford-upon-Avon, who, anxious to do honour to their illustrious townsman, and to show their loyalty to their sovereign, proposed holding a Triennial Commemorative Festival on St. George's day, the 23rd of April, to be continued on the two following days. All being in readiness at eleven o'clock, the pageant of Shakspeare's dramatic characters, filled up by actors from Mr. Raymond's company, and amateurs, moved from the Guildhall in the following order:—

The Royal Standard of England.

Full Military Band in uniform, playing 'Warwickshire Lads and Lasses.'

The Committee of the Shakspearian Club two a-breast.

The Banner of the club.

St. George on horseback, in armour, and bearing the ancient sword of the Corporation Armory used for similar purposes since Edward III.

Melpomene, the Tragic Muse, in a dark-coloured car, drawn by four Fiends.

Leir.—Edgar, as Mad Tom. King Lear.

Richard the Third.—Glocester. Prince of Wales.

Macbeth.—Three witches surrounding the burning Cauldron, with Music.

Banquo, as Ghost. Macbeth.

King John.—Cardinal. Faulconbridge. King John.

Othello.—Iago. Othello.

Hamlet.—Ghost. Hamlet. Grave diggers, with the Song.

Romeo and Juliet.—Romeo. Juliet. Friar Lawrence.

Banner of Shakspeare's Arms.

Thalia, the Comic Muse, drawn in a Car by four Satyrs.

Tempest.—Caliban. Trinculo. Ariel. Prospero.

Winter's Tale.—Shepherd. Autolycus.

As You Like It.—Audrey. Touchstone.

Midsummer Night's Dream.—Oberon, King. Titania, Queen, in a car, drawn by Puck and Fairies. Bottom with the Ass's Head.

Merchant of Venice.—Shylock. Portia, as Doctor of Laws.

Merry Wives of Windsor.—Sir John Falstaff. Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Page.

Henry the Fifth.—Henry the Fifth. Pistol. Bardolph.

Union Flag. Members of the Club, wearing the various medals struck for the occasion, four a-breast.

The procession which had a brilliant effect from the splendor of the armour, dresses, banners, chariots, and other decorations, passed through the principal streets, amidst the plaudits of an immense crowd, to the birth-place of Shakspeare, which still remains in its former state. In front of the house a temporary hustings had been erected; and, upon the cavalcade arriving at the spot, the officiating gentlemen having taken their places, the bust of Shakspeare was crowned by *Thalia* and *Melpomene*, and an appropriate address was delivered.

At the conclusion, the procession moved on to the church, where the Epitaph inscribed on the grave-stone of Shakspeare—

"Good Friends, for Jesus' sake! forbear
"To dig the dust enclosed here;

"Blest be the man that spares these
stones,

"And curst be he that moves my
bones,"

was sung by amateur vocalists, the music by *Dignum*. The procession, at the termination of divine service, returned to the site of the intended new theatre, where the mayor,

assisted by the corporation, laid the chief corner-stone in due form.

In the afternoon, a magnificent entertainment was served up in Shakspeare's Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion. In various parts of the room were scrolls; over a painting of Shakspeare, "We ne'er shall look upon his like again;" and above that of Garrick, "He suited the action to the word."

Over the principal entrance within the hall was a transparency, representing the sun breaking through dark clouds, and a portrait of Shakspeare. The front of the hall was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, as was the Falcon-inn, where Shakspeare passed his convivial hours, and where the sittings of the club are now held. Several other places also displayed variegated lamps, and in the Rother-market a fair was held, the principal attraction of which was the Olympic Equestrian Circus. Late at night there was a grand display of fire-works.

The amusements of the second day (Tuesday 24th) commenced with a public breakfast at the

White Lion inn, adjacent to the birth-place of the poet, where nearly four hundred persons breakfasted. To the breakfast succeeded recitation. A Mr. Bond again spoke the address, written by Mr. Serle, and recited by him on the previous day at Shakspeare's birth-place. After this, several comic and serious songs were sung, and the assembly did not separate until one o'clock. In the town and its neighbourhood, rustic sports took place; parties were formed to celebrate the jubilee in every house, and strangers might be seen moving to the various places consecrated by the memory of Shakspeare. In the evening, there was a masquerade, in a spacious long booth, erected for the purpose, in the Rother-market. The interior of the booth was illuminated with many hundred variegated lamps, in various devices; and the floor chalked with mottoes. As might be expected from the superior excellence of the pageant, the characters, which were principally from the plays of Shakspeare, were ably sustained; and the wit, repartee, humour, and deep feeling, displayed by many of the company, was striking. There was another public exhibition of fire-works, and bands of music paraded the town.

On the third and last day (Wednesday 25th), there was a concert in the morning, and a ball in the evening, with which the festival concluded.

23. SINGULAR MURDER.—*Madrid.*—On the 26th of June, 1826, Pedro Froylan, a gardener, and a married man, about thirty years of age, came to the alcade of the town of Ariscollar, in the province of Toledo, and stated that he had that morning found upon the side of the road leading to Toledo, Anna

Berbal, a young girl, known in the country by the name of *la tonta* (the fool)—that she was covered with wounds and blood, and to all appearance dead; that he had placed her body upon his ass, and had come to inform the authorities of the circumstance. The alcade ordered a physician to examine the body, who soon discovered that life was not extinct; and, after the necessary medicinal aid, the girl recovered her senses. She had received several wounds, the most severe of which were about the chin and mouth. On being questioned, it became evident that the unfortunate girl had been deprived of the power of articulation, by her tongue being cut across. She, however, by signs which could not be misunderstood, indicated that an assault had been committed on her—that she was afterwards stabbed several times with a knife, dragged by the hair of the head, and thrown into the place where she was found—and that the time when the crime was committed was about eight o'clock that morning. There being a great number of persons present at this examination, she was asked, if, amongst them, she could discover the person who had maltreated her? She replied in the negative, by a nod of her head. Shortly after, there came into the room, drawn thither by curiosity, Antonio Froylan, the brother of Pedro Froylan, who had found her on the road side. She was asked, if he was the person; she made a sign that he was not, but it was observed, that she kept her eyes fixed on him with the most intense expression, as if indicating that he was in some way or other connected with the circumstance. This peculiarity led the alcade to remark the conduct of

Pedro Froylan, who had kept walking up and down, at the other extremity of the chamber, and had not once approached the unfortunate girl. He was then ordered to come near, but gave some frivolous excuse. He was, however, forced to approach her, and the moment she saw him she became most violently agitated, and, before any question was put to her, she pointed him out with her finger, and by signs intimated that he was the person who had so brutally maltreated her. An examination which the parties then underwent left no doubt as to the facts mentioned, and afforded the strongest presumption of the perpetration of the crime by Pedro Froylan. No knife or other instrument, with which the wounds could have been inflicted, was found upon his person, and he even denied having possessed one. However, a search having been made near the place where the girl was found, a knife, stained with blood, was discovered, which several persons swore they had seen in the possession of Pedro Froylan. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the crime, and persisted in his first declaration to the alcade, that he had found the girl wounded and senseless on the road side. On the 29th of June the unfortunate girl expired, and criminal proceedings were soon after commenced against Pedro Froylan. The judgment—finding him guilty, and condemning him to be hanged—was not given till the 18th of December. The case was then referred for revisal to the superior court at Madrid; which, on the 12th of March, confirmed the sentence, and ordered the prisoner for execution. The evening before his execution, being in the condemned chapel, he confessed his

guilt, but declared that, after the commission of the first crime, he had no intention of murdering Anna Berbal, until she threatened to tell the Curé of what had taken place. It was only then that he stabbed her, and, thinking her to be dead, he, to remove suspicion from himself, brought the body to the alcade.

26. OPENING OF A CANAL.—The opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal, which was commenced in 1792, took place on Thursday last, the 26th. In the progress of forming this canal, it had been necessary to apply for six acts of parliament, the first of which was obtained in the session of 1792-3, and in the latter year the works were commenced. But the expense of carrying on a design of such magnitude so far exceeded the estimate, that the original capital was speedily swallowed up, and, by the time the locks and basin had been formed, and about five miles of the canal excavated, the design was abandoned in despair. About twelve years ago, however, the undertaking attracted the attention of Mr. Pearman, of Coventry, and, through his representations, together with those of several other gentlemen, the design was again taken up, and on the 1st of September, 1817, the works were resumed. Large sums of money were expended, and various was the success with which the proprietors struggled on; nor would the plan have been at last carried into effect, had not the aid of government been repeatedly afforded, through the medium of the exchequer-loan commissioners. The expenditure to the present time has exceeded 450,000*l*. The canal is sixteen miles and a quarter long and there are fifteen swing bridges

over it, exclusive of those over the locks at each end. It is upon one entire level, and when full, is from seventy to ninety feet wide, and eighteen feet deep, with a spacious basin at each end for the reception of shipping. On Thursday, at high water, about half past eight o'clock, the ship *Anne*, of three hundred tons, Philips, master, belonging to Mr. Irvine, Bristol, was hauled into the entrance-lock, amidst the shouts and congratulations of the spectators, and the firing of guns. She was then admitted into the canal, when she hoisted all her colours, and manned her tops. The towing-horses were put to, and without any obstruction, the *Anne*, with the *Meredith*, another vessel, kept on their course to Gloucester. Every yard in advance for the last few miles brought an increase to the number of spectators, till, on approaching the city, the crowd which lined the banks was almost too dense to move. The grand point of attraction was at the basin, which was surrounded by an immense mass of people of all classes; and the warehouses of the company, and every other spot which could afford a view of the scene, were filled with anxious spectators. The vessels entered the basin, about half past three o'clock, amid the firing of guns.

26. **OPENING OF A MUMMY.**—*Paris.*—The opening of the mummy, which makes part of the collection of Egyptian antiquities sold by M. Passalacqua to the king of Prussia, took place to-day in the grand hall of the Sorbonne. After the removal of the outer envelope, composed of linen hardened with animal glue, the whole of the body was found wrapped with bandages, which had completely kept their forms; these

bandages, being unrolled, displayed a second set of envelopes of brown linen, impregnated with a strong aromatic bituminous odour, and adhering, in a great degree, one to another. On the removal of these, the body was discovered, with the hands joined, the position ordinarily observed in the embalming of young females. Between the knees were two small rolls of papyrus, in perfect preservation, but which, in the absence of M. de Champollion, could not be deciphered. Besides these rolls was a kind of little bag, wrapped up in bandages, like the mummy itself, containing grains of wheat, a number of which had germinated. The chest was covered with an inscription on papyrus, which could neither be removed nor read, which is so much the more to be regretted, as it was from that papyrus that the most important discoveries were expected. The last thing examined was the cranium, which it was thought would be filled with bits of linen and bitumen, as in other mummies, but it was empty. The head was furnished with flaxen-coloured hair, in perfect preservation; and, as the whole of the teeth were found complete and very small, it was naturally concluded that the person must have been a young man. The inscriptions found on the envelope, and the circumstances observed in the opening, prove that this mummy was a priest of Isis, who had died in his thirtieth year.

27. **NUISANCE.**—**COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.**—*Watson v. Clement.* This was an action for a nuisance. The plaintiff is a linen-draper, residing at the corner of Surrey-street, in the Strand, and the defendant is the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper.

The action was brought against the defendant for having erected on his premises, adjoining the plaintiff's house, a steam-engine and printing-presses, the noise of which occasioned considerable annoyance to the plaintiff and his family.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

The copies of the two records of the judgment in former trials of "*Watson v. Clement*," were first produced and read; they bore date in January, 1825, and December, 1826.

Francis Watson examined. — Knew the plaintiff Watson, who resided at the corner of Surrey-street, in the Strand; also knew the defendant, Mr. Clement, who is the ostensible proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. In November last year, witness slept at the house of Mr. Watson, and was much annoyed during the night by a loud thumping noise, which witness supposes proceeded from the working of the printing machines at the *Morning Chronicle* office. The noise commenced at three o'clock in the morning, and continued about four hours. Witness was in the frequent habit of visiting the plaintiff, and whenever he slept at the house, was sure to be disturbed. The disturbance was greater during the night than in the day.

Mr. Burford, residing in the next house to the plaintiff in Surrey-street, described the nature of the nuisance in nearly the same language as the last witness. Previously to the erection of the printing machine, the nuisance did not exist. There is a greater noise on Saturday nights than on any other occasions, because several Sunday papers were printed on that night. In witness's opinion, it was impos-

sible for the plaintiff's family to enjoy comfortable repose while the nuisance existed.

Miss Ann Miller, who had been examined on the last trial, is a friend to plaintiff; has frequently slept at Mr. Watson's house since the last trial, and was invariably disturbed early in the morning: always heard the clock strike the hours of four, five, six, and seven. Witness slept in November and December last, at Mr. Watson's, and slept there last week. The noise was as intolerable as before.

Cross-examined.—Witness was generally in bed from four to six hours before she heard the noise.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the jury for the defendant. He admitted, that, if the jury believed that the plaintiff was disturbed and annoyed by a noise, he was entitled to a verdict. He hoped, however, to be able to convince the jury that every thing which it was possible to do had been done by the defendant, and that the present action was one of a very vexatious character. Two actions had been previously brought, and he admitted that, from the period when the last of those actions had been brought, until the period when Mr. Clement set about altering his engine, the nuisance had existed. Previously to the last action Mr. Clement conceived conscientiously, that no reasonable man living in the Strand—a part of the town where coaches passed every hour of the night—could find fault with the inconvenience arising from the engine. It was well known that persons coming to town from the country could not sleep for some nights in any of the noisy parts of the town; but where persons were accustomed to live in those parts of the town, they could sleep as

soundly as in the country. The plaintiff complained of the vibration which was caused, by the engine, in his house, and, to remedy this inconvenience, the defendant actually erected a wall between the two houses, and filled up the space between with saw-dust to the depth of fifteen inches. This arrangement, however, did not satisfy the plaintiff; he said, you must remove your engine—it will be a great expense, but no matter, it must be removed! In compliance with this suggestion, Mr. Clement removed the engine, at an expense of several hundred pounds. Even this did not satisfy the plaintiff, and he proposed to assign the lease of his house to Mr. Clement for fourteen years, at a rent of 180*l.* a-year. Mr. Clement acceded to this proposition, great as the rent was, and Mr. Watson then came forward with a new demand. He asked for a premium of 800*l.* and a rent of 140*l.* a-year for a fourteen years' lease. The object of the plaintiff was, by bringing frequent actions, to compel Mr. Clement to come to any terms, or else to give up the whole of his valuable property. He (Mr. Scarlett) trusted that the jury would not aid the plaintiff in such an object. A new engine had been substituted for that which had annoyed the plaintiff, and no reasonable cause of complaint now existed. Until the new engine was constructed, he admitted that the nuisance had existed, and therefore that a verdict must pass for the plaintiff; but as he should prove that that engine was erected and worked before the 9th of November, he should submit that no nuisance had existed subsequent to that date, and consequently that the jury could not take any period

after that date into their consideration.

Several witnesses were called to prove the cost of the present engine, and that it was so fixed as to prevent noise and vibration.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that there had been two trials on the same subject, and that damages had been obtained on both occasions. It had been contended that no verdict could be given for nuisance subsequent to the 9th of November. The declaration spread as far as the 18th of November, and if what had been contended for was to have been granted, it could only have been by the defendant showing when the new engine had begun to work. In this, however, the witnesses spoke with great uncertainty. They had all said they believed it to have been in October, but then several witnesses on the other side had spoken to the existence of the nuisance subsequently to that period. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to a verdict. The next question was, the amount of damages. It appeared that the old engine had been removed, and another one erected in its stead. This had not been done without considerable cost; a circumstance which was not perhaps altogether unworthy of the consideration of the jury. At the same time, however, it must be recollected that the defendant had not removed this nuisance, until he had gone twice to trial upon the subject.

The Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff. —Damages, 200*l.*

28. DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—An inquest was held by Mr. Caines, at Ridler's Farm, in the parish of

Dalverton, Somersetshire, on William Webber, a farmer's servant, aged 21. It appeared from the evidence of Robert Hill, a fellow-servant, that, on the Monday preceding (the 16th), he was at work with the deceased and several other persons, in a field, where they were all employed in burning the sward—that, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was at the distance of about three land-yards from the deceased, when he heard thunder at a distance, but saw no lightning—that it soon became dark, a few drops fell, and he was instantly struck down, but by what means he knew not. On recovering his senses, and looking around, he saw the deceased lying on the ground, naked, and dead. A horse, which had been employed on the spot, was lying near, upon its back. The clothes of the deceased were scattered in countless pieces around him—some driven into the earth, in an aperture of about two feet in diameter, and some much scorched. He had received a wound on the back part of the head, and three or four on his feet; there were also some stripes extending down the body, and blood was oozing from his ears. The enamelled face of his watch was completely destroyed, and the machinery twisted in a singular manner. He had on a remarkably strong pair of shoes, with large nails in the bottoms, some of which had been forced out, and the upper-leathers rent asunder. Near the spot where the horse lay was another aperture, similar to the one before described. None of the other persons saw any thing of the catastrophe, or received any injury. One of them, who was at a distance of about fifty land-yards from deceased, stated, that he felt his

hat move at the time of a remarkable flash of lightning, and that he and those near him left the field, to seek shelter at the farm. Verdict, Died by the visitation of God. The horse continued in a torpid state until the following morning, when he was killed, there being no possible chance of his recovery. —*Taunton Courier*.

29. ROYAL GIFT TO LORD ELTON.—On the king's receiving the intimation of lord Eldon's intention to resign, he determined to present him with a token of his regard for his past services. His lordship was accordingly sent for by the king on Sunday, the 29th, and received from his majesty a magnificent silver gilt-cup and cover. The principal subject round the cup is the triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, from the celebrated Borg-hese Vase; at the bottom is a very rich foliage of exquisite workmanship. On the top of the cup is the coronation medal, with a bust of the king, which is guarded by a lion, in the attitude of walking. Underneath the cover is the following inscription: "The gift of his Majesty King George IV. to his highly-valued friend, John, Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England, upon his retiring from his official duties in the year 1827."

30. FOUNDATION OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—This was the day appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the New University, at the end of Gower-street. The visitors, who were admitted by cards, were placed on an elevated platform, which had such an inclination as enabled the most distant spectator to see every part of the ceremony. Immediately before the platform on which the spectators stood, and at about three

yards distant from it, another platform had been erected, upon which the foundation-stone of the building was placed. The number of persons present was upwards of two thousand, the greatest proportion of whom were ladies. Every house in the neighbourhood, which afforded the smallest opportunity to beholders of witnessing the ceremony, was crowded from the windows to the roof; and even many windows in Gower-street, from which no view of the scene could by any chance have been expected, were filled with company. At a

quarter past three o'clock, the duke of Sussex arrived upon the ground, and, in about ten minutes afterwards, attended by the committee and stewards, he went in procession to the platform, upon which the foundation-stone was deposited. The stone had been cut exactly in two, and in the lower half there was formed a rectangular hollow, in which the medals, coins, &c. were to be placed.

The inscription engraved upon the copper-plate which was to be placed inside the stone was then read. It was as follows:—

DEO OPT. MAX.
SEMPITERNO ORBIS ARCHITECTO
FAVENTE,
QVOD FELIX FAVSTVM QVE SIT,
OCTAVVM REGNI ANNVN INEVNTE
GEORGIO QVARTO BRITANNIARVM
REGE,
CELSISSIMVS PRINCEPS AVGVSTVS FREDERICVS
SUSSEXIAE DVX,
OMNIVM BONARVM ARTIVM PATRONVS,
ANTIQVISSIMI ORDINIS ARCHITECTONICI
PRAESES APVD ANGLOS SVMMVS
PRIMVM LONDINENSIS ACADEMIAE LAPIDEM
INTER CIVIVM ET FRATRVM
CIRCVMSTANTIVM PLAVSVS
MANV SVA LOCAVIT,
PRID. KAL. MAII.
OPVS
DIV MVLTVM QVE DESIDERATVM
VRBI PATRIAE COMMODISSIMVM
TANDEM ALIQVANDO INCHOATVM EST
ANNO SALVTIS HVMANAE
MDCCCXXVII
ANNO LVCIS NOSTRAE
MMMMMDCCCXXVII.
NOMINA CLARISSIMORVM VIRORVM
QVI SVNT E CONCILIO,
HENRICVS DVX NORFOLCIAE
HENRICVS MARCHIO DE LANSDOWN
DOMINVS IOANNES RVSELL
IOANNES VICECOMES DVDLEY ET WARD
GEORGIVS BARO DE AVCKLAND
HONORABILIS IAC. ABERCROMBIE
IACOBVS MACINTOSH EQVES

ALEXANDER BARING
HENRICVS BROUGHAM
ISAAC LYON GOLDSMID
GEORGIUS GROTE
ZAC. MACAVLAY
BENIAMINVS SHAW
GVLIELMVS TOOKE
HENRICVS WAYMOVTH

GEORGIUS BIRKBECK
THOMAS CAMPBELL
OLINTHVS GREGORY
IOSEPHVS HVME
IACOBVS MILL
IOHANNES SMITH
HENRICVS WARBEVTON
IOANNES WISHAW

THOMAS WILSON

GVLIELMVS WILKINS, ARCHITECTVS.

The ceremony of laying the stone having then been gone through in the usual manner, and the Rev. Dr. Maltby having offered up a prayer for the blessing of heaven on the undertaking,

Dr. Lushington stated, that he had been chosen by the committee as the organ to express their opinions. He expatiated on the advantages which were likely to arise from the establishment of a London University, among other things, in opening a door to Dissenters, who were excluded from the two great Universities. Amongst the company present, were the duke of Norfolk, earl of Carnarvon, lord Auckland, sir Robert Wilson, Mr. J. Smith, M.P., Mr. Brougham, M.P., Dr. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Watson Taylor, the hon. captain Dundas, the hon. Douglas Kinnaid, colonel Jones, Mr. alderman Venables, &c.

In the evening, the friends of, and subscribers to, the new University dined together in the Freemasons' Hall, to the number of upwards of four hundred and twenty persons. His royal highness the duke of Sussex was in the chair, and amongst the numerous company were all the distinguished individuals present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, with the addition of the marquis of Lansdown.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY.—

In April, four persons conformed to the doctrines of the established church, in the county of Cavan, one of them a school-master. Two women, in St. John's church, Dublin. Two persons in Booterstown church, cross-avenue. In St. James's church, in Dublin, two men. In Christ church, one person. In the chapel of the Blue-Coat hospital, one woman. In the parish church of Bray, twelve persons, three men and nine women. In Lucan church, county of Dublin, three persons, two men and one woman. In Timolin church, county of Wicklow, one woman. In Enniskillen church, two persons, one man and one woman. Four persons of the town and neighbourhood of Drumkeeran, county of Leitrim; and five persons read their recantation in Carrick-on-Shannon.

MAY.

2. The Lord Chancellor, after entertaining the judges and the king's counsel at breakfast, proceeded to Westminster Hall at one o'clock. Their lordships were met at the door by the sergeants of the court of Common Pleas, and other members of the bar, and proceeded in the form usual on the first day of term, to their several courts.

Lord Lyndhurst was met at the

door of the court of Chancery, by the right hon. G. Canning, lord Goderich, lord Dudley and Ward, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. S. Bourne, and some other of the officers of his majesty's government, who welcomed him on his accession to his office, and accompanied him into court, when they stood on the bench on each side of him. The oaths were then administered to his lordship by Mr. Edward Wilbraham, the deputy clerk of the Crown, and his lordship began the business of the court by asking sir Charles Wetherell if he had any thing to move.

Sir C. Wetherell replied he had not. The ministers then quitted the court.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet appeared in court, and was called to take his place within the bar, by virtue of his appointment as King's Ancient Sergeant.

The Duke of Clarence then entered the court, and shook hands with lord Lyndhurst. His royal highness took his seat beside his lordship, and the proceedings of the court continued until about half-past two o'clock, when his lordship rose, having business in the House of Lords.

9. FUNERAL OF THE KING OF SAXONY. — *Dresden*. — Yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of his late majesty, king Frederick Augustus, lay in state in the Audience Chamber, into which all persons were admitted from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from six to eight in the evening. At eight o'clock the coffin was deposited with the usual solemnities in the royal vault under the Catholic church of the palace.

10. NORTHERN EXPEDITION. — According to accounts received from captain Beechey of the *Blos-*

som frigate, that vessel arrived in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamschatka in June 1826, and, after refitting, and taking in such stores as could be procured, sailed to the northward, to Behring's Straits. In latitude 72. 30., all further progress was put an end to, by an impenetrable barrier of fixed ice, which extended in an entire mass as far as the eye could reach. After several fruitless attempts, captain Beechey returned, and again entered Kotzebue's Inlet. They had several interviews along the coast with the natives, but could not from them, or by any other means, obtain the least information of captain Franklin or any of his party, who were to proceed in the course of last summer from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to the westward, in the hope of being able to reach some part of the coast in the neighbourhood of Icy Cape, or Kotzebue's Inlet. The officers and men were all well, but the ship had suffered some damage from the pressure of the ice.

CHAPTER OF THE GARTER. — His majesty's commands having been issued for holding a Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, the members of the Order were summoned accordingly, to give their attendance at the palace. Fifteen members attended: — his royal highness the duke of Clarence, his royal highness the duke of Gloster, the earl of Westmoreland, earl Spencer, marquis Camden, earl of Hardwicke, the duke of Beaufort, the earl of Lonsdale, the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Wellington, earl Bathurst, the marquis of Anglesea, the duke of Northumberland, the marquis of Hertford, and the duke of Dorset.

The prelate of the Order, in the absence of the chancellor, opened the proceedings of the chapter, and signified his majesty's commands that the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of the earl of Winchelsea, the marquis of Hastings, and the marquis of Cholmondeley, should be filled. Soon after the suffrages of the different knights present were collected by the registrar, and delivered to his majesty, who commanded the registrar to declare his grace the duke of Leeds duly elected. The duke of Dorset and the marquis of Hertford, the two junior knights present, retired from the chapter-room, attended by Garter King of Arms, and introduced the duke of Leeds, all making their obeisance to the king as they approached, when the duke of Leeds, kneeling before the king, his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him with the sword of state : after which the king, assisted by his royal brother the duke of Clarence, invested his grace with the insignia of the order. The noble duke then received the compliments of all the knights present upon his election.

The duke of Devonshire and the marquis of Exeter were also elected, with the same ceremonies, and invested by the king.

Afterwards his majesty held an investiture of the most noble Order of the Thistle, which was attended by his royal highness the duke of Clarence, the duke of Athol, the earl of Aberdeen, the marquis of Aylesbury, the earl of Cassilis, and viscount Melville.

The Earl of Warwick and lord Aboyne were invested members of the Order with the usual ceremonies. This Order has been increased from twelve to sixteen

members, by the royal warrant of his majesty : the four extra knights were created at the coronation.

11. EXHUMATION OF FIVE SKELETONS, AT VAUXHALL.—Within these few weeks past, a number of labourers have been employed in digging through the Vauxhall-bridge-road, in order to form the great new common-sewer from Westminster to the Thames. In the progress of this undertaking it has been necessary to excavate to a very considerable depth ; and, as the excavators advanced from the fields called the " Pest-house-fields," towards the road, the soil in general became more sandy and soft, and in many places were found fragments of timber, old buckles, and shoes, and the remains of wearing apparel, indicating that this place, during the plague of 1665, had been the general cemetery for many hundreds of the inhabitants of London. As the work proceeded, they met with human bones of every size and kind. The " Pest-house-fields " had in their centre a large building, called " The Pest-house ; " to which all who could reach it before the malady had overpowered them, fled for succour. As fast as they died, they were interred in dikes dug for the purpose in the vicinity of the house, which has since been denominated the " Five Chimnies." Of this house, or mass of buildings, there are at present considerable remains ; and the workmen, in cutting through one of the dikes, dug up a large box, resembling a coffin, which contained the skeletons of five persons in a complete state. The teeth in three of them were perfect, and a solitary tuft of hair upon the head of one still remained. Upon the exposure of the bodies to the air, the bones

crumbled into dust ; but the skulls and some bones of three were purchased from the labourers by a surgeon, of Vauxhall-bridge-road

12. **SUICIDE.**—A gentleman, named Brickell, residing in Kirby-street, Hatton Garden, precipitated himself from the window of the attic into the carriage-way. On being taken up, it was found that both the lower jaws were fractured, and the chest and neck dreadfully injured, but no limbs were broken. Mr. Brickell recovered his senses for a short time, and, by signs, signified his regret at the rash act, and repeatedly pressed his hands to his chest and stomach ; but, after lingering in great agony until twelve o'clock at night, he expired. He was an attorney, and had occupied apartments in the house for eighteen months. On Monday last he was seized with an attack of St. Anthony's fire, which so materially affected his eyes that he began to entertain fears of the loss of sight, which he declared he never could survive. The night previous to the committal of the suicide, he was heard pacing his bed-room with a hurried step, and, in the morning, he gave a most incoherent detail of what he had heard and seen during the night. During the forenoon, he was more composed : but, in the afternoon, he locked himself up in the front attic, and in about half an hour the catastrophe took place. He was about thirty-four years of age, and of particularly parsimonious habits—at times mending his own clothes and stockings ; and had actually provided himself with the requisites for repairing shoes. On forcing the bed-room door a chair was found placed under the win-

dow, from which he had reached the parapet, and thrown himself over.

14. **RIOT AT BODMIN GAOL.**—The prisoners in Bodmin-prison, sentenced to hard labour, refused to go upon the tread-mill, and declared they were resolved to resist every attempt to compel them to resume their labour. Two of the visiting magistrates, were immediately sent for, and on their arrival, they remonstrated with the rioters, but in vain ; the latter tore up the railing that was round the wheel, and prepared for resistance. Every other means being found unavailing, the staff of the Cornwall militia, provided with ammunition, were drawn up in the outer yard of the prison. The rioters immediately gave three cheers, shouting "Death or Victory." The magistrates again attempted to remonstrate with them, but they declared they were resolved to repel force by force. The militiamen were then directed to enter the inner yard, and as the first file were about to pass the gate, some of the most daring of the rioters made an attempt to wrest their muskets from them. This attack was successfully resisted without firing, and the rioters retreated, some of them having been knocked down by the butt-end of the soldiers' firelocks : five of the most refractory being secured, and lodged in separate cells, the others submitted. Sowden, who was convicted at the late Truro sessions of a violent assault on the constables of Camborne, being the ringleader, was ordered by the magistrates to ascend the wheel, which he positively refused to do. The magistrates finding it absolutely necessary to show the prisoners that they were resolved to

enforce obedience, and to correct a notion they appeared to entertain that the magistrates could not inflict corporal punishment on them, orders were given to flog Sowden, which were instantly carried into effect. The other rioters, who beheld the punishment of their leader, were then ordered to ascend the wheel, under pain of a similar infliction, when they yielded and promised obedience. Amongst other things, the rioters demanded to be provided with a clean shirt every day.—*West Briton.*

15. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—About half-past ten o'clock, the election for the college commenced. It was held in the Examination-hall, which was fitted up for the accommodation of the officers of the college concerned in the election, the fellows, the candidates, and the electors. A few minutes before the Provost took his place, the doors of the hall were thrown open, and the hall was immediately filled in every part. The cheering, huzzaing, and groaning, were astounding. The cries of "Lefroy," "Croker," "North," &c., were raised and echoed with astonishing strength and perseverance.

The different candidates, after a vain effort to make themselves heard, were then put in nomination, when there appeared—For Mr. Croker, 38; Mr. North, 29; Sergeant Lefroy, 22.

Upon the numbers being declared, and the usual proclamations made, the Provost declared Mr. Croker elected.

16. FRENCH GALLEY SLAVES.—On the 16th of May, three hundred and seventy men, condemned to the galleys, arrived at Toulon. The first thing done was, to put

an iron ring on the foot of each, as they were detached in succession from the chain with which they were linked together during their march. They were then stripped naked, and their hair was cut. In this state they were marched across a piece of ground to a tent where two large tubs were placed, in which they were washed by other prisoners selected for that purpose, who also searched their clothes for money, which they sometimes attempt to conceal in their mouths, and other parts of their body. If not more than ten francs are found, they are allowed to keep it; but any larger sum is deposited in the chest of the galleys, and afterwards applied to their wants. On this occasion, two twenty franc-pieces were found in the mouth of one man. After being washed and inspected, the convicts were dressed in the prison clothing, and put on the fatal red cap. An immense crowd was collected to see these operations, and a great proportion of the spectators consisted of women of the lower class.

18. BREAKING IN OF THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This evening the water burst into the tunnel from above, while upwards of one hundred and twenty workmen were engaged below. The earth, through which the miners had, for some days, been boring, was such as to admit a leakage from the river of four hundred or five hundred gallons a minute: but as they were approaching a more favourable soil, no apprehensions of any danger of interruption were entertained until about six o'clock this evening, when the men engaged at the extremity of the excavation observed the leakage to increase rapidly, and, in a few mo-

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ments afterwards, a portion of the earth gave way and the water rushed down in a torrent. The workmen fled towards the shaft, while the water followed them with great rapidity. They ascended the ladder five at a time, and succeeded in reaching the top in safety, with the exception of one individual, who was soon observed struggling in the water in the shaft, where it had by this time risen to a considerable height. Mr. Brunell, jun. immediately descended to his aid, and succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation. From calculations made by the engineer, from the progress of the water in the shaft, it was supposed that about a cubical foot of the earth under the river must have fallen into the tunnel, where it had been recently excavated, and before the brickwork had been raised to support it. The accident was attributed to what miners call "a fault" in the soil, that is, the meeting of two layers of earth, where the water always most easily insinuates itself. The earth was so extremely loose, that it might be compared to mud which had been exposed to the sun for a day or two. A spade, which had been accidentally dropped out of the diving bell, on a former descent, had found its way through the soil (such was its softness), and had been dug out by the workmen. Some days, likewise, before the accident, a tier of collier vessels had been moored on the river, immediately over the place where the men were at work in the tunnel, and some of them cast their anchors on that spot; to this might partly be attributed the irruption of the water into the tunnel, as the powerful action of the tide against the vessels must have caused the prongs

of the anchors to penetrate deep into the bed of the river. Near to the spot, moreover, an extensive excavation had been made before the formation of the London Docks, in order that a large stone mooring might be built for the vessels; but the plan was abandoned: and thus a large hole was made, which might contribute to the accident.

In the course of the following day, Mr. Brunell, the engineer of the Tunnel Company, descended in the diving bell, and ascertained that the brick work remained firm and uninjured. The aperture was found to be perpendicular, but not large enough to admit the bell; the action of the tide was gradually increasing it. The first object was, to stop the aperture. For this purpose, a barge full of strong adhesive blue clay was prepared, and thrown into the river. Large bags, filled with the same composition, were likewise lowered into the river, and laid in such a position as would best answer the purpose intended; and Messrs. Brunell again descended, to ascertain whether these bags had been properly placed. On the bell being hoisted up, the engineer declared that every thing had been properly done, and ordered additional quantities of clay in bags to be lowered on the place where the aperture previously was. The rise and fall of the water in the shaft, however, with the rise and fall of the tide, proved that the aperture had not been completely closed; more bags, filled with clay, gravel, &c. were thrown in, and a raft was sunk over the whole, to keep it together. The steam engine was then set to work to pump out the water from the works, and, by the 31st, had reduced it to within two feet of the pavement of the arch.

Mr. Brunell, jun. proceeded in a small boat as far as four hundred feet into the tunnel, and found all the brick-work safe, and the shield at the extremity of the excavation uninjured. Shortly after his leaving the tunnel, however, and when not more than a foot and a half of water remained, the water again burst in, and in a short time the tunnel was again filled. Mr. Brunell again went down in the diving-bell, and found that the raft had been moved by the tide, and, in moving, had carried with it a large quantity of the clay which had been thrown over the hole, and had thus done more mischief than good—the pressure of the water on the part thus exposed being so great, that it forced its way into the tunnel. Preparations were immediately made to get up the raft at low water, load it with old iron, and again sink it.

19. BITE OF THE ADDER.—A young lad, in the village of Laurieston, had a live adder given to him, which he put into a small box, and repeatedly took it out with his bare hand, to exhibit to his companions. His caution abating, as he grew familiar with the reptile, he happened to lay hold of it rather roughly by the tail, when it bit him between the finger and thumb of his right hand, and, ere it was shaken off, had sheathed its fangs deeply among the blood-vessels. Nothing was done for the sufferer till all the usual symptoms—intense pain, and livid and rapid swelling—showed that the poison had spread its virulence to the shoulder; the whole arm swelling to a monstrous thickness. As the weather, however, was not very warm, and the animal not of the

largest size, the patient gradually recovered.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

STAMP DUTIES. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Tomkins v. Wright.*—Mr. Marryat showed cause against a rule obtained by the Attorney-general, for a new trial. The point was, whether the following memorandum, produced at a trial, on unstamped paper, was a receipt, and, as such, required a stamp:—"Mr. Tomkins has left in my hands 200*l.*" Mr. Marryat argued that it did not require a stamp, because it was not given "in payment, discharge, or satisfaction, of any previous debt." It had been decided, that on an L. O. U. no stamp was necessary, because it was a mere acknowledgment of a debt; and a number of unstamped L. O. U.'s had even sustained a commission of bankrupt.

The Attorney-general, on the other side, contended that a stamp was necessary. It was an accountable receipt; and there was an exemption in the Stamp-act in favour of the Bank of England, and of bankers, which showed, that accountable receipts from all other persons required a stamp. Lord Kenyon used to say, the revenue acts were grants from the public, and to be construed strictly against them.

Lord Tenterden.—This paper does not seem to us to require a stamp. I do not quite agree with lord Kenyon, that the Revenue acts are to be construed hardly against the public. The section of the Stamp-act requiring stamps upon receipts of money, mentions any note, memorandum, or writing, for money paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged and satisfied: but I do not think that a receipt for money to be accounted for does

require a stamp. It was natural for the Bank of England, and for bankers, to be desirous to have all doubts removed, and to get an exemption; but, without it, I should not have judged them liable to a stamp on accountable receipts.—Rule for a new trial discharged.

21. LIBEL. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Levy v. Milne and another.*—The plaintiff was a sheriff's officer, who, in pursuance of his duty as such, had broken into a room in which a female was in bed, to search for a man against whom he had a writ. This was afterwards made the subject of an action by the lady, when the trespass was proved, and the lady recovered damages. The defendants having become acquainted with the facts at this trial, made them a subject of ridicule in a small periodical paper, called "The Spirit of the Times," of which they were the proprietors. In a number that was soon after published was a plate, representing the plaintiff Levy in the act of pulling the clothes from off a bed, in which was a female; and beneath it were a number of verses, explanatory of the plate, headed, "L—y the Bum;" alluding, as was alleged, to the plaintiff. It was to recover compensation for the publication of this plate, and the verses attached to it, that the present action had been brought. It was tried before the Lord Chief Justice, who pronounced the publication to be libellous. The jury, however, were of a different opinion, and returned their verdict accordingly.

A rule to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, was granted to Mr. Serjeant Adams, and

Mr. Serjeant Wilde, having

showed cause against that rule, the Lord Chief Justice said, that, in the present case, the jury had made themselves judges of the law, and had found against it. The publication was, most undoubtedly, a libel: it imputed misbehaviour to the plaintiff—stated that he had acted wrongfully in his situation as a sheriff's officer, and that he had conducted himself indecorously and indecently—holding him up in the most ridiculous light; and it had been frequently and long held by all the learned judges in Westminster Hall, that, when that was the case, the party was libelled. Juries were not judges of the law, or, at any rate, not in civil actions. The 32nd George 3rd, chap. 60, did not apply to civil actions; it applied only to criminal cases. There was nothing in it that in any way touched civil actions; and juries, with respect to them, stood in the same situation that they ever had done. His lordship, however, meant to protest against juries, even in criminal cases, becoming judges of the law; they were merely to confine themselves to the question, as to whether the *innuendos* were proved or not; the act only said, that they might find a general verdict. Whether a jury had a right to act against the opinion of the judge, and to return a verdict on their own construction of the law, the Court would now determine. His lordship was most certainly of opinion, that they had not. If they had, the character of a judge would not be protected by the laws of the land, and they would be always placed under the arbitrary discretion of juries. Being firmly of opinion that the publication in question was a libel, his lordship

was of opinion that the rule for a new trial should be made absolute. The rest of the Court fully concurred in this opinion, and the rule was made absolute.

NOVEL GAME OF CRICKET.—

A novel game of cricket was played, for a considerable sum, on Harefield-common, near Rickmansworth, between two gentlemen of Middlesex, and Mr. Francis Trumper, farmer at Harefield, with the help of a thorough-bred sheep-dog. In the first innings, the two gentlemen got three runs, and Mr. Trumper three for himself and two for his dog. In the second innings, the two gentlemen again got three runs, and Mr. Trumper then going in, and getting two runs, beat the two gentlemen, leaving two wickets standing. Before the game began, the odds were five to one against Mr. Trumper and his canine partner; but, after the first innings, bets were so altered, that four to one were laid on Trumper and his dog. The dog always stood near his master when he was going to bowl, and the moment the ball was hit he kept his eye upon it, and started off after it with speed; and, on his master running up to the wicket, the dog would carry the ball in his mouth and put it into his master's hand with such wonderful quickness, that the gentlemen found it very difficult to get a run even from a very long hit. The money lost and won on the occasion was considerable, as a great number of gentlemen came from Uxbridge and the neighbouring towns and villages to see so extraordinary a game.

23. ACCIDENT ON THE SHANNON.—On Wednesday (23rd), twenty-five persons went in a boat from near Beagh Castle, in the river, to collect sea-weed in the

neighbouring islands, for the purposes of manure. When they were about to return, twelve of the number, alarmed by the state of the weather, determined to remain. The other thirteen, eleven men and two women, set sail in a violent gale of wind and a heavy sea. The boat was overloaded; she almost immediately foundered, and all the thirteen perished. The bodies were washed ashore in the course of fifteen minutes.

24. AEROSTATION.—This evening Mr. Charles Green made his sixty-ninth ascent, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire, under very discouraging circumstances. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Simmons, a gentleman of Reading, who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy. The following interesting particulars of his tempestuous voyage are thus described by Mr. Green:—

“The balloon was inflated early in the day, and notwithstanding that the morning was very squally, a great number of visitants had assembled on the ground before two o'clock, at which hour we were visited by a tremendous storm of hail, rain, and thunder, the wind at the time blowing such a hurricane, that the balloon could scarcely be kept down although loaded with two tons weight of iron, by the united exertions of nearly one hundred individuals holding to the net-work. The storm continued nearly an hour, when it partially subsided, and betwixt four and five o'clock the clouds broke up and dispersed; but the wind continued to rage with unabated fury the whole of the evening. A little before six o'clock, the ground being filled with company, I entered the car followed by Mr. Simmons, who had once before ascended with me



from Reading ; and having secured the grappling iron, and all the necessary apparatus, at six o'clock precisely I gave the word, 'Away.' The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weights, it was torn, by the violence of the wind, from the assistants, bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a south-easterly direction, and, in a very short space of time, attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air, until at length they became united ; and at that moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us ; but perceiving other strata floating at the same elevation in which we were sailing, which, from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter, I considered it prudent to discharge 20lb. of ballast ; and we rose nearly half a mile above our former elevation, where I considered we were perfectly safe and beyond their influence. I observed, amongst other phenomena, that at every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars of clouds within the distance of a mile round, became attracted, and appeared to concentrate their force with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the atmosphere clear and calm beneath and around us. With very trifling variations we continued the same course until about a quarter past seven, when having opened the valve, and suffered a quantity of gas to escape, we reached within five hundred feet of the earth : but perceiving from the disturbed surface of the rivers and lakes beneath us, that a strong current of air still existed

near the earth, we again ascended, and continued our course until upwards of half-past seven, when a final descent was safely effected in a meadow-field in the parish of Cranley, in Surrey, situate between Guildford and Horsham, and fifty-eight miles from Newbury." This stormy, yet, in a great degree, interesting, voyage, was performed in one hour and a half.

26. THUNDER - STORM. — A thunder storm, accompanied with rain and hail, passed over the village of Addingham, near Otley. About a mile from the former place the electric fluid struck a cow-shed, penetrating the wall, near the roof, eight yards of which were thrown down by the shock ; and, descending through the hay-loft, it entered the shed, in which, unfortunately, the owner, Timothy Brear, was occupied at the time along with his son. When the former was discovered, he was apparently lifeless, all his clothes having been burnt and torn from his body, with the exception of one shoe and stocking ; even the hair of his head, as well as that on his body, was singed to the skin, and the greatest part of his person was dreadfully burnt. The remains of the shattered garments lay scattered about ; one of the shoes was torn in pieces, and the soles were split from each other : his hat could not be found. A surgeon attended promptly, and, after repeated applications, the sufferer showed signs of animation. On Sunday morning he was able to speak ; his eyes were injured, though the sight was not destroyed, and he had become quite deaf. The son, who was standing about five yards from his father, received no other injury than that of partial deafness. A calf, at a short dis-

tance, was killed, and a cow was nearly suffocated. Such was the force of the fluid, that large stones were thrown from fifty to sixty yards.—*Leeds Patriot*.

SMUGGLING OF CORAL.—COURT OF EXCHEQUER, April 29th. *The King v. Giuseppe Guecco.* — This was an information filed by the Attorney-general against the defendant, an Italian merchant residing in Basing-lane. The information charged him with having imported into this country, without the payment of duty, divers bunches of coral. A second count charged him with having assisted in the importation; and a third, with having harboured the coral so fraudulently imported. For each of these offences the defendant had rendered himself liable to penalties amounting to three times the value of the smuggled coral.

The Solicitor-general stated the case to the jury. Coral beads and ornaments were subject, on importation into this country, to a duty of a shilling an ounce. This duty the defendant had for some time evaded, by a scheme of a very novel nature. There was an Italian of the name of Mazzuichi residing in Trafalgar-place, Stepney, who was a dealer not only in beads and other ornaments, but in divers foreign eatables. In 1824, another Italian of the name of Brambani, residing at Rotterdam, came over to this country, became acquainted with Mazzuichi, and, finding that he was a dealer in coral, proposed to him a method by which coral might be imported without the payment of duty. Mazzuichi being only a small dealer was unable to take advantage of the proposal, but he communicated it to the defendant Guecco. After some consultation

between all the parties, it was agreed that Mazzuichi should, as the agent of Guecco, purchase bonded coral at the Custom-house-docks in London. This coral, which had paid no duty, and was not upon exportation liable to any, was to be exported to Rotterdam, consigned to Brambani, by whom it was concealed in butter, packed into casks, and reimported into this country. The butter-casks were received at the Custom-house by Mazzuichi, who, having conveyed them to his house at Stepney, extracted the coral, which he disposed of for the benefit of the parties engaged in the speculation. Five transactions of this kind had taken place between July, 1824, and January, 1825. The quantity of coral smuggled into the country in that time was between seven thousand and eight thousand ounces, and the Crown had been defrauded of duties to the amount of near 500*l*. The parties were successful in these fraudulent practices up to January, 1825, when they were at length discovered by the awkwardness of a revenue officer. Whilst he was in the act of weighing one of the supposed casks of butter, it slipped from his hold, and fell with some violence to the ground. The head started out, and the heaviest part of the contents, which was a tin box filled with coral, rolled out of the cask, and led to the discovery of the whole transaction.

Giuseppe Mazzuichi was then sworn, and deposed that he was a dealer in Parmesan cheese, oil, paste, and other Italian produce.

Mr. Jervis, for the defendant, here asked the witness if a suit had not been instituted against him by Guecco, for a sum amounting to nearly 1,000*l*. which was the

price of this very coral in question, and if he had not been arrested for this sum.

The witness having replied in the affirmative,

Mr. Jervis objected to the testimony of this witness. If a verdict went in the present case against the defendant, as by that verdict the jury would find that the goods which had been sold by Guecco to Mazzuichi were smuggled, the allegation of that fact would be a bar to the action which he had instituted against Mazzuichi.

The Lord Chief Baron overruled the objection, and the examination was resumed.

Witness.—Knows the defendant five years, and has had frequent dealings with him. Defendant sold coral, and witness sold coral for defendant for seven or eight months, at a commission of two and a half per cent: this was before the smuggling. Knows a man of the name of Brambani, who came to London in 1824; he told witness that it was a very foolish thing to pay duty for coral, when it might easily be smuggled into the country. Witness communicated this information to Guecco, who replied that he expected two cases of coral from Genoa, which could be re-shipped from bond to Brambani, at Rotterdam. The coral arrived from Genoa in July, 1824, and was re-shipped to Brambani. In the month of August, witness received, according to the plan previously concerted, four casks of butter, which had been shipped at Haarlingen by Brambani; took the butter to his (witness's) house; found in the butter eight bunches of coral, in bladders, wrapped up in calico; there were two bunches in each cask; told the defendant

that he had received the coral, and defendant sent his porter for it, and had it weighed at his own house; it weighed sixty-eight ounces: witness sold it next day to Messrs. Cetti and Co., Red Lion-street, Holborn, at 4s. 6d. an ounce. The witness then detailed a great variety of other transactions of the same nature, including all the operations of the parties, from the commencement up to January, 1825. When the quantity of coral which had been imported from Italy was not sufficient for the speculation, Mazzuichi always went into the market and bought up a sufficient quantity of bonded coral, which was exported to Rotterdam, and then re-imported in butter, as above described.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jervis.—Was always, to the best of his knowledge, an honest man; set up business on his own account when his master failed; began with a capital of 6d.

Several other witnesses were called to prove the importation and exportation of the coral; the connection between witness and defendant during the period when the speculation was going on; and the ultimate seizure which led to the discovery.

Mr. Jervis having stated the case for the defence, the Solicitor-General replied; and, in reply to the aspersions which had been cast upon the testimony of Mazzuichi, produced a *remititur*, which had been granted him by the Crown, releasing him from all the penalties to which he had become liable in consequence of his participation in the smuggling. The *remititur* appeared, however, to be signed by sir James Scarlett, and to have been granted on Saturday last only.

The Lord Chief Baron charged the jury, who, having retired for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the Crown, with an earnest recommendation of the defendant to the indulgent consideration of the law-officers of his majesty. It was ultimately agreed by the counsel on both sides, to compound for the offence by the payment of 400*l*.

30. MURDERS.—*Madrid*.—On the 23rd of this month, one of the pedlars called *pasiegos*, stopped at a house in the town of Chiloeches, in the province of Guadaluara, where he had frequently put up before. Having entire confidence in the owner of the house and his wife, from his long acquaintance with them, he left his pack in the chamber where he had supped, and retired to another room to sleep. The woman of the house, at first moved only by curiosity, opened the pack; but the sight of numerous articles of female dress, in silk, cotton, &c., together with a sum of money which it contained, tempted her to propose to her husband to murder the pedlar, and make his property their own. As her husband hesitated, she seized a poignard, stole on tip-toe into the room where the pedlar lay fast asleep, gave him two stabs in the belly, and one in the heart, which almost instantly produced death. The husband and wife then buried the body in the garden. A few days afterwards, the woman put on her daughter, aged eight years, when going to school, one of the silk handkerchiefs found in the pack of the unfortunate pedlar. The school-mistress asked her where her mother had bought so pretty a kerchief. The child replied that she did not know; but that her mother had a great many,

and others which were still prettier. The school-mistress told the child to ask her mother to sell her one. On returning home, the child told her mother what had taken place. The latter became alarmed; told her husband that they were in almost inevitable danger of discovery, through the indiscretion of the child, and that the only means that remained to prevent it was to put the child to death! She proposed to him to dig a grave in the garden, and said, I will send the child with your breakfast to you to-morrow; you will strangle her with a cord; and immediately bury her. To this plan the wretch consented. It would appear by the sequel, that the child overheard this conversation; for, the next morning, at seven o'clock, when she was sent by her mother with breakfast to her father, she found him standing near a hole he had dug. After wishing him good morrow, she added, "Papa that grave is for me—is it not?" These words, from the innocent lips of his child, recalled the feelings of nature; tears fell from his eyes, and, with a tone of affected anger, he told her not to come near him, but to return to the house. When the mother saw her child return, she became convinced that she must herself perpetrate the deed. She lighted the oven, threw a large quantity of wood into it, and, when it was thoroughly heated, she, after gagging her child, and tying her hands and feet, threw her into the flames, and closed the oven door upon her! The thickness of the smoke, and its extraordinary smell, attracted the attention of the neighbours, some of whom entered the house, and asked what there was baking, that could occasion such an odour. The murderess at first

endeavoured to brave it out, and told them it was no concern of theirs what she was baking; but her confusion and terror became so great, that the neighbours resolved to see the cause of it, and, opening the oven doors, they were struck with horror on seeing two half-consumed legs—the only part of the unfortunate child that had not been reduced to cinders! Information was given to the coronator; on the arrival of the officers of justice, the property of the murdered pedlar, which was found in the house, led to a search for his body, which was discovered in the garden. The perpetrators of these atrocities avowed their guilt, and were lodged in the prison of Chiloeches, from whence they have been since transferred to the prison of Madrid.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOAT.
—*Admiralty Sessions, May 30.*—Jacob Irving was indicted for the manslaughter of William Melley, whose death was caused by the blowing up of a steam-boiler, occasioned by the felonious, wilful, and unlawful neglect of the prisoner, in stopping a steam-vessel, named the *Graham*, without proper care in the regulation and management of the same.

There were other counts charging neglect in propelling the vessel.

Rev. Richard Batty, of Bedale, Yorkshire, was on board of the *Graham*. They had left Grimsby about three quarters of an hour when the accident happened. The moment the two vessels came together, he shifted his position on board, and went towards the tiller to see if the steam escaped or not; he did not perceive any escaping; nor did he hear any noise; he should have heard it, had there been such a noise as is usual when

steam is escaping. A short time before the explosion, there was steam rising from the deck about the height of a man; it appeared to rise round about the part under which was the boiler.

James Oman, captain of the *United Kingdom*, stated, that the *Graham* was alongside about ten minutes before the explosion took place. It was the duty of the engineer to be at the safety-valve, when the vessel stopped, to see that it acted, and that the steam escaped. If every thing worked well, it was not necessary for him to be always there. He should also give directions to open the furnace doors, to check the draught and thereby check the heat. He saw the explosion: it was such a one as no one could describe; it was a mass of steam and fragments; he thought there could not have been a pressure of less than from thirty to forty pounds per square inch on the boiler; that would be occasioned by the steam not having vent. A passenger might let a weight fall on the lever of the safety-valve by accident, and the pressure would be increased in proportion to that weight. When a vessel stopped, it was not necessary for the engineer to be in the engine room; he ought to be near the lever of the safety-valve on deck, if the valve was constructed as the one which was affixed to the boiler of the *Graham*; the machinery of the valves required much attention. When the steam is let off, it makes a great noise, and is always seen.

By Mr. Broderick.—The noise depended upon the quantity of steam let off. If the valve worked well, and the weight was removed from the lever that acted upon the valve, there would have been no

impropriety in the engineer's leaving the vessel to the care of his assistant for a few minutes. The pressure he had named was a matter of guess, but he had not the slightest doubt that it was as much.

By a Jurymen.—When a vessel stops, it is necessary to give ease to the boiler; he could not say he saw any steam escaping before the explosion.

By Mr. Baron Vaughan.—The engine ought to be so constructed as to consume all the steam raised.

By a Jurymen.—It was indispensable for the engineer to be at his post when two vessels are lashed together, or to have a person to attend equally skilled as himself, and he ought not to be absent without the consent of the captain.

Mr. Baron Vaughan was of opinion that there was evidence to go to the jury as to the fact of the steam being let off. If the jury so found, the question of law was, whether the allegation did not operate to the continuing the stopping until the vessel was in safety.

He was inclined to think that it did; but he should like to have the opinion of the jury first as to the fact. The case was a most important one to the public.

The Jury found that the valve had been opened, and that the steam was escaping when the prisoner left; but that he was guilty of negligence in leaving the vessel after that had been done.

Lord Stowell addressed the prisoner, and said, that, in consideration of the imprisonment he had undergone, and the case being quite a new one, the sentence of the Court was, that he enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 500*l.* to appear for the judgment of the Court, when called upon.

There was a second indictment against the prisoner for the manslaughter of John Cundy. No evidence being offered, he was pronounced *Not Guilty*.

PETRIFICATION.—A few days ago, in the Most colliery, in the parish of Tipton, in Staffordshire, a petrification resembling part of the trunk of a considerable-sized tree, measuring in length two feet four inches, and in circumference four feet ten inches, with the bark formed into coal, was found in nearly an upright position, among the strata of ironstone, at the depth of upwards of two hundred yards below the surface. In extracting it, it was broken from the upper part of the trunk, which still remains in the earth. On the exposure of this fossil to the atmospheric air, the coal formed from the bark shivered from the trunk. The proprietors of the colliery, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution, offering it as a present to the trustees of the British Museum.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—A curious fossil reptile, a singular remain of the antediluvian world, was lately found by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter, who now has it in his possession. This antique animal is three inches in length from the mouth to the tip of the tail, and three inches and a half round the body, which appears like three distinct parallel bodies united in one; it has two legs, two short or stubbed horns, and a round head, exhibiting four prominent eyes, and is in an incurvated position, with its tail under it, which reaches only half an inch from its mouth: it is in a high state of preservation, and is not described in Argenville's "Fossils," or Parkinson's "Organic Remains."

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY IN IRELAND.—On Sunday, the 20th, two persons, and on Sunday 27th, five persons, read their recantation in Askeaton church in the county of Limerick; six persons conformed to the Protestant establishment in the city of Limerick; and his grace the archbishop of Tuam confirmed, in the church of Ballymachugh, in the county of Cavan, forty-three converts belonging to that parish.

JUNE.

1. EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT.—A remarkably fine youth, about sixteen years of age, named Hughes, the son of an engineer residing at Hammersmith, was sent to the King's-Bench prison on Tuesday last, by order of the court of King's-bench, having been convicted of a misdemeanor, at the prosecution of one of the fire offices. He was accompanied to prison by a young man, a servant of his father's, who was deputed to remain with and take care of him, and who was permitted by the marshal to sleep in the same room. The youth seemed greatly afflicted at first entering the prison, and, during the whole of Tuesday, he was constantly crying, and appeared inconsolable. On Wednesday and Thursday, however, he became more cheerful, and was observed to walk about with his servant, and amuse himself by watching the racket-players, and the other amusements which are usually found in debtors' prisons. This morning (the 1st), by his own particular desire, his brother visited him, and remained with him for a considerable time; but had no

sooner left the prison than the unfortunate youth became delirious, and was conveyed to his apartment on the third floor, his servant accompanying him. A medical gentleman saw him while in this state, and gave directions that he should be kept as calm and quiet as possible, and that he should be watched, in case the delirium should take a more violent turn. He was placed on a sofa, and the servant and a Mr. Brown, who also occupied the apartment, sat watching him, when a tap was heard at the door, and Mr. Brown rose to open it—at the same moment the attention of the servant was attracted towards the door, and instantly, the unhappy youth sprang from the sofa, and, before any one could prevent him, precipitated himself from the open window upon the pavement beneath, a height of about forty feet. He pitched upon his left arm and head, one of the bones of the former was driven several inches through the skin, and the skull was dreadfully fractured. The left arm was immediately amputated, and every effort made that professional skill could devise, but without success. He died in little less than four hours.

ployment, a young man named Samuel Eddy. Eddy, the same evening, threw himself into an old-fashioned chair and attempted to dash his brains out. A short time afterwards he attempted to cut his throat with a pocket knife, but was prevented from making a mortal incision. Disappointed a second time, he procured a table knife and stabbed himself in the side; but the wound was slight. It was supposed that he would now desist from further attempts at self-destruction. In the course of Sunday night, however, he attempted to hang himself, and was found suspended by a cord to a beam in his bed-room. He was cut down, still alive; he soon after absconded, and has not been heard of since.—*Macclesfield Herald*.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY.—On Sunday the 3rd, five persons conformed to the established church, in the city of Derry, and two in the parish of Mayhera, county of Down.

MUTINY OF EMIGRANTS.—The *Pacific, Brown*, which sailed from Cork on the 22nd ult., with passengers, for Quebec, was forced to put into the Shannon, on Monday the 4th, in partial distress, having encountered very severe weather, which carried away her main-top-mast in a violent squall on the 30th. The vessel had begun to make water, but the master and crew did not consider that any obstacle existed of sufficient consequence to impede the voyage, and therefore determined to hold on in their course, when a mutinous spirit manifested itself among the passengers, who came aft in a body, and told the captain, that he must return immediately to some harbour. Remonstrance was in vain, and was met only with menaces and threats; personal

violence was resorted to; the super-cargo, Moore, was seized upon, and a rope carried round his body, to be hove overboard. Similar usage being prepared for the rest of the crew, the captain thought proper to yield, and the vessel having come round, made the mouth of the Shannon.

DESTRUCTION OF DEER.—The mortality among the deer in Cranbourne chase, from the insufficiency of the means of support for them, has been unexampled. It is calculated that not fewer than two thousand deer perished in the chase during the early months of this year; and if to these be added the probable number of one thousand supposed to have strayed, or been destroyed by various means of night-hunting, and by the necessary defence of the farmers and cottagers' produce in fields and gardens, there is reason to believe that the decrease of deer since last autumn is not less than three thousand.

9. MURDER.—*Manchester.*—Last night, a young man, named Mills, left a public-house where he had been spending the evening with some friends, in company with a companion. On their way home, they came upon three men, who were shamefully abusing a woman in the street, but desisted on seeing them approach; and the woman, for security, kept close by Mr. Mills and his friend. Before they had gone far, one of the three men came up to them: first high words, and then a scuffle, ensued between him and Mills, in the course of which the former fell. He started up, rushed at Mills, who was standing in the middle of the street: in a second struggle, Mills fell, and never moved afterwards. One of the bye-standers (a man named Rogers) on raising

him from the ground, found him weltering in blood, and his throat cut through and through. The alarm of murder was raised, on which the person who had struggled with Mills fled, but was immediately pursued and secured. On searching him, a knife with two blades, one of them still open and bloody, was found in his waistcoat-pocket; he had taken it out of his pocket, and opened it, while lying on the causeway, after having fallen down. He was forthwith conveyed to the New Bailey, where he gave his name William Harrison, and was immediately recognised as a man who had been several times in custody, and who, in the year 1820, was tried for felony, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. The wound had proved instantly mortal, the carotid artery being completely severed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Harrison. Harrison was tried at the next Summer assizes, convicted of Manslaughter, and transported for life.

WAR OF BEES.—In the village of Cargo, a hive of bees swarmed on Thursday, and were hived in the regular way. On the Saturday after, a swarm of bees, from some neighbouring hive, appeared to be flying over the garden in which the hive above-mentioned was placed, when they instantly darted down upon the hive of the new settlers, and completely covered it; in a little time they began to enter the hive, and poured into it in such numbers that it soon became completely filled. A loud humming noise was heard, and the work of destruction immediately ensued; the winged combatants sallied forth from the

hive, until it became entirely empty; and a furious battle commenced in "upper air" between the besiegers and the besieged. The battle raged with fury on both sides, and the ground beneath was covered with the wounded and the slain, hundreds of them were lying dead, or crawling about, disabled from re-ascending to the scene of action. To one party, however, the palm of victory was at last awarded, and they settled upon the branch of an adjoining apple-tree, from which they were safely placed in the empty hive, which had been the object of their contention, and where they now continue peacefully and industriously employed in adding to the stores of their commonwealth.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

RIOTS AT NORWICH.—In the early part of last week it got to the ears of the inhabitants of Wymondham (a small market-town, eight miles from Norwich, on the Newmarket road), that the weavers of Ashwellthorpe, a village about ten miles from Wymondham, had taken work at an under price. In consequence of this report, a party proceeded to that place, where they succeeded in cutting off the work which was in hand, and destroyed the frames. A few witnesses of this transaction came to Norwich on Friday, the 8th, for the purpose of giving information of these illegal acts, and on their return they were met outside St. Stephen's-gate, and identified as informers by the friends of the Wymondham rioters. Every possible outrage was resorted to by the latter; they dragged the witnesses through the roads, beating them unmercifully, and afterwards pumping upon them until life was nearly gone; one poor wretch was so miserably mauled, that it was

necessary to send him to the hospital ; others were severely wounded. The military were ordered to patrol all the roads and lanes outside the city, in the vicinity of New Lakenham, during that and the following day. Tuesday, the 12th, was the day appointed by the magistrates of the county for a further hearing of the witnesses at the Shire-hall, situate below the castle. At an early hour of the morning, groups of people had assembled in various parts of the city, on the Castle-hill, and on St. Stephen's-road, fully bent on mischief ; intermixed with whom were observed many countrymen, armed with stout sticks.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, it was announced that the witnesses were in the city, and coming towards the Castle-hill, in three coaches. The carriages were proceeding from All-Saints'-green over St. John's Timber-hill into Golden Ball-lane, when they were driven by the mob in a contrary direction. In the mean time other bands of rioters seized a waggon, and overthrew it, so as to block up the entrance to the only pass which led to the hill ; whilst others seized two hay-carts, and a tumbril, and, after upsetting them, fastened them by ropes, so as to barricade the entrance through the iron gates which leads to the castle over the arched bridge. All communication being cut off, by this manœuvre, between Scole's-green and the castle, the coaches, with the witnesses, were obliged to stand still, until a fresh civil and military power could be got together. The Riot act was then read by Mr. alderman Francis, accompanied by several brother magistrates and special constables, amidst showers of stones and brickbats. Mr. Francis was twice struck on the

head, and severely injured, and obliged to be escorted off the hill by a detachment of soldiers. The rioters pelted the soldiers in every direction. The 12th Lancers, the Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and the staff of the militia, were drawn out for the protection of the castle.

The lancers and cavalry about six o'clock charged the mob, when several were desperately wounded. One man, of the name of M'Kenzie, formerly a soldier, had his ear cut off by a sabre ; another man, who threw a brick out of an alley on Orford-hill, narrowly escaped death from a pistol shot, which struck the corner shutter of a shop window ; a man-servant was also cut on the head by a lancer ; a woman with a child in her arms was ridden over, and the child wounded by a sabre. For about three quarters of an hour, the immense Castle-hill was covered with the multitude, and the military in combat. The witnesses, after a detention of nearly six hours, were conveyed safely into the castle. Forty of the lancers then moved off, leaving eleven to keep the mob from assembling. This party every quarter of an hour dispersed the people over various parts of the hill, who quickly re-appeared as soon as the backs of the troops were turned. None of the outlets to the hill being guarded, the mob, after having been dispersed in one direction, returned with facility by another. Between eight and nine, the staff of the West Norfolk militia marched to the hill, and took their station before the castle door, with muskets loaded, and bayonets fixed. Two of the lancers were thrown by the slipping of their horses ; and one of them received rather a severe flesh-wound in his leg by the accident.

Very few of them escaped without bruises from stones, and, the pistol of one, whilst loading, going off upon the half-cock, the ball lodged near his elbow joint.

The yeomanry were called out, and came upon the hill just as the lancers charged, but were not required to act.

14. DEATH FROM TERROR.—Last week, a young woman, a servant in the house of Mr. Smith, of Cheetham-hill, lost her life in a very extraordinary manner, having been literally frightened to death. It appears that, yesterday week, while Mr. Smith's man-servant was cleaning a gun, from which, as he believed, he had previously completely drawn the shot with which it had been loaded, the ram-rod broke, and a small piece of it, with the rag attached, remained in the barrel. On the following morning, intending to carry the gun to a blacksmith's shop, for the purpose of having the fragment of the ram-rod got out, he took it down from its place, and let the but-end of it fall upon the hearth, when to his astonishment it went off—a small portion of the powder having no doubt been left in the barrel. One of the maid-servants happened at the time to be standing near him, and the piece of the ram-rod struck her in the fleshy part of the shoulder, inflicting a very slight and unimportant wound; but such was the effect of the sudden alarm upon her frame, that she immediately became deprived of the use of her lower extremities; and, notwithstanding the most efficient surgical assistance, died on Friday morning; the surgeons who attended her being decidedly of opinion, that the trifling wound in her shoulder had no effect in producing death, which

was entirely owing to paralysis brought on by sudden terror and alarm.

15. MARRIAGE SPECULATION.—**INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.**—John Shenkin, a young man who had carried on business as a general accountant, was heard on his petition to be discharged. It appeared by his statement, that he had been thrown into prison by a person of the name of James O'Connell, the holder of one of four bills of exchange for 50*l.*, which had been extorted from him by one Dickson under the following novel circumstances:—He said, that having become acquainted with Dickson, the latter represented to him that he could recommend him to a marriageable young lady of family and fortune, if he (the insolvent) would stipulate to give him securities for 700*l.*, to be paid in the event of the nuptials taking place. The insolvent was induced to comply with this request, and he soon became the husband of Miss Ann Sherwood, the daughter of a gentleman lately deceased, but who had no fortune. Of this fact he was not aware when he entered into the preliminary contract with Dickson, by whom he was arrested on some of the securities so fraudulently obtained. His debts did not amount to 30*l.* in the world. Mr. Commissioner Harris ordered the insolvent to be restored to that liberty of which for months he had been deprived by his own credulity.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBERG.—This morning, the duke and duchess of Clarence and the princess Augusta, left town for Greenwich, for the purpose of receiving her majesty on her landing. His majesty arrived at his palace, in St. James's

half-past two o'clock, where the king was soon after joined by the duchess of Gloucester and the princess Sophia. At twenty minutes before seven o'clock, the royal yacht arrived off Greenwich. The duke and duchess of Clarence, the princess Augusta, &c., went on board to welcome her majesty. The queen and the princess Augusta entered his majesty's landau at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, and were escorted by a captain's guard of the life-guards. The duke and duchess of Clarence and part of her majesty's suite followed in two other carriages. At twenty minutes before nine o'clock, the landau, containing the queen and the princess Augusta, passed through the garden-gate to the palace. The king, with the duchess of Gloucester and the princess Sophia, attended by the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the master of the horse, and the principal equerry, received the queen on her alighting from the carriage. His majesty received his royal sister in the most affectionate and interesting manner.

LEGAL PROMOTIONS.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Messrs. Treslove, Rose, Bickersteth, John Williams, Campbell, Frederick Pollock, and Horace Twiss, took their seats within the bar as king's counsel. Shortly afterwards Messrs. Sergeants Taddy, Cross, and Wilde, took their seats as king's sergeants within the bar.

WINTERING IN DAVIS'S STRAITS.—The Dundee, of London, captain Duncan, supposed to have been lost last year at Davis's Straits, arrived in Shetland a few days ago. She was beset with ice, in Davis's Straits, about the 7th of August last, in company with the new ship Haarlem, belonging to

Harlingen. On the 23rd of August, the latter was lost close to the Dundee. The Dutch people saved nothing, but got on board the Dundee, and lived there till the 6th of October, when they proposed to endeavour to reach a settlement on the east coast of Davis's Straits, about three hundred and fifty miles distant from the Dundee. Captain Duncan furnished the Dutch crew, forty-six in number, with provisions and spirits, for a voyage of three weeks, and the Dundee's people assisted in launching their boats over the ice into clear water, which was visible from the Dundee's mast-head. Since that time, captain Duncan had heard nothing of them. The crew of the Dundee suffered severely from cold and hunger through the winter. On the 1st of February they got one fish, and on the 16th of February, another, in a hole of water made by an iceberg. The crew were much relieved by this, as they lived upon the crang and the sharks that were attracted by the dead fish. The ship was not injured.

18. TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.—[*Vide Chronicle*, May 18, p. 97.] The aperture, which occurred at these works, has at length, after considerable exertion and difficulty, been successfully closed. The sticks, which had been run through the bags of clay, assisted in cementing them into one dense body: and as the volume of water above them increased with the tide, the pressure strengthened that density, and made the earth more secure. In order effectually to ascertain whether the aperture was stopped, the pumps of the steam-engine were increased in power, and a few feet of water below the level of the tide were

pumped out. As the tide rose, the water in the shaft maintained the level which the pumps had brought it to ; thus affording proof that the hole had been choked, as the water had hitherto ebbed and flowed with the tide. Between the 15th and 18th, the water was reduced to about nine feet below the crown of the arch, being forty-seven feet below high-water mark ; but it was the end of June before it was so far removed, and the mud left by the water so cleared away, as to allow the workmen to proceed with the tunnel.

20. THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Graddon v. Price*. In this case, the plaintiff sought to recover a certain amount of salary which she considered herself entitled to, for work and labour done as an actress and singer.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde stated the case. Miss Graddon had been compelled to bring this action to recover 30*l.*, being the amount of two weeks' salary. Mr. Price insisted that he was not liable to pay this sum, as Miss Graddon had subjected herself to a fine to that amount by a breach of one of the regulations of the theatre. Miss Graddon had for some time performed the part of Catherine in the *Siege of Belgrade*, with much applause. She was, however, one morning much surprised to see, by the play-bill, that another lady was appointed to take this character, no communication of such a change having been made to her. She, however, made no complaint, and the matter went on, when she was one day sent to, about noon, by the manager, who desired her to repair immediately to the theatre to rehearse this part, as she must perform it on the following even-

ing. Some time having elapsed since Miss Graddon had performed that character, she was not perfect in it ; and, after having gone partially through the rehearsal, she returned home, and declined to play the part. In consequence of this, the manager had thought proper to impose on her a fine of 30*l.*

The contract having been proved, Mr. Sergeant Adams addressed the jury for the defendant. The regulations, which were printed and put up in the green-room, provided, that, in case any of the performers should refuse to perform any part appointed for them, they should be subjected to a fine of 30*l.*, and forfeit nine nights' salary. Now this regulation had been directly broken by Miss Graddon. She was required to perform the part of Catherine in the *Siege of Belgrade* (a character in which she had before appeared) in consequence of the severe illness of Mrs. Geesin. Miss Graddon, however, appeared much offended that the character had ever been taken out of her hands, and refused to play it, as was required. In consequence of this, the manager was put to great inconvenience, and Miss Ellen Tree was compelled to take the character at a very short notice. Miss Graddon had been announced to play the part, and the audience were greatly exasperated at her non-appearance. Indeed, so noisily did they evince their displeasure, that Mr. Wallack, the stage-manager, was compelled to come forward and make an apology. It would therefore appear that Mr. Price was perfectly justified in levying the fine ; and Miss Graddon appeared to have submitted to it, having taken her salary with the deduction of the fine, without making any complaint.

Some time after, however, Mr. Price had actually returned her a third of the fine, with a promise to return the whole, if she completed her engagement in a proper manner. But Miss Graddon, finding it more to her advantage to perform elsewhere, had left him, and had not given him an opportunity of returning the 20*l.* which she now claimed, and for which she had thought proper to bring this action.

Mr. William Wallack.—I was stage-manager at Drury-lane on the 3rd of December last year, and had been so for the whole of the season. Bills similar to this have been constantly placed up in the green-room, as long as I can remember.

Mr. Dunn.—I am treasurer to the theatre, and know that this identical bill was stuck up in the treasury, where all the performers are in the habit of coming on Saturdays to receive their salary.

Cross-examined.—I know this to be the identical bill, from a mark I placed on it when I took it down.

Re-examined. — Miss Graddon sometimes came herself to receive her salary, I think she came to receive her last week's salary on the 18th of last January.

Mr. Wallack recalled.—On the 7th of last December, I think, the *Siege of Belgrade* was appointed to be played. Mrs. Geesin was to take a part in it for the season. On the 7th she was unable to play, from indisposition. I sent to Miss Graddon, and told her she would have to play the part of Catherine the next night. It is usual for a performer, even after having once performed a part, to rehearse before playing it a second time. Miss Graddon rehearsed the part, but

said, she should be more comfortable, if she were allowed to study it. On the 7th, however, she sent a verbal message, saying she could not play the part.

Cross-examined.—Miss Graddon had not played the part since the season before. She went through the rehearsal, complaining rather of the shortness of the notice, and went home, the next day sending the message I have spoken of. It is a universal custom to take a character from one person and put it into the hands of another, and afterwards to put it again into the hands of the person who had first performed it.

Mr. Dunn recalled.—It is my duty to deduct all fines that have been incurred. I know several instances of performers having submitted to the deductions. I deducted 30*l.* from Miss Graddon's salary. She made no complaint.

The regulations of the theatre were then put in and read. They were headed, "Regulations for the maintenance of good order in Drury-lane theatre."

Mr. Sergeant Wilde replied.

The Lord Chief Justice left it to the jury to say, whether they believed the defendant was entitled to make the deduction.

The jury deliberated a short time, and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 20*l.*

22. DEAF AND DUMB.—*Groningen*.—The directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb, considering that the operation of boring the drum of the ear had lately been performed with considerable success, resolved, after having obtained permission, to intrust twenty-nine children in the establishment to the care of professor P. Hendricks. The professor, in his report, states the re-

sult to be as follows:—In six of these children the deafness was found to depend on causes which could not be removed by boring the tympanum, and the injections having been continued for some days, without any apparent improvement, they were considered as incurable. Twenty other children were still under the care of the physician; but the hope of their recovery is not great, because they did not, after the operation, give much sign of being able to hear. In the remaining three children the result of the operation is highly satisfactory, as they were immediately able to hear any faint sounds; and, as far as their organs of speech would permit, to repeat single syllables deliberately pronounced. These three last children became deaf after their birth, in consequence of illness. None of the children suffered any unpleasant effects from this operation, nor were they even hindered from attending the school as usual.

24. **SPRING GUNS.**—James Crow, game-keeper to the earl of Home, was brought to trial before the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, upon an indictment which charged him with murder, inasmuch as he had set a spring-gun in one of the preserves on the earl's property, by which a man of the name of Guthrie had been killed. The prisoner's counsel, having objected to the relevancy of the charge, raised the general question, whether killing by a spring-gun, set, as it had been set in this case, for the protection of property, was an indictable offence. The question having been argued by the solicitor general and Mr. Dundas for the Crown, and Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Cockburn, for the prisoner, the judges unanimously held the

indictment to be good, and that the charge was a relevant charge of murder. Lord Gillies could see no difference between shooting a man with a gun, and deliberately placing an engine so that he might be shot. His lordship put the case that an Indian had been stationed on the spot with orders to fire upon any intruder. The Indian would obey his orders, and kill. The spring-gun would kill also; and it was indifferent whether the killing was accomplished by the agency of a moral being or by physical force. There must, it was true, be malice aforethought; but if one intending to kill B, fires by mistake on his friend A, the deed is murder. Malice is presumed wherever homicide is committed by a lethal weapon. This is the law both of England and Scotland. The spring-gun is a lethal weapon, and it is admitted to have been set deliberately and intentionally for the purpose of killing or doing grievous bodily harm, and it was of no moment to whom. But let the law of England be what it might, their lordships were not bound by it. Lord Pitmilley concurred in these opinions. If a man do an unlawful act, whereby death ensues, a charge lies for murder, though he had no particular individual in view. To

one could legally prevent the wrong of entering a plantation by killing the transgressing party. The law of Scotland is tender of human life, and does not permit it to be taken away, except in cases of urgent and overwhelming necessity. He went further than lord Gillies, and held not only that the procurator fiscal, but also an immediate neighbour, might apply for interdict against, or removal of, spring-guns. Children might elude the watchfulness of parents, and thoughtlessly expose themselves to destruction. If spring-guns were allowed, where would the owners of property stop? A landlord might dislodge a refractory tenant by a hand-grenade, or burning the house about his ears. Such things could not be tolerated. If a man sharpened a javelin, and pitched it into a crowd, it was murder. So it was in this case of setting a spring-gun. Lord Alloway held there was less risk from an armed gamekeeper, placed in a wood with orders to fire on trespassers, than from a spring-gun, which has no moral feeling, and destroys whoever approaches it. At the last York assizes, a gamekeeper was tried, and found guilty of murder, for shooting a poacher in the act of destroying game. But his lordship showed that they were not bound by the English law; and the late lord justice clerk Rae would not allow an opinion obtained from the attorney general and the recorder of London to be read in court. The lord justice clerk concurred. The general doctrine of the law, even in England, was, that it will not suffer with impunity any crime to be prevented by death, unless the same, if committed, could be punished with

death. Poaching would not be so punished. Spring-guns, his lordship observed, were secret, deadly, and, at the same time, dastardly engines. The persons who set them were frequently killed by them; and it was an aggravation that they did in a secret, clandestine, and dastardly manner, what durst not be openly attempted. The indictment was clearly relevant to infer the pains of law.

25. LEGAL PROMOTIONS.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, *Westminster*.—At the sitting of the court this morning, Messrs. Andrews, Storks, Ludlow, Merewether, Russell, Edward Lawes, and D. F. Jones, advanced severally to the front of the bar, and, having gone through the usual formalities, took their seats as sergeants-at-law, according to their respective gradations.

27. COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—To-day having been appointed for the commemoration of the founders and benefactors, and for the recitations of the prize essays and poems, the streets leading to the theatre presented a scene of much bustle and some confusion. The area was soon occupied by gentlemen strangers, and the two lower galleries (with the exception of the seats set apart for the Vice-chancellor and the other dignitaries of the University), immediately after the doors were opened, were filled by ladies. In the orchestra the public singers had their allotted seats, and in the other parts of it a number of visitors were introduced. Dr. Crotch presided at the organ, dressed in his robes of scarlet and white, as professor of music. The upper gallery

was devoted exclusively to the bachelors and under-graduates.

After a lapse of about half-an-hour the Vice-chancellor preceded by the yeoman bedels, and followed by the dignitaries of the University, by Messrs. Peel and Estcourt, its two representatives in parliament, and by seven noblemen, all in their robes of state, entered and took their usual seats under the gallery immediately fronting the orchestra. The Vice-chancellor opened the Convocation, by declaring the occasion of its being called—which occasion was, to admit certain persons (whose names and titles he mentioned) to certain honours; to commemorate the founders and benefactors of the University; and to transact other business; the recitations of the prize essays and poems being the most attractive portions of the ceremony.

Soon afterwards, the gentlemen to be admitted to certain honorary degrees, who had been waiting in one of the ante-rooms, were introduced by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, Joseph Phillimore, D. C. L., of Christ Church; and the Reader in Mineralogy, William Buckland, D. D., Canon of Christ Church. T. G. B. Estcourt, M. P. Henry Hobhouse esq., Admiral Foot, Sheffield Grace, esq., and Christopher Wren, esq., were then led forward by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, and the claims of each to the honour about to be conferred were distinctly stated. As each was proposed, the following sentence was repeated by the Vice-chancellor—

“Ego auctoritate mea, et totius Universitatis, admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in jure civili honoris causa.”

The individual thus admitted then ascended the steps, and took his seat beside the other doctors.

Dr. Buckland then advanced, and in the same manner introduced two gentlemen, Jacob William Gelder, esq., and Stephen Jarratt esq., on whom the degrees of Master of Arts were conferred, the former having graduated at Cambridge; and the latter having presented certain valuable works in sculpture (collected in the course of his travels in Italy) to the University. The Vice-chancellor repeating the former sentence, substituting the words *magistri in artibus* for the words *doctoris in jure civili*, the gentlemen passed on and took their seats behind his chair. The Professor of Poetry, Henry Milman, M. A., of Brazen-nose College, then ascended the rostrum, and delivered in latin the Crewean Oration, commemorating the founders and benefactors of the University.

At half-past-four, the Grand Miscellaneous Concert took place in the theatre, and the building was again crowded to excess; no less than two thousand one hundred tickets of admission, at half-a-guinea each, having been disposed of. The amount thus obtained, was to be divided in equal portions among the Musical Fund of the University, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and some other charities. The selection of the music was made chiefly from the works of Handel, Mozart, Mayerbeer, Rossini, Beethoven, &c. Dr. Crotch presided at the organ, and directed the performance. On the following day there was another Miscellaneous Concert.

27. ACCIDENT AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.—[See page 113.] Two of the directors of the Thames Tunnel, Mr. Marten and Mr. Harris, wishing to visit the shield, got into a small boat, accompanied by Mr. Gravatt and two of

the men. A sixth man, though dissuaded by the by-standers, as he could not swim, got in at the stern unnoticed by Mr. Gravatt. When the boat was near the shield, one of the gentlemen getting up lost his equilibrium, and fell overboard, dragging Mr. Gravatt with him. The boat immediately upset, and all were in the water without any light, which rendered their situation most perilous. They supported themselves until assistance was brought; but the sixth man, of the name of Richardson, was not picked up until drags were procured. He had been above twenty minutes under water when he was taken out. Medical assistance was at hand, but was of no avail. Mr. Marten and Mr. Harris were soon in a state to return to their friends. Mr. Gravatt and the two others suffered but little.

INUNDATIONS IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A letter from Naples gives most afflicting accounts of the ravages caused by the inundations in Calabria, viz., at Reggio and its environs. Besides other torrents, the Calopinari and the St. Agatha overflowed their banks and did immense damage to the finest farms, country-houses, mills, &c. In one night the Calopinari destroyed seven houses, damaged ten, and obliged the inhabitants of fifty others to leave them; those in the square of St. Philip were laid under water. The communes of Gallico and Calona, the first of eight hundred and eighty five, the second of one thousand seven hundred and seventy inhabitants, were almost wholly destroyed; seventeen persons perished at Gallico, and one at Colona. All the merchantmen

and fishing-boats were dashed to pieces. In the town of Scilla the left side of the cathedral was ruined, the streets were choked up with sand and stones, and thirty-six houses destroyed; and twelve persons, who were out fishing, perished. A great deal of other damage has been done.

NEW OPERA.—During this month a serious opera, called *Mary Stuart*, was brought out with distinguished success. The incidents, which in the detail are principally fictitious, are taken from Schiller's tragedy of the same name. Elizabeth, (Madame Puzzi) during a hunting excursion, pays a visit to Fotheringay Castle, within whose walls the queen of Scots (Madame Pasta), is immured. Her indignation is raised to the highest pitch, when she learns from her minister, Burleigh (Signor Galli), that Leicester (Signor Curioni), on whom she has fixed her affections, loves, and is beloved by, Mary, whose enlargement from captivity he is conspiring to effect. Queen Mary has another lover, in the person of Mortimer (Signor Torri), nephew of Paulet, the warden of Fotheringay. This youth is also anxious to liberate Mary, even after his discovery of her love for Leicester has put an end to his own aspiring hopes. An interview ultimately takes place between Mary and Elizabeth, in which the former, bowed down by misfortune, endeavours by the humility of her demeanour to propitiate the feelings of her persecutor. Elizabeth's knowledge of Leicester's treachery steels her heart against pity, and she treats the suppliant with contumely and sarcasm. Mary's passions are now roused — she again assumes the Queen; and, in the bitterness of a wounded spirit,

hurls back the reproaches of her adversary. In the midst of the confusion to which this "keen encounter of their wits" gives rise, a conspirator attempts the life of Elizabeth, and the fate of Mary is sealed; the people call for her execution, and the necessity of complying with their wishes is enforced by Burleigh, whose vigilance has effectually defeated every attempt of Leicester and Mortimer to free the captive Princess. Elizabeth, after some hesitation, signs the fatal warrant, which, as a punishment for his perfidy, is placed in the hands of Leicester. An affecting scene between Mary and her faithful adherents follows, and the curtain drops as she slowly proceeds to meet her doom.

The music did great honour to the genius of the composer Signor Boccia. Though less brilliant and varied than the generality of compositions at this theatre, the hand of a master might be traced in almost every part of it. It was chiefly of that grave and solemn character which befits the tragic drama; but in no instance, where the passion of the scene required it, was there any deficiency of spirit and animation. In the opening chorus, and in that which precedes the entrance of Elizabeth, in the last scene of the first act, he has shown a pleasing and lively fancy.

30. ENTRY OF A CAMELEOPARD INTO PARIS.—On Saturday, the 30th, a Cameleopard, sent as a present to the king of France by the Pacha of Egypt, made its solemn entry into Paris. It had been caught by the Pacha's troops in the environs of Sennaar in Africa, along with another; the mother having been shot, in order to get possession of the young ones. It

was about two months old; and was conducted to Cairo, along with its companion, partly by walking from one caravan station to another, and partly by the Nile, in a boat constructed for the purpose. When they arrived, the two animals were brought to the Pacha, who offered them as presents to the king of France, and the king of England; and the consuls of the two nations drew lots for their choice. The French consul embarked with four Africans, to accompany the animal to Marseilles: there it performed a quarantine of twenty-five days, after which it was allowed to enter the city, where its arrival was welcomed with fêtes. A negro, named Atir, and a Moor of Sennaar, called Hassan, both sent by the Pacha of Egypt, dressed in their turbans, &c., held the animal in a halter, and were followed by two other Africans. It had been stripped at the gates of its travelling habit, which consisted of a covering of cloth, having on it the arms of France. It was accompanied by an escort of twenty-five gens-d'armes, which had been sent to meet it at the gate of Villeneuve-Saint Georges. All the way from Marseilles to Paris, three gens-d'armes, who were relieved every post, attended, in order to protect it from mischief. A waggon, containing several other animals, sent by the Pacha to the king, preceded the cortège. It was a singular sight to see it approaching its new dwelling, with its escort of Egyptians, gens-d'armes, and idlers. Its elegant head reached to the foliage of the chesnut tree; its long neck gracefully rose above the throng, and its well-set large black eye was filled with mildness and joy. Hassan and Atir, proud

of the beautiful animal of their country, had ornamented its neck with a vast wreath of flowers, near which were suspended several Arabian amulets. It was lodged in the Orangery, with several of the other Egyptian animals sent along with it; and, on the following day, it took its first walk. More than ten thousand persons had been to see it, the public being admitted every day from ten to twelve o'clock.

JULY.

2. THAMES TUNNEL.—[See page 118].—The water being now almost entirely removed from the excavation, the resident engineer, accompanied by his assistants, and six men, yesterday morning proceeded to the shield for the purpose of adopting measures for removing the loose earth and mud which had been washed into the top tier of boxes, and of examining the facings and poling screw, and also inspecting the nature and state of the soil in face of the work. The floor in front of the top tier of boxes has been entirely cleansed, and the work-people are now enabled to walk from box No. 1 to No. 12, without difficulty. Box 4 was the first on which the men commenced their operations, and, on removing the mud, it was found that the poling screws and planks, which support the earth in the face of the shield, not only remained in their former position, but were altogether uninjured. The top staves, also, which supported the superincumbent earth, and which now bear a considerable additional pressure in consequence of the immense quantity of clay which has been

sunk over the crown of the arches, were not displaced in the slightest degree. Seven or eight men are now at work in every shift, clearing the remaining boxes of the top tier, in the western arch, it not being deemed advisable to disturb the eastern arch, where the leakage first occurred, until the tarpaulin is sunk.

Upon inspecting the boxes at the extreme sides of the shield, it was found that in No. 12, the sleepers had been somewhat displaced, and at this spot, therefore, there was still some slight leakage, but not to an extent to cause any apprehension.

On the first appearance of the leakage, the bricklayers had only partially completed the circle of brick-work which immediately follows the shield, and the cement, so far as they had proceeded, had not properly set, so as to resist the pressure of the water. This portion of the work being washed in, the aperture was necessarily very much increased in size, particularly on the second irruption. The other brick-work, however, was not at all injured, although this circle was not finished. The following is a practical description of the shield itself.—

It is composed of a cast-iron frame of immense strength, and is capable of bearing an almost incalculable pressure. Its extreme dimensions are thirty-seven feet in width, twenty-one feet six inches in height, and seven feet in depth. The shield is divided into twelve perpendicular frames, and each frame is subdivided into three stories, called cells or boxes. The utility in the framing consists in its supporting the superincumbent weight, and in protecting and shielding the workmen employed,

from the possibility of accident. One miner works in each of the stories or cells, consequently thirty-six men thus pursue their operations at the same time. Each division has a roof of cast-iron plates, polished, on the upper surface, so as to slip easily over the stratum of clay which rests upon it, and is supported by two strong cast-iron plates, called shoes, which rest upon the gravel at the base. The motion of each division seems to have been planned upon the principle of the human frame, and is thus effected:—Each of the miners in three cells excavates the ground in front of him to the depth of nine inches, until the perpendicular height of the soil in front of the division, which is to be advanced, is excavated. He then supports the face of the soil by means of small planks called polings, and shuts them with screws to the adjoining divisions which are at rest. The next operation consists in unscrewing and slackening one of the legs, while the other supports the weight of the machine. The slackened leg is then advanced at two separate times to the length of nine inches, and is screwed up tight. When properly secured, the other leg is advanced, together with the shoes, in the same manner, and the division is then moved forward nine inches, by means of two horizontal screws and levers, one at the top and the other at the lower part of the division. One end of these screws is fixed in the frame, and the other abuts on the brick-work. Each of the divisions is moved in a similar manner, until the whole of the twelve are advanced nine inches, when the bricklayers immediately follow up with the brick-work, building one brick in length in

straight joints. This brick-work again forms an abutment for the horizontal screws; and thus the work proceeds, the machinery moving forward, and the brick-work following.

The safety produced by this machine, was manifest during the late irruptions; for the small planks in front prevented the face from falling in, whilst the slippers attached to the extreme boxes counteracted a similar inconvenience at the sides.

3. MURDER. — *Huntingdon.*—A murder of unexampled atrocity was committed this morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, on the person of the rev. J. Joshua Waterhouse, and rector of Coton and Little Stukeley, in this neighbourhood. He had for many years resided in the rectory-house, in the latter village; and, being of an avaricious disposition, only one room in the house was furnished—the kitchen, in which he at all times resided. He kept no servants in the house, which is situated nearly in the centre of the village, but stands alone, in the farm-yard, about fifty yards from the street. He rose this morning about five o'clock, and was occupied with his farming and other business until breakfast time, when the charwoman left; and, after giving some instructions to one of his labouring men, about ten o'clock, the deceased remained alone in the house. Between this hour and eleven the murder was accomplished. Some of his labouring boys, going in about the latter hour, for their usual allowance of beer, found the floor and walls of the passage bespattered with blood, and pieces of flesh lying about which had literally been hacked from the body of the murdered

man. In a brewing tub under the staircase in the passage was the corpse itself, the head partly hanging over on one side, and the legs on the other; the blood flowing from the wounds in such profusion as nearly to cover the bottom of the tub. One, at least, of the weapons used, seemed to have been a hatchet or bill-hook. The throat was cut from ear to ear; the jaw was severed from the ear to the chin; the rest of the head and face were literally hacked in pieces, and there were several wounds on the breast and arms. Plunder did not appear to have been the object of the assassin, not a single drawer having been ransacked. The Corner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

7. THAMES TUNNEL.—[See page 121].—The efforts made to overcome the accident which occurred in these works, proceed with the most favourable appearances. The whole of the boxes in the top tier have been successfully cleared of the soil which they contained, and made secure; and it has now been found that the bags of clay, which have been lowered, reach to the extent of eight boxes out of the twelve; thus clearly proving that the length of the hole must have been upwards of twenty feet. The bags of clay would have been washed into the tunnel had it not been for the iron stakes which were run through them. By these means they have formed a complete bridge, or rather new bed, which is clearly proved to have been the case by the bricklayers having been enabled to continue their operations. The slight leakage, which occurred in box No. 12, has already so far choked itself up, that the water which issues from

it is conveyed away by a small hand-pump.

The top tier has now been made firmly secure, by replacing the planks and poling screws, which might have been washed away. It is quite evident that no leakage exists in the second tier, from the circumstance of there having been no accumulation of water beyond that which proceeds from the slight leak alluded to, and the land springs.

When the clay was found to be sufficiently consolidated, two small tarpaulins were sunk, and after throwing clay upon these, in addition to the iron with which they were bound, another tarpaulin was lowered, and as soon as this had sufficiently settled itself, a third was sunk. This latter was one hundred feet square, and was four canvasses thick. Before it was loaded, it took seventy men to carry it from the brick-field, where it was prepared, to the river side, though the distance was very small. In consequence of the leakage being horizontal, and not perpendicular, the large tarpaulin was sunk somewhat more to the eastward than the others. It is so constructed, that, in the event of any aperture existing in face of the present spot of excavation, it will suck itself into it, and effectually choke it; and from the soil and iron upon it, it will operate as a breakwater against the tides.

The tarpaulins have already so successfully assisted the future progress of the work, that it is conjectured the number of small pumps, hitherto used at the foundations, will be dispensed with.

MARRIAGE ACT. — ARCHES-COURT.—*King v. Sanson, falsely calling herself King.*—This was a case of considerable importance,

from its involving a question as to the legal construction of the marriage act, 3 Geo. 4, c. 75. It was a suit of nullity of marriage, originally instituted in the Consistory court by the husband against the wife, on the ground of want of consent, he having been under age. The parties were in a low station of life, being domestic servants. They were married by licence at Bath, in 1812, the man falsely swearing he was above the age of twenty-one. In 1813, the parties having continued in their respective services apart from each other, the husband executed a bond, by which he engaged to allow his wife (so called in the instrument) 5*l.* per annum towards her maintenance. In 1820 he was first aware of the invalidity of his marriage, but took no proceedings in the Ecclesiastical courts till 1824, when a suit was instituted in the Consistory court, which pronounced against the husband.

Sir John Nicholl, in giving sentence, observed, that the bond executed by the husband, and accepted by the wife, was no act of legal separation; if a child had been afterwards born, it would have been regarded as legitimate. The object of the legislature in the 3 Geo. 4, c. 75, was to render valid all marriages of minors without consent, unless there had been some act done which showed they considered the marriage as void, before the passing of the act. The presumption was strong in favour of the fact of marriage: *cohabitatio semper præsumitur pro matrimonio* was the rule of law, and also of morality and justice. The living together was to be understood where the marriage obligation was recognised, whether the par-

ties resided in the same house, or, for the sake of convenience, or from absence abroad, were separated from each other; for these consentient separations were not recognized by law, unless accompanied by some legal acts. He (sir John Nicholl) should even thus far be strongly disposed to hold, that, in this case, the parties lived together in the eye of the law, although they were apart. The exceptions in the act were—1st, where the marriage had been declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction; 2nd, where another marriage had been contracted by one party during the life-time of the other; 3rd, where the invalidity of the marriage had been decided or acted upon in any trial at law; and 4th, where a sentence had been passed where a court of law or of equity had presumed the invalidity of the first marriage. Neither of these exceptions applied to the present case. This court, therefore, concurred in the view taken of the question in the Consistory court, and affirmed its sentence.

10. MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—*Admiralty Court.*—In May, 1824, Mr. Mills, the owner of an estate and negroes at St. Kitt's, sent three slaves from that island to the adjacent island of Nevis, under the same government, in order to assist in the salvage of a vessel in danger near the latter island. These slaves had been duly registered, and, previously to their embarkation, the record of their registry had been exhibited to the officer of the Customs at St. Kitt's, but no certificate was taken agreeably to the regulations of the act 59 Geo. 3, c. 120, which required that such a certificate should accompany a slave embarked on

board ship to be sent to another colony. An officer of the Customs thereupon seized the three slaves, and instituted proceedings in the Vice-admiralty court at St. Kitt's; and, as no appearance or claim was made on the part of the owner, the court, without examining witnesses, condemned the slaves to the Crown, for the violation of the law, and the absence of a claimant; and they were afterwards enfranchised. The owner, however, in the mean time, made application (in July, 1824) to the Custom-house in England, praying the interference of the commissioners, who, having received a statement of the facts from their officer, took upon themselves to direct the negroes to be restored to the owner, and that the proceedings in the Vice-admiralty court should be stopped. This mandate became inoperative by the previous sentence of the court, from which the owner asserted an appeal.

The King's Advocate, for the Crown and the respondent, defended the sentence.

Dr. Lushington, on behalf of the former owner of the slaves, submitted that the sentence was conformable neither to the strict letter of the act of parliament, nor to the equitable construction of it. There had clearly been no intention of violating the law in this case; the slaves had been employed in taking out the cargo of the salved vessel, and the absence of the certificate was entirely owing to the hurry and the emergency of the moment, which did not admit of the necessary delay. The reason why no claim was made in the court below was this—the slaves were worth 275*l.*, and the expenses of defending the suit would have swallowed up their value. Mr.

Mills therefore preferred applying to the commissioners of the Customs, who, though they had not the jurisdiction they assumed, of stopping the suit or of interdicting their officer from proceeding in his capacity of prosecutor under the act, had authority over him in his capacity of their servant.

Lord Stowell.—The act of parliament requires that the slave should bring with him certain documents. All the excuse alleged for that not being done, is the hurry attending the transaction. No such excuse is allowed in the act of parliament, nor is there any evidence of it. It comes in no shape before the court by which the court can possibly admit it. I must affirm the sentence.

11. FIRE AT GORDON CASTLE.—About half past four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th, Gordon castle in Banffshire, Scotland, the residence of his grace the duke of Gordon, was discovered to be on fire. A party of preventive men perceived from Garmouth the clouds of black smoke which it emitted, and proceeded to the castle with all possible expedition, to render whatever assistance was in their power; as did also a party of men in the preventive service stationed at Buckie. The fire-engine belonging to the castle was plied with unceasing constancy, and all the resources which an immense crowd of spectators could command, were put in requisition. Still, however, the flames raged with increased violence, and, in the course of a few hours, the whole eastern wing was in one blaze. At length a great portion of the roof fell in; and the spectators, dreading lest the fire should communicate with the body of the castle, were obliged to cut

down the colonnade which unites it to the eastern wing. This was speedily accomplished by means of hatchets and such other instruments as could be procured at the time. The fire was got under about twelve o'clock at noon. The whole of the eastern wing of this magnificent superstructure is now a ruin. It was two stories in height, about one hundred and ninety feet in length, and seventy in breadth. It was fortunate that the wind was from a north-west direction; had it been from any other quarter, as it had been the two preceding days, no effort could have saved the whole building from destruction. Among the apartments destroyed were the late duke's parlour and bed-room. The loss of property, too, was immense. In one room nine valuable paintings were destroyed; and among the articles of furniture which perished were the camp bedsteads of the late sir John Moore. At the very moment when this calamity happened, the remains of the deceased duke were betwixt Edinburgh and Aberdeen, on their way to Gordon castle, where it was intended they should lie for some time in state; and his present grace and the duchess were posting from Geneva to the castle, with all possible haste. No conjecture whatever could be formed as to the manner in which the fire originated.

14. FIRE IN PARIS. — The theatre of the Ambigu Comique was destroyed by fire last night. The disaster was occasioned by the fire-workers making a trial, after the performance was over, of a fire-work which was to be introduced in a melodrama called *La Tabatiera*, which was to be performed the next week; some sparks ascending caught the scenes, and,

in less than ten minutes, the flames gained such an ascendancy, that all attempts to check their progress were vain. The fireman who was on the spot was stifled in a minute by the smoke. The keeper of the theatre hastened to the spot, and met his death. The workmen ran out to call for assistance: the firemen of the neighbouring barracks, and a detachment of the troops, came to the spot, but could do no more than preserve the Theatre de la Gaie'te, which is divided only by a party wall from the Ambigu.

16. DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII. — A building has recently been discovered at Pompeii, which the antiquarians denominate a Pantheon. Its form is a parallelogram. The entrance is in one of the narrow sides of the building; in the corners are three small rooms. In the middle one two niches have been examined, in which were found statues of Tiberius and Livia. Unluckily, these statues, though very beautiful, are without arms. In that of Tiberius, some traces are still discoverable of the red colour of the toga with which he was clothed. The principal wall is ornamented with paintings, in good preservation, which represent the history of Romulus and Remus, at the moment when they were suckled by the wife of the shepherd Faustulus. In the gallery which conducts to the Pantheon, and in the room which served as a robing-room, are tablets of marble with different numbers. In the numerous paintings in this edifice are representations of hunting, marine monsters, and different animals. Attached to the building is a court, surrounded by a portico, supported by elegant columns, whose capitals are of white marble. In the midst of this portico rise eight pedestals,

which probably supported a small rotunda, similar to that which is seen at Pozzuoli, in the temple of Serapis.

KING'S BENCH PRISON.—An extraordinary scene took place in this prison, arising out of a mock election for the newly-created "borough of Tenterden" (as the debtors have styled their gaol), which had been for some time in preparation. Lieutenant Meredith, a debtor of eccentric habits, was the first candidate proposed: a temporary hustings was raised, and it was announced that Mr. Stanton (the unsuccessful candidate for Penryn) and a Mr. Birch were to start for the borough. These gentlemen also, to carry on the joke, commenced their canvas with great spirit in opposition to Mr. Meredith, who was to be seen running about in all directions for the purpose of securing his election. On Thursday, a sheriff, scrutineers, poll-clerks, and other officers required in a contested election, having been appointed, the candidates commenced addressing the electors from the hustings in speeches fraught with humour. Mr. Stanton particularly distinguished himself in the frolic, and appeared on each of the days dressed up in the most grotesque manner imaginable. The following words were repeated by each of the electors on giving their vote:— "The debt for which I am confined is under 10*l*. I have paid my chummage, and have regularly paid up all dues to the marshal." The poll-clerk then, putting a piece of wood in the voter's hand, said, "All this is true so help your Bob—kiss your tibby." Electioneering squibs were circulated all over the prison. On Saturday, in the height of the contest, a

creditor called at the gaol, and observing so much amusement going forward, and meeting none but smiling countenances, he remarked that it was no punishment to place a man there; and having sent for the individual who was indebted to him, he had him released immediately, adding, that he thought he should have a better chance of getting his money than before. The election was finally to close to day; and preparations were making for the charring, when the three candidates were ordered into close confinement in the strong room by Mr. Jones, the marshal of the prison. He next requested the attendance of the "high sheriff," "Committee-men," &c, with which they declined to comply. A more peremptory message to the same effect, obtained the same answer, that they had created no riot, nor committed any offence, and would not run the risk of being treated as their candidates had been. The marshal had recourse to military assistance: a party of the Grenadier guards, six in number, marched into the prison, with fixed bayonets, headed by a serjeant with his halberd, and accompanied by some of the turnkeys. The turnkeys pointed out two of the individuals who had been required to attend the marshal (Messrs. Murphy, "high sheriff," and Holt), and they were seized by the soldiers and conducted before Mr. Jones. A lieutenant Newman was the next person seized; and having shown a disposition to offer resistance, the serjeant presented the point of his halbert towards him, and he then went quietly along. Mr. Rooke, a gentleman well known as holding an official situation in a county adjacent to London, another of the persons whose pre-

sence in the Marshal's-room had been required, having retired to his own apartment, with a determination not to remove from it except by force, was fetched down by the soldiers, and conducted, in the same manner as the other persons, before Mr. Jones. When the four individuals were in the presence of the latter, an order was instantly given by Mr. Jones to conduct them to the strong room. Mr. Rooke said, "Am I not allowed to make an observation, Mr. Jones?" To which the marshal replied, "Go along into the strong room, Sir, or you will be taken there by force;" and at the same moment the door was opened, and the soldiers again appeared. The four gentlemen were then locked up with the other three, in a room twelve feet square, and remained there all night. This room is in a filthy condition, and has a privy in one corner near the fire-place. Mr. Rooke insisted upon being allowed to send for a gentleman of the legal profession; but this was not permitted. He then asserted his right to lay a complaint upon affidavit before the lord chief justice, *instantly*, and demanded that a messenger should be sent to procure the attendance of his lordship's clerk, in order to take his affidavit; but this was not done. At an early hour yesterday morning, lieutenant Meredith, who is subject to occasional nervous attacks, was seized with strong convulsions, and continued in a dreadful state for several hours, occasionally discharging a quantity of blood from the stomach, and exhibiting other very alarming symptoms. A surgeon attended him, and pronounced him to be in some danger, but he was kept in the strong-room until the afternoon,

when he was suffered to be taken to his own room within the prison. Mr. Rooke was informed in the morning, that, if he would make an apology, he would be liberated; but his answer was, that having committed no offence, he could have nothing to apologize for, and he would remain there for the rest of his days rather than do so. About one o'clock he was conducted before the marshal, who again asked him if he would make an apology, and again received a decided negative; and, after a few moments' conversation, he told Mr. Rooke he might go inside the walls "for this once." The soldiers remained in the prison the whole night, and the turnkeys, and Mr. Gibbons, the chief tipstaff, and his men, were also on duty; but not the slightest manifestation of disturbance took place. The public coffee and porter rooms were cleared by ten o'clock, by a constable and the serjeant of the military guard, the former ordering those who happened to be there to go to their own apartments. The latter part of this mandate, however, was not obeyed by those who were inclined to walk the parade. When the soldiers first seized Messrs. Holt and Murphy, there seemed a strong inclination on the part of some of the prisoners to molest them, but Mr. Holt urged them strongly to be quiet, and they acted upon his suggestion. The "election," had gone on for three days without interruption, and, during those days, the turnkeys themselves entered and polled one by one, and seemed highly to enjoy the fun.

17. ACCIDENT BY A LION.—As a man named Jonathan Wilson was looking at the lion Wallace, in Wombwell's menagerie, exhibiting in this town, he imprudently

placed his hand upon the bottom of the den, between which and the grating there is a small aperture, when the animal made a spring at him, and with his claws succeeded in drawing his arm against the grate, when he immediately seized it with his fangs, and inflicted several dreadful wounds. At this moment, the keeper happened to approach, and by his prompt exertions the man's limb, if not his life, was saved.

FANATICISM. — Three young Frenchmen, two weavers and a baker, were accused, before the Correctional Tribunal of Alençon, of having disturbed and interrupted the ceremonies of the state religion, by disorders committed outside of the church. They are peaceable and respectable persons for their situation of life, who have adopted the religious ideas of a person named Fleuriel, a zealous propagator of the schism which has arisen in the Catholic church since the conclusion of the Concordat of the year 9 of the republic, and which forms a system vulgarly called the *Petite Eglise*. Fleuriel is described as a man of ardent imagination and some talent, who, by the influence of his eloquence, is capable of giving a fanatical tendency to the minds of persons of inferior understanding. He calls himself "the forerunner of Jesus Christ," and "the Eli foretold in the Apocalypse." His proselytes prostrate themselves at his feet. He teaches them that the reign of Satan has not ceased since the time of Napoleon, and forbids their paying taxes, or joining the army when drawn by the conscription, but more particularly he prohibits the acknowledgment of the authority of the pope and the priests, whom he calls apostates and minis-

VOL. LXIX.

ters of the demon. He has been for some time shut up in a mad-house. On the 17th of June, the three defendants refused to pay respect to the procession of the Corpus Christi. When desired to take off their hats, they replied that they were "of the religion of Jesus Christ, and not of the religion of Satan." Their conduct occasioned some confusion, and the priest who carried the Host was obliged to stop for a while. Finding, however, that it was intended to arrest them, the defendants withdrew to a public-house. These were the facts stated against them, and which were proved. A barrister offered to defend them, but they disclaimed his assistance, and avowed the opinions with which they were charged. The baker, whose name is Bernard, and whose fanaticism was the most marked, quoted St. Paul, and read a paper, written by Fleuriel, which he afterwards handed to the president, assuring him that it came from the Holy Ghost. Each was condemned to pay a fine of sixteen francs, to be imprisoned six days, and to pay the expenses of the proceedings.

19. ESCAPE FROM PRISON. — This morning six capital convicts — George Plummer, burglary; John Petre, and George Williams, stealing in a dwelling-house; John Haines, burglary; John White, stealing in a dwelling-house; and Thomas Roach, for burglary, — made their escape from Newgate. About 3 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Lynch Cotton, son of the Ordinary, Dr. Cotton, who slept in the back attic, was awakened by a noise over head on the roof; he listened, and distinctly heard footsteps, and some person say, "This is the way, Charles."

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He then heard them attempt to force the trap-door, but it was securely bolted withinside. He immediately suspected that some of the prisoners had contrived to escape from their cells, roused his father, and repaired immediately to Newgate, where he gave information to the governor, and the rest of the officers, of the affair, of which they were previously in ignorance. The officers and turnkeys instantly armed themselves, and ran in all directions in pursuit of them, assisted by young Mr. Cotton, who was certain the prisoners had not gained the street from the roofs of the houses, as only seven minutes had elapsed from the time he first heard the noise. He therefore stationed a party of watchmen in Warwick-lane, and others at various posts, to interrupt their progress should they pass. Mr. Cotton himself took his station at the north side of Newgate-street, and kept a sharp look-out towards the roofs of the houses between that of his father and Warwick-lane. He had not been long there, before he saw the door of an empty house, formerly occupied by Mr. Walton, a carpet-manufacturer, gently opened, and two young men, dressed in frock coats (White and Roach), come out. He stood for a moment inactive, and saw them turn towards Cheapside, and the next moment out came four more, and, the instant he saw them, he gave the alarm, and, in an instant, the whole of his party joined in pursuit of the convicts, who ran, the first two eastward, the others towards Holborn. The first two, although closely pursued by the officers, succeeded in effecting their escape, but the other four were taken. The fifth was retaken

next day, walking openly in the streets.

They made their escape in the following manner: they were confined in a ward in the northern wing of the prison, along with twenty-five others, who declared that they never heard their operations. With one of the spikes used in the room to hang mats upon, they picked out the bricks of the wall. Through the aperture thus made they gained the next ward, which was empty, and formed an angle with the wall; they then, with the assistance of one of the ward forms, which they tore from its legs, and placed from one window to another, gained the top of the wall, from which they descended to the roof of Mr. Cotton's house, which is a height of about ten feet; they then crawled over the roofs of six houses to get at that of Mr. Walton, out of which they made their escape.

SPANISH PUNISHMENT OF CAJON CON.—At one o'clock in the morning of the 8th of March last, Ambrosio Lado, a watchman of Madrid, accompanied by three other persons, called upon the corporal of the guard and the alguazils of the night, and summoned them to re-

The lady, in her examination, very ingenuously stated, that, about seven months before, Jose Murillo had come, in his quality of surgeon, to visit her maid, who was sick; that, after he had applied sinapisms and blisters to the latter, she (the mistress) invited him to pass the rest of the night with herself, to which he assented; and that their liaison had continued uninterrupted ever since, until the fatal visit of the alguazils, corporal of the guard, notary, &c. She added, moreover, that her husband was one of the most brutal and hard-hearted of men, scarcely allowing her or her children sufficient for support, and refusing them the clothes necessary to appear decently in public.

Jose Murillo endeavoured to make it appear that he had fallen a victim to the seductions of Madame Cabra—but not until after he had made a most virtuous resistance and represented to her the enormity of the guilt they should incur.

It came out in the course of the trial, that Madame Cabra did not confine her admiration to the professors of the healing art, but had also a predilection for those of the fine arts—she having had an affair of the heart with a cymbal-player of the Royal Volunteers, whose affections she won, or fixed, by presenting him with 400 reals, (44), two pocket-handkerchiefs, a gold ring, and a breast-pin. She also told him that her husband was such a brute that she was almost tempted to assassinate him, in which case she would immediately marry him (the cymbal-player).

The sentence of the First Tribunal was, that Madame Cabra

and Jose Murillo should be condemned to hard labour for life.

The cause having come on, in the last resort, before the Tribunal of Alcades de Casa y Corte, this Court sentenced Madame Cabra to ten years' confinement in the prison of Madrid, and Jose Murillo to eight years' hard labour on the coast of Africa, and both to the costs of the trial.

ANCIENT COINS.—A few weeks ago, in digging a field near Hally-clare, there was found an earthen vessel, containing upward of one thousand silver pennies, of kings Edward 1st and 2nd, the greater part of which had been coined in London, York, and Canterbury. Among them were a number stamped in the following places: Newcastle, Durham, Lincoln, Bristol, St. Edmunds Bury, Hadley, Exeter, Chester, and Oxford. There were also a few Irish pennies, with the triangle, coined in Dublin and Waterford. From the time at which we may fairly infer these coins were in circulation, and the tract of country in which they were found—lying between the ancient city of Connor and the venerable fortress of Carrickfergus—it is highly probable that they had been hidden during the invasion of lord Edward Bruce, in 1315.

19. ANTIQUITIES.—In carrying into effect certain alterations and improvements at the eastern end of the cathedral of Durham, and in that part known as the chapel of the Nine Altars, an old oaken coffin was found, containing the remains of some distinguished personage, believed to be no other than the patron saint, St. Cuthbert, "whose restless body in the three hundred and ninth years

after his first burial, was, with all funeral pompe, enshrin'd" in "the White Church" at Durham, in the year 995, eight hundred and thirty-two years ago! The skeleton was found to be remarkably perfect, and enclosed in the remains of robes, richly worked with gold; a large and bright gold ring, having a crucifix, apparently of silver, appended, was found lying on the breast, and below it the remains of a book; a large comb was also found in the coffin. The wood of which the coffin was composed was about three inches in thickness, and strongly clamped with bars of iron.—*Durham Advertiser.*

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT LONDON BRIDGE.—In the progress of the works to form the foundations of the new London-bridge, antiquities are daily brought to light, which afford proof of the ancient magnificence of the metropolis, as the centre of opulence and luxury in this island, whilst under the domination of the Romans. A considerable quantity of Roman coins, gold, silver, and brass, have been found, and one small silver statue, which has been deposited in the British Museum. In the course of the excavations a few days since, the leaden figure of a horse was brought up, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Knight, an engineer. The execution of the head is of the highest order of the antique, and in spirit it may be compared even with some of the heads on the Elgin marbles. The same gentleman has, amongst a considerable collection of remains, one curious specimen of ancient glazed tile, a number of rare Saxon coins, and a considerable quantity of counters and gun-money. One Roman coin

was found, with the inscription P L O N, which the antiquarians read *Pecunia Londini*, and consider to have been struck in the metropolis. Mr. Newman, the controller of the Bridge-house estates, has made a considerable collection of coins, ancient implements, and plate, which have been found on the spot. The coins are chiefly Roman, amongst which are several Consular; but few in remarkably good preservation, or of extreme rarity. The most frequent are those of Antoninus Pius. Saxon and old English coins have been found in great abundance, together with many ancient implements, warlike, sacerdotal, and domestic; spurs, spoons, daggers, crucifixes, chains, and manacles. To guard against impositions, and the dispersion of the articles found, the workmen have been directed to deposit all they discover with Mr. Knight. When the fact of the discovery is properly authenticated, they receive a fair compensation for the *treasure trove*, whatever it may be. It is very necessary, however, that the corporation and the public should be put upon their guard against the fabrications of spurious antiquaries, who have of late been much upon the alert to entrap the uninitiated, and have been very successful, especially in the city.

23. NEW LONDON BRIDGE.—This afternoon, the corporation committee for superintending the building of the new London-bridge, attended at putting in the key-stone of the land arch on the Southwark side—the first arch turned. The key-stone was formed of a block of red Peterhead granite, four feet six inches deep, by two feet three inches wide, eighteen inches

thick, and in weight about two tons. The chairman, aided by other members of the committee, gave the first blows; the workmen were permitted to conclude the operation, which they did in about an hour.

The span of this first arch is a hundred feet, with a rise of twenty-five feet from the high-water line. The span of each of the arches in Waterloo-bridge is a hundred and twenty feet, with a rise of twenty-eight feet from the high-water line. The centre arch will be of a hundred and forty feet, with a rise of thirty feet from the same line. The largest arch in England is the Pont-y-Prydd, in Glamorganshire, of a hundred and forty feet span. The Pont de Neuilly, near Paris, is considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of French bridge-building. The chief pride of the continent is the Pontedella Trinità, at Florence, which consists of three arches of very nearly the same proportions. The two arches on each side of the centre arch of the new London-bridge will be each of a hundred and forty feet span.

28. SCOTTISH MARRIAGES.—A question respecting the validity of a Scottish marriage, came under the consideration of the Paris Tribunal of First Instance. Madame A. D. J., a young widow, who by a second marriage would have lost the guardianship of a child, having formed an intimacy with the baron D., instead of marrying in France, took a trip with her lover, in 1824, to Scotland, and appeared before the blacksmith of Gretna-green. After the nuptial benediction had been pronounced, the parties hastened back to France, where they soon quarrelled and separated. The baron, however, lately wished to

resume his matrimonial rights, and obtained a judicial summons, calling on the lady to return to the conjugal domicile. She refused; and a process was commenced against her. The counsel for the lady rested his defence chiefly on the circumstance, that the fact of the marriage in Scotland had not been entered in the civil register within three months after the return of the parties to France, such registration of foreign marriages being required by the law. The Court pronounced judgment for the defendant.

30. LIABILITY OF THE OWNERS OF STEAM-BOATS FOR DAMAGE DONE BY THE BURSTING OF A BOILER.—*Lincoln Assizes.*—*Avril v. Clay and Others.*—The plaintiff was the driver and part proprietor of a stage-coach running between Gainsborough and Grimsby; the defendants were the owners of a steam-packet plying between Grimsby, Hull, &c., and which was called the *Graham*. The plaintiff having driven his coach to Grimsby on the 7th of November last, and having business at Hull, he went on board the *Graham* as a passenger. The *Graham* was to meet the *United Kingdom*, another steam-packet, in the Hull roads, and convey passengers from her to any further distance they might wish to go [See p. 106]. The two packets were accordingly brought alongside each other, and lashed together; upon which the engineer, captain, and crew of the *Graham* went on board the other vessel, and the boiler of the *Graham* was left unattended to; the consequence of which was, that, for want of the necessary precautions for giving vent to the steam, the boiler burst, and the plaintiff and several other passen-

gers were dreadfully scalded and injured. The deck was rent to pieces; the passengers were enveloped in steam and boiling water, and some of them thrown into the sea; whilst no person whatever belonging to the vessel was injured, they being all on board the *United Kingdom*. The plaintiff's legs, hips, and thighs were severely scalded, in consequence of which he was laid up at Hull, for nine weeks during three of which his life was despaired of. His medical bill amounted to 28*l.*; and the other expenses of himself and his nurse at the house where he lay exceeded 30*l.* He had also to pay a man 14*s.* a-week to drive his coach while he was ill. His sufferings had been extremely severe, and he was not even now wholly recovered. Under these circumstances, his claim for compensation upon the defendants, who were rich men, was very strong. It was understood that the proprietors of these steam-packets combined together to defend actions of this sort, but the jury would do justice between the parties from whatever quarter the means of defence might be furnished.

Witnesses were then called, who proved the material circumstances. The boiler, it appeared, was made to bear a pressure of 4½*lb.* to each square inch, and, when the explosion took place, a force equal to 31*lb.* to the square inch must have acted upon it.

The Common Sergeant, on the part of the defendants, contended that this was one of those unavoidable accidents which always accompany great improvements, and had, in all probability, been occasioned by the rush of the passengers to one side of the vessel,

in order to see the *United Kingdom*, one of the largest steam-ships which had ever been built.

Lord Tenterden having summed up the evidence,

The jury returned a verdict of 138*l.* damages.

There were two other actions against the same defendants, by two of the other passengers on that occasion, in which verdicts for 75*l.* and 60*l.* were taken by consent.

30 EXTENSIVE FIRE AT SHEERNESS.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the 31st a fire broke out in the premises of a woollen-draper, in the old, or what is called the Blue Town, of Sheerness. The flames spread with such rapidity that the inmates of the house had scarcely time to escape, and a little girl, who was asleep in one of the attics perished. The fire spread instantly to the neighbouring houses, which were built principally of wood: these combustible materials set at defiance the playing of from fifteen to twenty engines; and, by two o'clock in the morning, the whole of one side of the street, consisting of twenty three houses, was entirely destroyed, without any appearance of subduing the fire. Nothing could exceed the consternation of the inhabitants of the town at this moment. They had all risen from their beds, and many of them appeared in the streets almost naked. The flames continued to rage; and, notwithstanding the united efforts of the firemen and the inhabitants who had crowded to the spot, the fire was not completely subdued until between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, when no fewer than forty five houses, and property to

the amount of 50,000*l.*, principally slops and marine stores, had been consumed.

31. **RETIREMENT OF LORD MANNERS.**--**COURT OF CHANCERY, Dublin.**—The professional career of lord Mannors, as Chancellor of Ireland, terminated yesterday. His lordship was occupied during the early part of the day in hearing bankruptcy applications. All the cases in the paper having been disposed of, at a quarter past three o'clock the Attorney-general rose, and addressed his lordship, on his retirement from office, to the following effect:—

"My lord, on receiving the notification that your lordship was about to retire from that high judicial situation which has been so long, so ably, and so impartially filled by your lordship, my brethren of the bar have kindly condescended to do me the high honour of constituting me their organ, to express to your lordship our common feelings on this occasion; and as we now behold your lordship in your situation for the last time, we cannot let pass the present opportunity of expressing to you those sincere and deep-felt sentiments of regret by which we are influenced by this event. When, my lord, we find out of four thousand and fifty decisions made by your lordship in this court, the small number of fourteen only have been reversed—when we recollect the assiduity, despatch, and laborious attention to the arduous and important duties of your office—when we remember having witnessed the ability, perspicuity, and strict impartiality with which you dispensed justice to the different litigants in your court, and the dignified urbanity, the courteous demeanour, which invariably marked

your lordship's conduct, in public as well as in private life—witnessing as we have done, all this, we confess ourselves unable to find language adequate to convey our sense of the loss we are about to sustain in your lordship's retirement. I shall not, therefore, attempt to dwell longer on the many estimable qualities by which that character has been distinguished, but merely to assure your lordship, that I only express the unanimous sentiments of my brethren at the bar, when I say that the memory of your lordship's judicial career here will dwell in our esteem for ever."

The Attorney-general having concluded,

His lordship rose, and in a suppressed and tremulous tone, indicative of his labouring under strong feeling, replied as follows:—

"Mr. Attorney-general and gentlemen of the bar, permit me to thank you for the high honour which you have this day been pleased to confer on me. To have received such an address, and from such a source, is, I confess, to me a subject of the deepest interest and most heartfelt satisfaction; and to which, I own, I feel myself at a loss for language to reply in the manner I could wish. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that there is not in life any thing of equal value, in my estimation, to this testimony to my character, coming, as it does, from those best qualified to form a correct judgment on it. That liberal and lofty spirit of high-minded independence, that candour, so eminently characteristic of the gentlemen of the Irish bar, of which I have had such ample experience, during the twenty years that I have presided in this court, makes me feel that

such a tribute as that now offered to my character would never have been contemplated, if I had not been considered deserving the merit of impartiality in discharging the duties of my office. It would be impossible for any judge to preside in my situation here, for the term which it has been my happiness to have done, with other sentiments as to the abilities, probity, and undeviating courtesy, that so highly distinguish the members of the Irish bar, than those which I feel it to be my pride and gratification to entertain. On no occasion have I discovered in them any one quality that is not calculated, in the strongest degree, to make an impression on my heart in their favour, and which can never be effaced; and if, through strict adherence to a certain principle which I had laid down for the guidance of my public conduct, I may have disappointed some distinguished gentlemen of the bar, I now beg to assure those gentlemen, that on such occasions I had not in the slightest or most remote sense been influenced towards them by any feeling whatever of a personal nature, but acted solely on the principle of suppressing parliamentary or political interference with the bar. It will be, perhaps, the duty of my successor in office, to rectify some mistakes into which I may have unintentionally fallen. However, under such circumstances, it is to me a source of infinite consolation and satisfaction, that my successor will, in the performance of this troublesome duty, receive the assistance of the powerful talents which, from experience, I am convinced will, in such event, be rendered him. It now, gentlemen, becomes my very painful duty to

take my leave of, and bid a final adieu to the Irish bar; and this, believe me, I do under an intense-ness of feeling to which I am wholly unable to give utterance. I will only say that I retire from among you, proud of the aid which your talents have ever afforded me—proud and gratified with the courtesy which you have ever evinced towards me—and proud, indeed, of this last testimonial of respect with which your kindness has now honoured me. Finally, I retire from my office, fully impressed with every sentiment and every feeling for the honour and welfare of the Irish bar, in the maintenance of which I am convinced consists the safeguard of your country.”

On concluding, his lordship, who appeared much affected, bowed profoundly to the bar, and immediately left the bench.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A singular fish has lately been brought to Plymouth by some fishermen, who secured it while driving for pilchards off the Mewstone. It is of an unknown species, not unlike a huge bream in shape, weighs sixty pounds, and is two feet nine inches in length, twenty-two inches in depth, and about eight inches in thickness. The dorsal and ventral fins are placed near the tail, stand off from the body, and measure each one foot three inches long, both of them tapering away to a point. The tail itself is five inches long, and sixteen inches in breadth, crescent-like in shape, and seemingly attached to the body by a kind of hinge. The fish has no nostrils; and its mouth is barely an inch and a half wide. Instead of teeth, it is supplied with two solid sharp bones in the form of gums. Behind the pectoral fins,

which are very small, are the ears, which have something of the human conformation. Its skin is perfectly invulnerable, of a silvery hue, inclining to blackness towards the ridge of the back. The total absence of gills gives the head a very awkward appearance.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.—Sunday last, in St. Paul's church, Catherine Lynch, a convert from the church of Rome, was publicly received into the communion of the church of England; and two women renounced the errors of Popery, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in St. Bridget's church. On the same day, in Killankere church, four persons renounced the errors of the church of Rome, before a most numerous assembly. On Sunday s'ennight, one man renounced the errors of the church of Rome, in Arva church, county of Cavan. On the same day, one Roman Catholic woman joined the communion of the established church at Newtonbarry, county Wexford; and Thomas Neal, a very respectable individual, renounced the errors of the church of Rome, before the rev. William Paisley, at Kiledmond church, in the county of Carlow.—*Warder.*

AUGUST.

2. RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC TO GO ON NEWMARKET HEATH DURING THE RACES.—*Cambridge Assizes. The Duke of Portland v. Hawkins.*—This was an action for trespass, in which the question at issue was, whether the public had a right to the use of the heath during the races. Mr. Sergeant Storks, for the plain-

tiff stated, that the land, on which the trespass was said to have been committed, was what was called the Flat on Newmarket Heath, where the Craven stakes are generally run for. The defendant, Mr. Hawkins, having had a dispute with a Mr. Ellis upon the subject of a bet, the dispute was submitted to the decision of the Jockey Club, and, the decision having been displeasing to Mr. Hawkins, he refused to submit to it. The result of this refusal was, that a notice had been served upon Mr. Hawkins, cautioning him not to come upon the close in question. The notice was served upon Tuesday the 17th of April, and the trespass was committed on the following day, the races having commenced on the preceding Monday. The defendant had alleged a common-law right to be upon the heath during the races; but it would be impossible to establish any such plea by evidence of immemorial usage, as there were no races at Newmarket before the reign of James 1st, and races were not legal between the reign of Charles 2nd, and the 13th of George 2nd. The Jockey Club was in existence no longer than from the year 1753. Having stated the duke of Portland's tenancy under the Jockey Club, and some other particulars, Mr. Sergeant Storks concluded by calling evidence to prove that the property of the heath was in the Jockey Club, and that the duke of Portland was in actual, and exclusive possession under the club.

John Prince, steward to the duke of Portland, knows the ground in question. It has been occupied by the duke of Portland for the last three years.

Cross-examined.—The duke of

Portland occupies the heath as a sheep-walk. Recollects the heath at Newmarket for 16 years; has seen thousands of people there sometimes; they consisted of all sorts of people. During the races, all persons on the course went over all parts of it without any restriction.

Re-examined.—Has known persons to have received a notice in writing to keep off the course, and such persons have remained off the course in consequence. A man named Wright was so kept off two years ago. Wright is an inhabitant of Newmarket.

—Greville, esq.—Knows Mr. Hawkins, the defendant; saw him on the heath on horseback, on Wednesday, the 18th of April. Saw Mr. Hawkins ride about for some time, for half an hour at least. There is no high road upon the heath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robinson.—Part of the heath is called the Flat. Witness is not aware of the boundaries which separate two parishes, in which the heath is situated. Knows the heath for sixteen years. Is a member of the Jockey Club, but is quite ignorant what rights he may have in that character to the lands in question; had once a share, but sold it; is not a trustee of the Jockey Club; and is not aware of the terms upon which the duke of Portland holds the land under the club. During every season in which the duke has been tenant, he has never put the slightest obstacle in the way of the races.

Mr. Wm. Weatherby is one of the solicitors for the plaintiff; saw Mr. Hawkins upon a part of the heath called the Flat; several times on the 20th of April last; it was in that part of the Flat which is

in the parish of Burwell. Witness asked Mr. Hawkins for the name of his attorney. Mr. Hawkins said, he would let witness know in a week or two.

Mr. Weatherby, sen., has been for several years solicitor to the Jockey Club; let the course to the duke of Portland from Christmas, 1823; the letting was by parole; and there was no reservation whatever of any rights for the Jockey Club; the rent was 118*l.*, and it was let from year to year; the land is not in the parish of Newmarket, but is a most important part of what is called Newmarket Heath; three actions have been brought for trespass; damages have been recovered against one defendant, and the other two submitted. Has known the heath for a great many years. Is the agent and treasurer of the club. Is the keeper of the Match-book, and publisher of the Racing Calendar. The races are published in the Calendar, and by lists published at Newmarket about a week beforehand. During the races all persons present go backward and forward as they please upon that part of the heath on which the trespass has been said to have been committed. This has been the case for half a century.

Re-examined.—When witness said that the people went up and down as they pleased, he meant it with the exception that they had not received any notice to go off the ground.

Mr. Robinson, for the defence, contended, that the fact of the Jockey Club having always advertised their races, and invited the public to attend them, did of itself constitute a licence to all persons who should think proper to attend the races, to go upon every part of the course, and to pass

without restriction wherever their inclinations might lead them.

The Lord Chief Baron charged the jury. In reference to the plea of the defendant that the public had a right to be present when certain lawful races for lawful stakes are run upon the heath, his lordship declared that it was a species of right of which he had never heard, nor did he think that the mere fact of the Jockey Club having suffered the public to be present at the races on their ground, gave all mankind a right to come there whenever a race was to be run.

The jury, after a short consultation, having inquired what amount of damages would carry costs, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 1s.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at Hadley, near Barnet, on view of the bodies of Mary Spencer, sen. and Mary Spencer, jun., who were found on Tuesday morning with their throats cut, in an apartment of their house on Hadley-green.

Mr. Walter Morrison, of Barnet, surgeon, was called to Mrs. Spencer's on Tuesday morning, and found the bodies lying in a room adjoining their bed-room, quite dead. The throat of the elder lady was more cut and mangled than could possibly have been done by herself, and one finger of the left hand was much cut. Mrs. Spencer's bed was bloody, and an evident struggle had taken place. He thinks she must have been attacked by her daughter in the bed-room, and then carried to the next room, where they were found. He did not think the wound given in the bed-room sufficient to cause death. There were two distinct wounds,

by the larger of which the left carotid artery had been completely severed, which was the immediate cause of death.

Ann Winter, a cook in the family, stated that, on Monday night, she saw both her mistresses, but did not observe any thing peculiar in their behaviour. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, the ladies not having come down to breakfast, witness became alarmed, and asked the housemaid to call them. Not receiving any answer, they waited until nine, and then both went up, when on opening the outer door of the bed-chamber, they observed blood on one of the beds, but no one in the room. Witness became exceedingly terrified, and ran for assistance. She heard one of them walking about between four and five o'clock.

In answer to other questions the witness said, that on Saturday last her mistress told her, that she must bring her bed into the room, as she (Mrs. Spencer) was alarmed at her daughter's behaviour.

Mrs. Kesiah Smith, an occasional nurse in the family, had frequent opportunities of observing the strange conduct of Miss Spencer, whom she considered at times to be insane. She had often seen the razor now shown to her. It was kept in Mrs. Spencer's dressing case, and was used by her to cut her corns.

The rev. John Thackeray, of Barnet, had for some years observed the peculiarities of Miss Spencer, and always supposed she would go mad. Such, indeed, was her own opinion; and he could not hesitate a moment to declare, that he considered her at times deranged.

The jury returned the following

verdict:—"That Mary Spencer, sen., met her death from wounds inflicted by her daughter, who afterwards cut her own throat, being at the time in a state of mental derangement."

Mrs. Spencer was rather over 70 years of age, and her daughter 39.

3. **CONFESSION OF SLADE THE MURDERER.**—On the 31st of July, Joshua Slade was found guilty of the atrocious murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, near Huntingdon.* The conviction, which proceeded entirely upon circumstantial evidence, did not accord with the opinion of the judge who tried him. His execution was respited, first from the 2nd to the 3rd of August, and then from the latter date to the 1st of September. He persisted in denying the crime. Before intelligence of the second respite arrived, he had taken the sacrament, in the prospect of being led out to the gallows, which had already been erected; and even with the sacramental elements in his hands, he declared and maintained his total ignorance of the murder. He said, that he deserved death for the many offences he had committed; that he had often robbed Mr. Waterhouse, and, on one occasion, had threatened his life; but that he was as innocent as the child unborn of the crime for which he was about to suffer. A few hours afterwards, however, when he had been informed of his respite, a better spirit seemed to possess him; he sent for the chaplain, and before him and one or two other gentlemen, entered into a full and unreserved disclosure of his guilt. His confession was

written down by Mr. Sweeting, clerk of the county, and this morning the prisoner made another deposition, which he subscribed with his mark, to the under-sheriff. It is as follows:

"On the morning of the 3rd of July, I went direct from the Swan public-house at about a quarter past two, and got over the garden-wall. I saw Peter Sabey at his door. I went to a straw wall near the dove-house, and laid there until five o'clock in the morning. I was rather fresh (tipsy). I had a sword hid in the straw wall. I had it hid for about four or five weeks; I stole it from the Horse and Jockey public-house, Huntingdon. I drew the sword out and left the scabbard in the wall. I put the sword down my trousers, by my thigh. I went into the garden and saw Mr. Waterhouse in the yard, but he did not see me. The garden-door was not fastened. I opened the door, went up stairs, and hid myself in the wool-chamber, from five till ten, for the purpose of plundering the house of any thing that I could. I was asleep from five to ten amongst the wool. Mr. Waterhouse coming up stairs heard me breathe. I dare say I was snoring. Upon this, Mr. Waterhouse came up to the chamber and called out, 'Hilloa, who are you—what do you do here?' I then got up, drew the sword, and laid hold of him. Mr. Waterhouse tried to go in at the chamber-door, where the blunderbuss was, but I would not let him. I led him down stairs. Mr. Waterhouse trying all the way to get up stairs. No conversation passed in coming down. When we got down stairs, I said, 'Now Mr. Waterhouse, if you'll forgive me,

* *Vide Chronicle*, July 3, p. 122.

I'll forgive you ; and if not, this is your death-warrant,' holding up the sword. He said, ' No, I will suffer any thing first.' When I let him go, he went to run by me to the kitchen-door to call somebody. Just as Mr. Waterhouse was turning into the kitchen, I struck him with a back-handed blow, the great cut across the jaw, and he reeled back, caught himself against the tub, and fell backwards into it. He guarded his head with his hands. When in the tub, I struck him several blows with the sword. He laid hold of the sword twice, upon which I drew it out of his hands, and cut his fingers. I also stabbed him in the throat, which was the last blow. Mr. Waterhouse then said, ' I am done,' and died immediately. There was no blood whatever on me, except on my fingers, which I spat on, and wiped on the grass, and one spot on my waistcoat, which I scratched out with my nail. I have heard that blood of a murdered person will not wash out ; but I am sure this did. I did not hear the dog bark all the time ; he would not bark at me. He barked once, when I first got over the wall ; but as soon as he heard my step, he was quiet. No person came into or near the house all the time ; no other instrument was used but the sword ; and no other person was present, or knew any thing about it, until I made a confession to the chaplain yesterday. Having committed the murder, which was all finished by ten minutes past ten (I had my watch with me) I immediately ran out of the house ; I had pulled my shoes off when I first went into the garden, at five o'clock in the morning, and am sure they could not be my foot marks alluded to in

the trial. I was in the garden, however, next day. I turned immediately to the right. and hid the bloody sword among some young oaks near the privy. I ran to the back of the hay-ricks, and went over that stile (where it was said the marks were) without my shoes which I put on at the top of the Horse-close. In going through Dovehouse-close I saw the boy Parker by the dove-house, but he did not see me. There was an old man at work in the church-yard, but he did not see me. After getting over the stile, I went to the right across the closes, and into the tunnel, as stated in the evidence. I saw the two women on the hill. I did not stop a minute, but went down the dike, and lay in Mr. Waterhouse's barley field all day. It was about 20 minutes past 10 when I got there, and I lay till seven in the evening. I then went to my own home, round by the town, had my supper, and went to bed. As I was going home, I saw folks running about. On Wednesday I was at work at Station's.

" I wish this confession to be made public, and it would have been made before, but from a dread of meeting my family, with their knowledge that I was guilty. Witness my mark, ✕

" JOSHUA SLADE."

In a previous confession to Mr. Sweeting, Slade stated, that as he stood before Mr. Waterhouse, about to plunge the sword into his throat, the rev. gentleman looked up and faintly articulated, " Don't murder me ; what have I done to you ?" When asked why he had omitted these words in his second deposition ? " I thought of them," he said, " but wanted to have done speaking about it." The sword

was discovered, stained with blood, in the place where he said he had concealed it.

7. **HYDROPHOBIA.** — On the 15th of July, Mr. Thomas Fenby, of Liverpool, was suddenly attacked by a dog, and, in attempting to repel him, lost his footing and fell; the dog then bit him slightly on three fingers of the left hand. To prevent fatal consequences he immediately repaired to a surgeon, who applied caustic to the parts, which seemed to do well until Monday, the 3rd instant, when he was affected by shooting pains up the arm, accompanied with slight inflammation. On the following day, supposing that the nerves were affected by the caustic, he applied some lotion, but without finding relief. Early on Thursday morning the pain of the arm had left him; but, when about to drink some water, he, for the first time, felt an indescribable repugnance to the drinking of it. This aversion was perceptibly increased on taking a little milk and water an hour afterwards, and gradually augmented, till it was with the greatest difficulty and pain he could swallow the liquid given by his medical adviser. He described his feelings, on seeing any liquid, or even hearing it named, to be similar to those of a person suddenly plunged up to the chin in a "puddle heap." These sensations, being violently increased, produced strong paroxysms and loud gaspings for breath. He continued in this state, becoming weaker at every paroxysm till this forenoon, when he expired.

VERDICT AGAINST A HORSE. — On Saturday last, a man named John Bradley, residing at Dunsmore, near Wendover, who was riding to Aylesbury on a load

of faggots, in his cart drawn by one horse, was killed, near the turning leading to Stoke, by falling from the top of the load, or by the wheel of the cart passing over him. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, consulted on their verdict. They determined in a very short time, that the deceased lost his life by accident; but when they came to talk of a deodand, two or three among them were for having the horse destroyed. This absurd proposal was strongly opposed by the rest of the jury, and a discussion ensued, which lasted from four till near eight o'clock! The rational part of the jury being tired out, gradually gave way, and the whole came to the determination of returning a Verdict of—*Accidental death, and that the horse should be destroyed!* The widow of the deceased expostulated strongly against the destruction of her property. At length an arrangement was made, by which the horse was to be employed in work where he was less likely to do mischief.

10. **COACH ACCIDENT.** — The North Star coach, from Preston, was overturned in its passage to Manchester, near the toll-gate in Brindle, where there is a sudden turn in the road, in consequence of the rapidity with which it was proceeding. The passenger most injured was a servant girl, who sat upon the roof on the side on which the coach fell. The coach was dragged a few yards after it fell, and her leg, being at that time under the iron railing, was dreadfully lacerated. About an hour after the accident the leg was taken off, but she died shortly after the operation. Her mistress was on the coach, and had her collar-bone

broken. Another servant girl on the coach was much injured. A child that was with its mother inside, was also much hurt. An inquest was held on the body of the girl on Saturday, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" returned against Mr. Ball, the driver. He himself, however, expired on Sunday morning. Besides his thigh, his leg and arm were broken, and one of his eyes knocked out.—*Manchester Mercury*.

MURDER.—At the Kilkenny Assizes, a female culprit was convicted of the murder of an old woman, named Catherine Farrell. Had it not been for the voluntary confession of the part she took in this cold-blooded atrocity, the case against her would have been one of merely circumstantial evidence; but her own admission of the crime became decisive evidence. She held the right hand of the old woman while a man of the name of Pat Somers cut her throat; the girl whom Somers called his daughter held the left hand of the victim while the deed was perpetrating. The only temptation to this murder was the little property in clothes and money which the deceased had then about her person. After the conviction of the prisoner, it appeared that she was pregnant, and a respite of the execution followed.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

13. FATAL ACCIDENT.—*Edinburgh*.—Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the chimney of a tenement consisting of three flats, and inhabited by several families, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash, some of the stones passing through the roof and the several floors. By this occurrence, a Mrs. Delancey, a

widow, who with her family inhabited the upper flat, lost her life, being suffocated with the dust, and another woman, Mary Cameron, and several children, were severely bruised by the stones and rubbish. Mrs. Delancey's body was carried to the Police-office, where every effort was used by inflation and otherwise to restore animation, but without effect; Mary Cameron, her child, and three children of the woman who was suffocated, James Martin, Elizabeth Martin and child, and James Shillinglaw, were sent to the Infirmary, more or less injured. The house had been condemned by the dean of Guild some time ago; but his lordship's decree of removal had unfortunately not been carried into execution.

16. FUNERAL OF MR. CANNING.—To day the remains of Mr. Canning were deposited in Westminster-abbey. It had been announced that the body was to be followed to the grave only by the near relations of the deceased, a few of his particular private friends, and those of his official colleagues who remained in town. Notwithstanding this intimation, numerous applications were made daily, since the close of the preceding week, from several public bodies and private individuals, for permission to evince their respect for the departed statesman, and their sympathy in the general grief for his loss, by attending at the funeral, and forming part of the procession. These offers, however, were all respectfully declined, and the original intention strictly adhered to.

At an early hour in the morning the Abbey bell began to toll, and continued, with some short intermissions, till the corpse was deposited in the grave. Some hours

before the time appointed for the procession to leave Downing-street, vast numbers of respectably-dressed individuals, most of whom were in mourning, began to assemble in the streets in that vicinity.

Shortly after 11 o'clock two mutes, dressed in the usual manner, with scarfs, sash, and wands, were stationed at the doors of the Foreign Office. About twelve o'clock the first mourning coach drove up to the door; and after that period, the distinguished characters, who were to join in the procession, arrived at intervals.

The crowd began sensibly to increase, and it required the active assistance of the police to effect a passage for the carriages. At a few minutes before one, the hearse, drawn by six fine black horses, drove up to the door, and, within a few minutes the coffin, borne by eight of the undertaker's men, was brought out of the house, and deposited in it; Downing-street having in the mean time been cleared, and a barrier placed at the entrance.

The procession then moved in the following order:—

Page.	{	Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker.	{	Page.
		Two Mutes in silk dresses.		
		Plume of ostrich feathers.		
		Two Mutes in silk dresses.		

THE BODY,

In a magnificent HEARSE drawn by six horses led by Six Pages.

The very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, attended by Eight Pages.

Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; in which sat his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

First Mourning Coach: Duke of Portland, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Garvagh, Captain Hunn, Master Canning.

Second Mourning Coach: Dean of Hereford, Rev. W. Canning, Mr. Denison, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Stapleton.

Third Mourning Coach: Mr. Planta, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord William Hervey, Mr. Barnett.

Fourth Mourning Coach: Lord Chancellor, Lord Carlisle, Lord Goderich, Marquis of Lansdowne.

Fifth Mourning Coach: Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, Lord Palmerston.

Sixth Mourning Coach: Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Backhouse.

Seventh Mourning Coach: Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir W. Knighton.

Eighth Mourning Coach: Earl Morley, Lord Seaford, Lord Binning, the Speaker.

Ninth Mourning Coach: Sir M. Tierney, Dr. Holland, Dr. Farre, Mr. Shuter.

The Private Carriages came next in the following order:

Duke of Gloucester's	Mr. Barnett's	Mr. Wynn's
Duke of Portland's	Lord Chancellor's (state)	Mr. Tierney's
Lord Garvagh's	Lord Chancellor's (private)	Duke of Devonshire's
Dean of Hereford's	Earl of Carlisle's	Marquis of Conyngham's
Mr. Denison's	Lord Goderich's	Mr. Sturges Bourne's
Mr. Stapleton's	Marquis of Lansdowne's	Earl Morley's
Mr. Planta's	Marquis of Anglesea's	Lord Seaford's
Lord Howard de Walden's	Lord Dudley and Ward's	Lord's Binning's
Dr. Holland's	Lord Bexley's	The Speaker's
Dr. Farre's	Lord Palmerston's	Lord Holland's
		Sir Mathew Tierney's
		Mr. Shuter's

In this manner the procession moved slowly down Parliament-street, and little Bridge-street, to the north-west door of the Abbey.

The crowd was now immense ; so much so, that notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain, which had driven vast numbers to take refuge in the adjoining houses, the whole line of road was almost impassable.

At twenty minutes before two o'clock, the funeral procession arrived at the great western gate of the Abbey. The marshals, mates, and pursuivants entered first, with a large plateau of black plumes. After they had advanced a few paces up the aisle, the rev. Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, and the rev. Mr. Bentinck, who had been for some time waiting by the side of the great gateway, near the monument of Mr. Pitt, met the coffin, and, as they preceded it into the Abbey, read the commencement of the burial service. As they advanced up the aisle, the mourners followed in the following order. First, Mr. C. Canning, the son of the deceased, as chief mourner, supported on the right hand by his royal highness the duke of Clarence, and on the left by his royal highness the duke of Sussex, and his uncle, the duke of Portland. Next, the marquis of Clanricarde, accompanied by the private Secretary of the deceased, Mr. Stapleton. Then the earl of Carlisle, the marquis of Stafford, and earl Morley ; the marquis of Conyngham, the duke of Devonshire, and lord Leveson Gower ; the lord Chancellor, lord Goderich, and the marquis of Lansdowne ; Mr. Sturges Bourne, sir G. Cockburn, and Mr. Backhouse. As they advanced up the aisle, the members of the corps *diplomatique*, among whom were prince Esterhazy, prince Lieven, count Munster, and the marquis of Palmella, fell into their rear ; and after them came many distin-

VOL. LXIX.

guished personages, who were anxious to evince their respect for the memory of the departed senator. They had previously assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, from which they proceeded to the interior of the Abbey, on learning the approach of the funeral to it ; ranged themselves along the left side of the north aisle, and, as the procession passed them, gradually filed off into its ranks. The following are the names of some of the distinguished individuals who were present :

Earls Cowper, Clarendon, Fife, Gossford, Ossory ; lords Auckland, Elliott, Grantham, Kensington, W. Russell, and Weymouth ; right honourables M. Fitzgerald, C. Grant, W. Horton ; sirs T. Acland, R. Alexander, F. Baker, F. Burdett, J. Croft, C. Forbes, A. Johnson, T. Lawrence, James Macintosh, Henry Parnell, P. Roche, C. Robinson, James Scarlett, John Sinclair, James Shaw, N. Tindal, and R. Wilson ; Messrs. Abercromby, Burton, Calcraft, Clifford, Croker, Creevey, Easthope, R. Grant, Joseph Hume, J. G. Lambton, C. N. Palmer, general Phipps, Dr. Phillimore, Spring Rice, W. Smith, H. Twiss, &c. &c.

The procession marched up the aisle to the place of sepulchre in the transept, amidst the audible sobs of some, and the suppressed grief of others of the mourners. There were tears in the eyes of lord Goderich, lord Seaford, the duke of Devonshire, and three or four other individuals. Some of Mr. Canning's servants mingled in the crowd around the grave.

Upon a temporary platform, erected for the purpose, and placed over the grave of Mr. Pitt, the coffin was rested, while the burial service was in the course of per-

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formance. During the whole of the ceremony, and especially that part of it, in which the coffin is lowered into the grave, it would be impossible for words to convey an adequate idea of the intense feeling which pervaded the assembly. The inscription on the coffin, which was covered with crimson velvet, was as follows:—

Depositum.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING,
One of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,
First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury,
Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the
Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland,
And a Governor of the Charter-house, &c. &c.
Born 11th April, 1770.
Died 8th August, 1827.

18. AFFECTION OF A HYENA.
—In one of the menageries exhibiting at Brighton races last week, was a striped hyena (*hyæna vulgaris*), which, to the keeper and every one around him, exhibited the usual ferocious habits which have hitherto been considered inherent in animals of this kind. Among the spectators was a young man who fearlessly approached the animal's den whilst it was snarling and snapping furiously, and putting his hand through the wires, patted the animal on the head. In an instant the hyena exhibited symptoms of the greatest delight, bounded about the cage in an ecstasy of joy, rubbed himself against the young man's hand, and appeared to be overjoyed at his caresses. It appeared that this animal was taken, when a cub, by this young man, and brought by him to England, and sold to the keeper of a menagerie; and though seven years had elapsed since the animal and his first master had parted, yet the recollection of the gentle treatment he had received from the latter was gratefully and instantly remembered by this generally supposed untameable animal.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

MORTALITY OF FISH IN THE THAMES.—The Thames was cover-

ed this morning with a film of an oily nature, which has proved destructive to the river fish in a great degree. An immense quantity of eels and flounders are brought to Billingsgate alive every morning; this morning, shoals of them were found floating dead upon the surface of the water, supposed to have been killed by it, or some deleterious drug. The Dutch eels, which are brought alive to the market, in vessels at the bottom of which are holes to admit the water, died immediately on entering that part of the Thames on which the oily fluid appeared. Various conjectures were entertained regarding the cause of it. Some persons supposed it to arise from a late fire at Cripplegate, where, it was said, a great quantity of oil was turned down the common-sewer, which communicates with the Thames; and others, that an inordinate quantity of the refuse of gas had been thrown into the river. The last and most probable conjecture was, that some vessel freighted with oil had been lost, but nothing transpired to strengthen the supposition.

22. COLLISION OF STEAM-BOATS ON THE CLYDE.—On Wednesday morning last (the 22nd), between the hours of one and two o'clock,

the Fingal steam-boat, in coming up the river, by some accident ran aboard the Favourite, going down the river, with a small sloop in tow. The shock carried away the Favourite's paddle, and running on, the Fingal ran down the sloop, where a woman and three children, who were asleep below, were unfortunately drowned. A boy, nephew to the master of the sloop, was also below, but not asleep; he screamed so violently, that his uncle was able to determine his position inside the vessel. He instantly seized an axe, and made a hole, by which he was extricated, just a moment before the vessel went down. The Favourite also sustained serious injury; one of her paddles was carried away, and her funnel was knocked down.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Some of the crews, both of the Fingal and of the Favourite, were afterwards tried for culpable homicide before the High Court of Admiralty, but were all acquitted.

27. **EXECUTION.**—Thomas Norton was executed this morning, at the Old Bailey, for a highway robbery. At Newgate, he exhibited a degree of greater depravity and obduracy than has been recollected for some years past. It is generally found, that, however abandoned the course which criminals may have pursued through life, they are happy, in the prospect of death by the hands of the executioner, to avail themselves of the assistance of the leggyman of the prison, or other religious advisers: this, however, was not the case with respect to Norton; he appeared to have an antipathy to any thing of the kind, and could scarcely find patience to attend with decorum to the usual course of devotion adopted in the

prison. He had been a dissolute depraved character, and of a ferocious disposition, of which he gave proof on Saturday; when Mr. Fuller his prosecutor having, agreeably to his desire, had an interview with him in Newgate, Norton appeared much affected, and shook Mr. Fuller by the hand; but on his quitting the press-yard, Norton exclaimed in a savage manner, "I should die happy if I could have his—— life." When the afternoon service in the chapel was finished, he returned to the cells, and expressed his joy in very coarse terms that he had now done with preaching. During the night he was very restless and convulsed, when he fell asleep; but, about five o'clock, he arose and dressed himself, and expressed a wish that the event which awaited him was over, complaining that the time passed away so slowly. After the cell was unlocked, he declined going up into the room in which the prisoners, who are to suffer, usually attend prayers and receive the sacrament, but continued walking up and down the yard at rather a quick pace, in sullen silence; and when entreated to partake of some breakfast, he replied surlily, "No; I think I have had breakfast enough already." It was evident to all who witnessed his conduct, that he was resolved to exhibit no marks of weakness, but die what is called "game."

28. **LEGAL EXPEDITION.**—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, an unfortunate female, prevailed on a hairdresser, in the Borough, to treat her with a glass of liquor, and, within a few minutes afterwards, picked his pocket of two half-crowns. She was immediately seized, and carried to the watchhouse. In the course

of the morning she was brought up at Union-hall, and committed for trial. Shortly afterwards, a true bill against her was found by the grand jury at the Sessions-house. The case came before the chairman and petty jury in the afternoon, and at four o'clock she was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Guildford gaol. Thus, she committed the crime, was apprehended, committed for trial, tried, convicted, and sentenced, in less than fifteen hours.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on the body of an unknown man, part of whose remains had been found hanging in Combe wood, on Sunday the 26th. A boy, named Andrews, had gone a nutting in the wood; and, about sixty yards from a bridle-road that passes through the estate, he discovered the head of a man suspended from a tree. He stated before the inquest, that he was much alarmed, but still he looked further, and almost instantly discovered the body without a head, leaning against the bottom of the tree. The body had not fallen quite to the ground, but was in a slanting position, with its back uppermost. Near to the body was a hat, and on a bush close by was a white neckcloth, in which stuck a gold pin. Such was the evidence of the boy Andrews, who first discovered the body. He then went on to state, that he was so much alarmed, that he got out of the wood as fast as he could, and went immediately into the bridle-road, and pursued his way towards Merton. He had not gone far, when he met a travelling tinker and a woman, to whom he related what he had seen, and pointed out to them the direction in which the body lay. When he left them, the tinker went in the

direction towards the body. On the boy Andrews reaching home, a distance of about a mile and half, he gave the alarm, and the authorities of the parish, with several men, went to the spot; and it was in evidence yesterday before the coroner, that when they found the body, it lay quite on the ground, and on its back. The head remained suspended from the tree, but the white neckcloth had been removed from the place where it was first seen by the boy, and the gold pin had disappeared. A medical gentleman who examined the body, stated, that it was quite impossible to form the least idea of what the unfortunate man had been like: he thought that the body might have been dead several months—from four to six; he was certain, from its present state, that it had been dead six weeks, but the probability was, that it had ceased to live for a much longer period. The verdict was, "Found dead in a wood belonging to John George Lambton, esq.; supposed to have hanged himself; name unknown."

STINGING OF WASPS.—Last week, as Mr. James Clark of Newark, was riding on the Barnby-road, to inspect his farm, his horse was violently attacked by wasps, and though Mr. Clark endeavoured to drive them off, they still continued to assail the head of the animal. The horse rolled into a ditch, in order to disengage itself from the unmerciful attacks of the insects, but to no

attack made by the ferocious tribe.
—*Nottingham Review*.

30. **DEATH BY BOXING.**—An inquest was held at the Dog and Duck public-house, on the banks of the Severn, near Worcester, on the body of Frederic Amphlett, who came by his death under the following circumstances:—The deceased, whilst engaged at a game of skittles, at the above house, had some words with a man named Taylor, and proceeded to a field to fight him. On stripping, one Thomas Smith insisted upon the deceased settling the difference with him, instead of Taylor, and to provoke him to the combat, struck him. Amphlett declined the contest with Smith, and threatened, if he struck him again, "he would have the law upon him," upon which Smith and several of his companions beset Amphlett and a friend he had with him, named Weaver, dealing out blows to both; when Amphlett stepped forward, and said, "If I am forced to fight, I will fight." The battle then commenced, Smith having a second, but Amphlett being unattended; in a quarter of an hour, the latter was felled to the ground, and taken into the house in a senseless state. In about half an hour he died. A surgeon gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from the effects of the blows, which had produced a rupture of the vessels of the head. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Smith."—*Worcester Journal*.

SEPTEMBER.

1. *Huntingdon*.—Joshua Slade, who confessed himself the murderer

of the rev. Joshua Waterhouse [p. 140], underwent the sentence of the law. From the time of the respite to the day of execution, he had conducted himself in a manner becoming his situation. On being asked what was his state of mind, he said "he had no desire to continue any longer in this world; he had made his peace with his maker, and was prepared to meet the sentence, which the justice of the laws of his country imposed upon him." He spoke but little, but answered any question with proper feeling. When the executioner put the cap on his head, and adjusted his neck for the rope, the agitation, which he had hitherto shewn, forsook him; he now appeared firm, calm, and collected, casting his eyes on the thousands assembled. On the cap being drawn over his face, he spoke the following words:—"My friends, take warning—'the wages of sin is death, the gift of God is eternal life.'—Farewell, my friends, adieu!" In a minute the drop fell: after hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and carried back to the gaol, to be removed for dissection.

8. **ALARMING FIRE.**—This morning, the watchman in Chapel-street Edgware-road, observed flames issuing from a house, in that street, kept by a man named Fairbrother. By repeatedly knocking, he succeeded in awaking the inmates. Mr. Fairbrother, who with his wife slept in the first pair room, attempted to go down stairs, but when he opened the door for the purpose, the volume of fire and smoke that burst into the room prevented him. The screams of Mrs. Fairbrother and her three daughters at this moment were appalling. They were seen run-

ning about the room in a state of distraction. The persons in the street called on them to leap from the window, which they did, fortunately without receiving any injury. Mr. Fairbrother also escaped in the same way. The door was then burst open, when the son of Mr. Fairbrother, a lad between seventeen and eighteen years of age, was found enveloped in flames and dreadfully burnt. He was immediately conveyed to St. George's hospital. Scarcely had the family been delivered, when the floors, roof, and back wall gave way, and in less than three quarters of an hour from the discovering of the fire, the house was a complete ruin.

4. BOW-STREET POLICE OFFICE.

—A young man, calling himself Helm, applied to the sitting magistrate, to compel certain persons to reveal to him the secret of his birth, of which the applicant had hitherto been kept in ignorance. He was now, he said, in the 23rd year of his age, and the name he had gone by was George Helm, having been brought up by a woman of that name, who was house-keeper to a barrister in the Temple, and whom he had always considered his mother, until, in the course of a quarrel between them a few years ago, Mrs. Helm, for the first time, declared that he was not her son, adding, "You shall not stop with me, unless you behave yourself better; you may go to your own mother, for, I tell you, you are no child of mine." The applicant said, he was thunderstruck at this intelligence, and implored Mrs. Helm, if she was not his mother, to let him know who was. After much solicitation, he said, he drew from her the following particulars. In the year 1804, she said,

she learned that a surgeon named Bradford, who at that time resided in Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, was in want of a nurse to take charge of a new-born infant, for the care of which the sum of 70*l.* would be given, besides an annual sum for its maintenance. On applying to Mr. Bradford to be allowed to take the infant on the terms proposed, she was directed to call at a late hour on the succeeding evening, when the child would be delivered to her care. Feeling some suspicion that all was not right, she told the doctor that she should not take charge of the infant unless the mother was present, from whose hands only she consented to receive it. Her terms were agreed to by the doctor, and, calling the next night according to appointment, she was shown into the drawing-room and desired to wait. In a few moments after, she heard a carriage drive up to the door, and somebody alight. The doctor then entered the drawing-room with the child in his arms, and a lady very richly dressed came in also. She appeared in great distress, and when the infant was delivered to her charge, she said, "Pray take care of my dear infant; for one day or other he will come to a large estate." The room was darkened when this occurred, and a thick veil completely hid the lady's features. This was the only account the young man said he could obtain from Mrs. Helm. He had inquired in Hertford-street for Dr. Bradford, and found that he had removed to Tottenham-court-road. Proceeding thither, he had an interview with Mrs. Bradford, the doctor's lady, to whom he made known the object of his visit, stating, that he had been brought up by Mrs. Helm, of the Temple,

as her son; but discovering that she was not his mother, he applied to her (Mrs. Bradford) to tell him who his parents were, he having been informed that she was in possession of the secret. Mrs. Bradford, he said, admitted this; but declared that the mystery should never be divulged by her. She gave him, however, a trifling sum of money, and, soon afterwards, in the year 1823, having a second time quarrelled with Mrs. Helm, he left her altogether, and enlisted in the royal marines. Mrs. Helm, however, purchased his discharge the following year. She had repeatedly admitted that she was supplied with funds for his support from a person whom she would not name. This person, the young man said, he felt convinced, was Mrs. Bradford, who, according to her own admission, knew who his parents were, and continued to receive remittances on his account, which he supposed she appropriated to herself. Dr. Bradford, who he had every reason to know was the professional man who was present at his birth, died, unfortunately, about two years ago; and as Mrs. Bradford, his widow, was not at all friendly towards him, he was fearful that she would still conceal whatever she knew of his history. When he was about to go to India with the regiment in which he had enlisted, and his reputed mother, Mrs. Helm, purchased his discharge, Mrs. Bradford was extremely angry with her for so doing, and said, "I could whip you like a child for not letting him go," and, as a further proof that she wished him out of the country, when he was at Chatham preparing to embark for India, she sent him two guineas, to assist in fitting him out.

Mr. Minshull directed an officer

to wait on Mrs. Bradford, and say he would be glad of an interview with her. That lady accordingly attended: but, although she admitted that she knew something of the young man, in as much as he had called repeatedly at her house, annoying her with demands, and that she had occasionally given him money "to get rid of him," she positively denied all knowledge of his parents, and offered to make oath to that denial, adding, not very consistently, "that the secret of the young man's birth should die with her." On second thoughts, however, aided partly by the threat of a bill of discovery in Chancery, and partly by some manifestations of public opinion in the vicinity of her residence (in consequence of the newspaper reports of the affair), Mrs. Bradford came to the office two days afterwards, and, in a private interview with the magistrate, revealed what she knew of the story, giving the name of the mother, and of the reputed father. She then stated publicly, that she wished it to be known, that her husband and herself had received money from time to time from the persons, who, as she understood, were the parents of the young man. After the death of Dr. Bradford, this money passed through her hands, until within the last twelve months, when the mother of the young man died. Mrs. Bradford added, that from motives of delicacy to the reputed father of the applicant, who was still living, she forbore to name the parties in public. She added, in answer to some questions put by Mr. Minshull, that the birth of the applicant had taken place between three and four months after the marriage of the mother with the person who was now his reputed father. The

circumstance was the cause of great uneasiness to the husband, and as it was likely to be the subject of unpleasant remark in the neighbourhood where they resided, it was finally agreed that the occurrence should be kept a secret, and that the infant should be given in charge to a nurse, with directions to bring it up as her own. The child was accordingly delivered to Mrs. Helm, of the Temple, but Mrs. Bradford declared that she knew nothing of the circumstances connected with its birth until her husband's death, when it became necessary that she should know the secret, in order that the fund, destined for the boy's support, might still be continued. She accordingly received, from time to time, since the death of Dr. Bradford, different sums of money for the lad's maintenance, both from his mother and his reputed father. The last sum she received on account of the young man was 2*l.* about a twelvemonth ago, from his mother a short time before her death.

Mr. White, a gentleman officially connected with the House of Commons, who had interested himself a good deal for the applicant, said, that, from what he knew of the business, he could confirm the statement of Mrs. Bradford—that she was ignorant of the mystery attached to the birth of the young man until the period of Dr. Bradford's death.

The following were said to be the principal features of the story. The mother was the daughter of an eminent tradesman in London, to whose business she succeeded. She was at that time married; but becoming a widow shortly afterwards, and being possessed of considerable personal attractions, she

had been seduced by a man of rank and fortune, and became pregnant. In consequence of this, she married a Mr. T. who is still alive, and in business. She gave birth to a child — young Helm, shortly after her marriage, and the plan noticed above was adopted, to prevent the scandal of the circumstance becoming publicly known. The name of the real father has never transpired. The young man himself stated, that, about a year ago, he had obtained some clue to the person who is now proved to have been his mother. He called upon her; told her that he was the boy who had been brought up by Mrs. Helm of the Temple, and that he had reason to believe that he was now addressing his mother. Mrs. T., upon hearing this, was dreadfully agitated—fainted away—and died within a fortnight. The period of the mother's death, as fixed by Mrs. Bradford, agreed with this statement. The last scene deserves notice, as being nearly a counterpart, in real life, of the death-scene of Julia di Monçada, in sir Walter Scott's tale of "The Surgeon's Daughter."

4. CONFLAGRATION AT ABO, IN FINLAND.—On the evening of the 4th, a fire broke out at Abo, in the house of Mr. Hellman, situate in the Aningaïs-street, owing to the negligence of his servants, who were occupied in melting tallow. The great quantity of inflammable matter with which the court-yard was filled, gave vigour to the fire, so that it quickly communicated to the neighbourhood. From the eminence of Aningaïs, which commands several parts of the town, and which was only covered by a few small wooden houses, the flames, carried by a violent wind, spread all along the adjacent streets,

communicated to the opposite side of the river to the house of professor Hallstrom, and to the steeple of the cathedral, afterwards to the house of the university, and successively to several other points. The scaffolding which surrounded the cathedral, the roof of which had lately been covered with copper, caught fire in an instant; the fire, spreading around, soon reached the adjoining wooden houses, and from them it penetrated through the windows, into the library of the university. In the space of a few hours, it had spread over the whole town, and attacked the only bridge which unites the two parts of the city. The conflagration lasted till Thursday the 6th. Out of a population of fourteen thousand inhabitants, eleven thousand were left without a roof to cover them. Fourteen persons lost their lives, and seven hundred and eighty houses were reduced to ashes, exclusive of the Lutheran church, the University, the Court-house, the Hofgericht, with part of its archives, the houses of the judge, of the governor, and of the magistrates, the Town-hall, the Custom-house, the school of the cathedral, and all the shops, &c. The cathedral of St. Henry, a venerable monument, of which Finland had justly boasted for seven hundred years, was reduced to ruins. The elevated spire of the steeple fell in with the clock and the bells. Of the magnificent organ which adorned the nave, not a vestige was left. The fire even penetrated to the tombs, of which a few only were preserved. The vestry, and the school-room of the cathedral, which served as a Greco-Russian chapel, escaped. The University-library, which consisted of forty thou-

sand volumes, among which was a collection of works on jurisprudence by the celebrated professor Chaubold of Leipsic, and which possessed, besides, a great number of manuscripts and busts, was totally consumed, as well as the museum, the cabinet of medals, a collection of physical and surgical instruments, the printing-office, the apothecaries' hall, the green-house, and the buildings belonging to the botanical garden. The hall in which the solemn assemblies were held, was saved; it contained the bust, in bronze, of his late imperial Majesty Alexander, and basso-relievos representing the principal epochs of the history of this learned assembly; another bust of marble of his present imperial majesty; a third one, also of marble, representing queen Christina, foundress of the university; a part of the archives, the cash-box, and some other objects of minor importance, were saved. The other buildings attached to the university which escaped the fire, were the Clinical institute and the observatory, situated on the summit of the Wartberg; but the fire-brands reached even to this elevated point, and the panes of glass were so heated, that it was impossible to touch them with the hand.

4. ACCIDENT.—The following occurrence took place at the soap-manufacture of Messrs. Crofield and Fell, in Warrington. One of the boilers was charged for the purpose of making soap, and, when it boiled, some vitriol, as is usual, was poured in to bleach the soap, which caused it to generate nitrogen gas. Three of the workmen were actively engaged in stirring the liquid, to prevent it from boiling over, when the smell emitted became so strong that the

men fell down, and, before assistance could be rendered, the soap boiled over the sides of the boiler upon them. One was dead before he could be gotten away, and a second lingered till ten o'clock, when he also expired; the third escaped with a slight scalding on the legs. Mr. Crosfield, while endeavouring to render assistance, had his hands and legs very much scalded. Some idea may be formed of the excruciating sufferings of the man who survived a few hours, when it is stated, that, having staggered from the pan where he was engaged in stirring the soap, to another at the distance of about a yard and a half, he fell back on the floor, and a quantity of the boiling liquid got down his throat.

5. SUICIDE OF A FELON.—*Liverpool.*—A man, named James Thompson, who, on Monday, had been found guilty at Lancaster, and had sentence of death recorded against him, for horse-stealing at Ormskirk, was given in charge to a police-officer, to be conveyed to Chester, to be again put on his trial for the murder of a woman at Compstall-bridge, near Marple. The prisoner arrived in this town on the 3rd instant, and, as is usual in such cases, his legs were secured with a strong chain. In the afternoon he was put on board a steam-packet for Birkenhead, from which place he was to be forwarded by coach to Chester. When the packet had gained the middle of the river, Thompson asked, and obtained, permission of the officer to go to the head of the vessel, when he threw himself overboard, ironed as he was, and, after a struggle of a few moments, sunk to rise no more.

FAMILY OF ROBBERS.—*Lancaster Assizes.*—William Heyworth,

the father, Roger and George Heyworth, his sons, and John Jackson, his son in law, were indicted for a burglary, and afterwards for several robberies, to all of which they pleaded guilty. The judge, however, Mr. Justice Bailey, directed that the witnesses should be examined. Hannah Fielden, said, I am the step-daughter of John Fielden, of Low Clough. We live about a mile from Bacup, in a lone house about a quarter of a mile from any other house. On Saturday night, the 14th of April, my mother, myself, and my two young sisters, were up smoothing the clothes. My father and the rest were gone to bed. At about eleven o'clock, several persons unlatched the front door, and came in. Roger Heyworth came in first, George came in next, William followed, and the last man, I think, was Jackson. They were dressed in dirty smock frocks, and had large clubs in their hands. Their faces were coloured red and yellow, and round the lower part handkerchiefs were tied. Their hats were turned up over their foreheads. They looked at us and we at them. We screamed out "Father, Thieves!" George struck me over the temple with a large club, and I fell to the ground, and was for a time senseless. On recovering I saw two of the men in the middle of the room, and two rushing to my step-father, and striking at him. He had a drying-iron in his hand with which he endeavoured to defend himself. (A drying-iron is a long piece of iron, broad at the end, used in cotton twisting.) They said, they wanted money, and would kill us. They threatened to do so many times. They made my mother and the children go into the shop. I remained in the house with the

men, while they searched it. They then made them come out of the shop and fetch the child out of the cradle, whilst they searched. They asked for the old woman's money, meaning my grandmother, who was living with us. My mother was hurt on the back of the head, whether from a blow, or from falling with fright, I cannot tell.

James Fielden.—I was alarmed and got up. I met Roger and George abreast of me. They had heavy sticks, and they each struck at me with their clubs, which they held in both hands, with all their force. I had a drying-iron, which I lifted up, and escaped the blows. The iron was broken. Had it not been for the iron, I must have been struck over the head. George threatened to strike again but did not. All the men had bludgeons. (Some bludgeons were produced, one of which was broken; they were armed with lead at the end.) I rushed back into the shop. One of them said "Come out, and bring the money the old woman brought over the moor, and make less din, or we will kill you every one." I knew the three Heyworths by sight before; they were all there; I am sure of it. George took a whittle and sharpened it on the step, and said "If that old woman does not come down and find the money, we will kill you every one." The value of what they took away was about 45s.

Joseph Crabtree.—A man named Ashworth and I were going home at about ten o'clock at night on the 11th of April. When we came to a lone part of the road at the top of Slate-pit-hill, between Todmorden and Bacup, about two miles from Bacup, I saw on my right and four men in smock frocks, with bludgeons in their hands.

They rushed at me and knocked me down with a blow that made a hole in my hat. Witness produced a bludgeon tipped with lead. I picked that up the week following, exactly on the spot where I was knocked down. They took my watch, three shillings, and a silver pencil case. The watch chain broke. One man took off my handkerchief, and said to the others, "Cut his throat." They took the handkerchief. Ashworth ran away and got off.

Edward Kershaw.—I live at Smithy Bank, about three-quarters of a mile from Bacup. I had been at Bacup on Saturday night, the 24th of March last, and was returning at about twelve o'clock. When I had got half a mile, I heard a footstep, and was struck. I turned round, and saw a man four yards off, and said, "Can't you let people pass quietly on the road, that does not meddle with you?" Whilst speaking I was struck on the back, and fell down; they then struck me, first one, and then the other, with something of great weight; after which one of them took me by the coat and waistcoat, and threw me over a wall by the side of the road, which was about two or three feet high. One of them followed over, and got upon me with his knees, and began to strangle me. I endeavoured to loosen his hand, and told him he might take what he liked, but begged him not to hurt me. The other man got over, and struck me over the head with something sharp. My hat was cut through. I was struck twice afterwards with the same thing. One of them picked my pockets and took from me two sixpences and three half-pence, my snuff-box, knife, and three steel punches.

Sentence of death was passed on all the four, but Jackson was respited. When leaving the dock, one of the Heyworths lifted his fist to Jackson, saying, "D—n thee, it's thee that has brought this on us!" However, after they were removed to their cell, they conducted themselves in a becoming manner. They confessed that the two younger Heyworths and Jackson were guilty of an offence for which another person was tried some time since, and acquitted. They likewise gave the names of a number of persons belonging to a gang who infest the neighbourhood of Bacup. On the 29th they were executed. As the unfortunate men were approaching the drop, some persons hooted and shouted in a most unbecoming manner.

About twelve o'clock, the father, William Heyworth, ascended the scaffold, and viewed the preparations with apparent unconcern. The executioner having hooked the rope to the chain, and placed the cap over his face, his son Roger came up, but not with that firmness either of demeanor or step which marked his aged parent. Whilst the executioner was preparing the apparatus for Roger, the old man, with apparent composure, folded his hands on his back and stooped down as if to try the length of fall he would have. The younger son was then brought out, completely absorbed in grief.

The executioner having made the necessary preparations, the chaplain read part of the burial service to them. The young Heyworths prayed aloud, till the drop fell.

7. MURDER. — *Lancaster.* — William Robinson was indicted for the murder of his wife on the 18th of August. Betty Plimley, who

had been waiting on the deceased because she was in a poor state of health, said, that, on the day in question, the prisoner came home to dinner at the usual hour, and found his wife gone out. He went out to seek her; in the mean time she came in, and he returned a few minutes after her. He asked her, "if such like carryings on would do?" She gave no answer, but went up stairs. I heard her say something to him when she was up stairs, but I don't know what it was. He said, "if she said two more words to him, he would kill her," or "finish her." I don't know which. In a minute or two afterwards he went up stairs: I heard them both quarrelling, but I could not tell what they said. I heard him strike her; I heard more than one blow. She said, "William, hast thou very near done enough?" He said, "No, not yet." I heard him strike her again more than once. I heard something guttling as I thought in her throat. I heard him "side" (shuffle) about very much; he came down stairs, and walked two or three times over the floor; he then went up stairs, and I heard him drag something on the floor. It seemed as if he were dragging a chair which had a great weight in it. He then came down stairs, and went out. As soon as he went out, I went up and saw Mrs. Robinson sitting in a chair with her head against the bed-post. She never spoke, and I thought she was quite dead. I went down stairs and fetched my sister Ann, who is older than me. We then went up together, and my sister went to the chair, put her hand down her breast, and said "Ellen," but she never answered. The prisoner returned in about half an hour, he went up stairs, and I

heard him move something, but I thought it did not seem a very great weight. He came down in about a minute, and said, "Dear me, Betty, our Ellen has tumbled down in a fit. She has lamed the side of her eye against the bed-rail." He asked me to come up; I went up stairs with him, and found the chair shifted a little. Her head was hanging over the bed-foot rail. We came down stairs, and he asked me to fetch Ellen Almond and Grace Lambert. Before I went for them, he told me not to say any thing of what I saw above stairs. I went out for them. Grace Lambert came up, and Ellen Almond and I afterwards. We all went up stairs where he was. I came down stairs again, and he came down, and said, "Oh dear, Betty, I have a pain at my heart," and he took me to the buttery, and said, "Betty, these women say I have killed our Ellen. Thou know'st whether I have or not;" and he asked me if I would be a friend of his, and say nothing about his abusing Ellen.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner appeared very much distressed indeed, and desired one of them to go for a doctor: he never offered to run off. The deceased got some liquor that very day, but I don't think it was very much.

William Bell, surgeon, had been called in on the Saturday evening by Grace Lambert, and found the deceased with a bruise on her left temple, and another on and about the left eye. There was coagulated blood under the skin on the left temple, above and below the eye. There seemed a violent injury to the left arm, and also as if there had been a violent kick on the breech, and there was a bruise on each side. On opening the skull-

cap, the head was distended with blood, and on removing the membranes of the brain, I found a large quantity of coagulated blood. There had been a rupture of some of the vessels. There was a large quantity of coagulated blood in the base of the brain. Her death, in my opinion, arose from blows and strangulation united. I scarce think the first could have caused the bruises, or that a fall could—kicks might.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, "On Friday night my wife was drunk: we quarrelled exceedingly, and I took her up to bed, but never struck her. I went to my work at morning, and when I came home at dinner-time, I could not find her: she was off; and when she came home on Saturday night, she was intoxicated again. I asked her if such carryings on would do for a family. She went up stairs. When I followed her, I again asked her if such-like doings would do for a family. She began swearing; said, she had done more for me than my first wife had done, only she had not brought four rotten children into the world; and she rushed at me, and began kicking me, and I struck her. I had no idea she was dead. When I came back, I saw she was dead."

Mr. Justice Bayley summed up, and said, if it had appeared that the prisoner's wife had kicked him, the crime might have been reduced to manslaughter, for the law, in mercy to human nature, made allowances for what was done in the heat and exasperation of passion. But there was no evidence of violence by the wife to the husband, and the jury were to consider whether the violence he used was such as was likely to produce death.

The Jury found the prisoner *Gilty* of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged on the following Monday, and his body to be dissected.

8. STEAM-CARRIAGE.—A steam-carriage carrying nearly a dozen persons inside and out, made its appearance on the Camden-town road. It proceeded through Kentish-town and up Highgate-hill, at the rate, as nearly as could be calculated, of thirteen miles an hour, its velocity being the same in ascending the hill as over the comparatively level ground. Upon arriving at the summit of the hill, opposite Holly-terrace, the conductor turned the vehicle, and immediately commenced the descent of the hill, at a rate perhaps of four miles an hour. Whether, however, from the unskilfulness of the manager, or some defect in the machinery, this pace became gradually much greater, until the carriage was propelled so violently over a paved gutter, opposite Holly Lodge, that one of the wheels gave way, and put an immediate termination to its farther progress. A horse was then procured, and the machine was dragged away upon the five remaining wheels. In size the carriage appears unwieldy, as compared with the common stage-coach, being, with somewhat more breadth, nearly twice the length of those vehicles; but it appeared, notwithstanding its bulk, to be thoroughly under the control of the steerer, until the disorder of the machinery, or the weight of the body proved too heavy for the wheels.

DESCENT OF A VESSEL OVER NIAGARA.—On the 8th of September, a large brig, which had been bought for the purpose, was set adrift to find her way down the

great falls of Niagara. The following account of the scene appeared in the American papers. "At about two o'clock in the afternoon, the word was given 'she comes, she comes,' and, in about half an hour, she struck the first rapid, keeled very much, and lost her masts and spars. On her masts giving way, she again righted and was turned sideways, in which course she proceeded to the second rapid, where she struck, and stuck about a minute, and it seemed as though the elements made their last and desperate effort to drive her over this rapid. She was thrown completely on her side, filled and again righted, and proceeded on her course. There were two bears, a buffalo, a dog, and several other animals, on board. The bears now left the wreck and made their course for shore, where they were caught, and sold for five dollars a piece. The buffalo likewise left the schooner, but having made his course down the falls, he was precipitated over them, and killed, as was said, by a spar falling across his back: as for the other animals, it is not known what became of them. The vessel after going over the second rapid was turned stern foremost, in which way she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over, her keel broke, and in a few seconds she was torn to fragments. There were probably from thirty thousand to fifty thousand spectators who witnessed this novel and imposing spectacle."

11. JEALOUSY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, a boatswain's-mate of the Royal Charlotte, Irish yacht, named Webber, was seen going down the water-gate, Deptford, in company with his wife and a young woman

of the same vessel. The two men were much intoxicated, and Webber objected to going on board, saying that he would return and have another pot of beer. His wife wished him to go on board, and a quarrel ensued between them. Webber was proceeding to kick her, but was prevented by the other man, who said he should not touch her. This conduct seemed to incense Webber, who expressed his hatred to the other man, of whom he had shown some jealousy before, and concluded by saying, that, if he attempted to go on board with his wife, he would drown both him and her. They, however, got into the boat without Webber, who insisted on staying on shore for more liquor; and, on their pushing the boat off, he ran into the water up to his middle, and pulled it in again. He then got in, and the boat was pushed off. When, however, they had got about forty yards from the shore, a scuffle commenced, and a violent splash was heard in the water. The last words heard were from Webber, who said, "Now, we will be both drowned together, then." They instantly sank, and, although both of them were excellent swimmers, neither of them rose again. The man was not found until Sunday morning, nor Webber till yesterday morning.

LAUNCH AT CHATHAM.—A new first-rate, the *George the Fourth*, was launched in presence of the Duke of Clarence, lord high admiral, and the duchess. The vessel mounts 120 guns, and is, for magnitude, one of the finest vessels of naval architecture that ever been floated from a British dock-yard. Her tonnage is above 3000, and nothing that modern

improvement could suggest, has been forgotten in her construction. Her stern is circular, and built on the principles laid down by sir Robert Seppings. The principal part of her cabin furniture, such as the companion-ladders, doors, drawers, &c., are composed of mahogany. The hand-rails to the leading-ladders are of burnished brass, a material which is also used in some of the mouldings. On either side of the ship two galleries were erected, containing five tiers of seats each, rising one over the other; and, to guard against the possibility of the visitants being inconvenienced by any unfavourable change in the weather, awnings, composed of sailcloth, were thrown over the roof, and lengths of the same material were extended along the rear. On the right side of the vessel, an accommodation-ladder was erected, to enable every one who felt an inclination, to ascend and examine the interior arrangements. Above 10,000 persons took advantage of the permission, and descended by another ladder, which extended from the middle deck, and reached the ground at about five yards distance from the former. At twenty minutes past one, her royal highness, the duchess of Clarence, approached the edge of the water, and, from an elevation which had been constructed for the purpose, flung a bottle of wine at the ship's stern, naming her, and wishing her success. The blocks were almost instantaneously removed, and, though there appeared to be some delay in her advancing for a moment or two, she slid off the ways, and, in an instant, was in the water.

FIRE AT DUBLIN CASTLE.—Early this morning, Dublin

Castle, in Perthshire, the residence of the earl of Kinnoul, who, with the countess, had arrived there only the day before, was discovered to be on fire in the upper floors. The inmates escaped unhurt, but without being able to provide themselves with clothing, or to save any of the property in the upper part of the building. From the higher floors the fire extended downwards with great rapidity, and those who were employed in endeavouring to save the property in the lower rooms, were driven by the flames from one room to another, ere they could secure the valuable pictures and furniture. There were two engines belonging to the castle, but water could only be procured for one of them, until some hours afterwards, when workmen, who had been despatched from the castle, had succeeded in removing part of the banks of a lake at some distance. By means of the only engine which could be worked, the fire was prevented from reaching one of the principal library apartments until the books were removed. A copious supply of water was at last obtained, but, by that time, the whole building was enveloped in fire, floor after floor sinking among the flames with tremendous crashes. All exertions were now directed to cutting off the communication between the main building and the new unfinished west wing and offices, and, by this, these portions of the edifice were saved. Of the old castle itself, in half an hour afterwards, nothing remained but smoking rubbish and tottering walls. The countess of Kinnoul, with her family and female attendants, took shelter at first in one of the out-houses; subsequently, when the safety even of these was threaten-

ed, they retired to Aberdalgie. More of the valuable library and family paintings were saved than could have been anticipated, considering the extraordinary rapidity of the conflagration.

MISER.—Died lately, the Rev. Morgan Jones, curate of Blewbury, whose habits of parsimony exceeded even those of the celebrated Elwes. For many of his last years, he had no servant to attend any of his domestic concerns; and he never had even the assistance of a female within his doors for the last twelve years; the offices of housemaid, chambermaid, cook, and scullion, and even most part of his washing and mending, being performed by himself. He was frequently known to beg needles and thread at some of the farm-houses, to tack together his tattered garments, at which, from practice, he had become very expert. He was curate of Blewbury upwards of forty-three years; and the same hat and coat served him for his every-day dress during the whole of that period. The brim of his hat had, on one side (by so much handling), been worn off quite to the crown, but on coming one day from the hamlet of Upton across the fields, he luckily met with an old left-off hat, stuck up for a scarecrow. He immediately secured the prize, and with some tar twine, substituted as thread, and a piece of the brim, quite repaired the deficiencies of his old one, and ever after wore it in common, although the old crown was of a russet brown, and the new brim nearly as black as jet. His coat, when he first came from Ashton Keynes in 1781, was a sur-tout much the worse for wear; after some time, he had it turned inside out, and made up into a

common one. Whenever it became rent or torn, it was as speedily tacked together with his own hands: at length, pieces fell out and were lost, and as fast as he found it necessary, he cut pieces off the tail to make good the upper part, until the coat was reduced to a jacket, stuck about with patches of his own workmanship. In this hat and coat, when at home on working days, he was constantly decorated, but he never wore it abroad, or before strangers. He had a great store of new shirts, which had never been worn, but for many years his stock became reduced to one in use; his parsimony would not permit him to have this washed more than once in two or three months, for which he reluctantly paid a poor woman 4d. He always slept without his shirt, that it might not need washing too often, and by that means be worn out; and he always went without one while it was washed, and very frequently at other times. This solitary shirt he mended himself; and as fast as it required to be patched in the body, he ingeniously supplied it by cutting off the tail; but as nothing will last for ever, by this constant clipping, it unfortunately became too short to reach down to his small-clothes. This was a sad disaster, and there was some fear lest one of the new ones must be brought into use; but, after a diligent search, he fortunately found in one of his drawers the top part of a shirt with a frill on, which had probably lain by ever since his youthful and more gay days. This was, with his usual sagacity, tacked by him to the tail of the old one, with the frill downwards, and was thus worn by him until the day before he left Blewbury.

His diet was as singular as his dress, for he cooked his pot only once a week, which was always on a Sunday! For his subsistence he purchased but three articles (which he always denominated "two necessaries and a luxury"); the necessaries, bread and bacon, the luxury, tea. For many years his weekly allowance of bread was half a gallon per week; and, in the fruit season, when his garden produced fruit, or when he once or twice a week procured a meal at his neighbours', his half gallon loaf lasted him a day or two of the following week; so that, in five weeks, he often had no more than four half gallon loaves. He was equally abstemious in his other two articles. He frequently ate with his parishioners; yet, for the last ten years there was but a solitary instance of a person eating with him in return; and that was a particular friend, who obtained only a bit of bread with much difficulty and importunity. For the last fifteen years, there was never within his doors any kind of spirits; no beer, butcher's meat, butter, sugar, lard, cheese, or milk, nor any of the little luxuries, of which he was particularly fond when they came free of expense, but which he could never find the heart to purchase. His beverage was cold water; and at morning and evening weak tea, without milk or sugar. Although very fond of ale, he spent only one 6d. on that liquor during the forty-three years he was curate of Blewbury; but, it must be confessed, he used to partake of it too freely when he could have it without cost, until ten years since, when, being at a neighbour's wedding, and having taken rather too much of this his favourite beverage, it

was noticed and talked of by some of the persons present. Being hurt by this, he made a vow never more to taste a drop of that or any other strong liquor; and his promise he most scrupulously and honestly kept. However cold the weather might be, he seldom had a fire, except to cook with, and that was so small, that it might easily have been hidden under a half gallon measure. He has often been seen roving about the churchyard to pick up bits of stick, or busily lopping his shrubs or fruit-trees to make his fire, while his wood-house has been crammed with wood and coal, which he could not prevail upon himself to use. In very cold weather he would frequently get by some of his neighbours' fires to warm his shivering limbs, and, when evening came, would retire to bed for warmth, but generally without a candle, as he allowed himself only the small bits left of those provided for divine service in the church, by the parish. The whole expenses of his house did not amount to half a crown a week for the last twenty years; and, as the fees exceeded that sum, he always saved the whole of his yearly salary, which never was more than 50*l.* per annum. By constantly placing this sum in the funds, and the interest, with about 30*l.* per annum more (the rent of two small estates left by some relations), he, in the course of forty-three years, amassed many thousand pounds.

16. **SEA SERPENT.**—Information of the appearance of the great American sea-serpent in the northern seas was lately given to the police of Christiania by five persons who had seen him. These witnesses concurred in stating, that the body of the animal as it

appeared in the water, had at least ten arched elevations or bends (bogen) distant from each other about twenty ells. The arched elevations, which were all above the water, were each about six ells long; so that the whole length may be estimated at two hundred and sixty ells. In thickness, it appeared equal to a water-butt or hogshead. The colour of the head, which was raised above the water, was either black or very dark. No tail was observed. Its passage through the water caused a rushing noise. The bends of its body were in frequent motion; that is to say, they moved up and down, being one moment above, and the next under the water. Two of the eye-witnesses declared, that they were perfectly certain that what they saw was one connected whole, and not made up of different animals. It was seen on the 24th of August, about ten in the morning, in clear and calm weather, in the Bonnefjord; and again on the 26th, at seven in the morning, when it passed the Lund and Hoved Islands. On the latter occasion it was at the distance of a hundred and twenty fathoms, on the former, at about two hundred. A second letter from Christiania, dated the 5th inst., states, that the serpent had been seen two days before off the Nas, and on that day off Lysager, by persons as worthy of credit as those who had been examined by the police authorities. A reward of a hundred dollars is offered for killing it and bringing it in.

20. **RIOTS AT GLOUCESTER.**—An idea had got abroad among a large portion of the population of Gloucester, that the tolls payable, even by foot passengers, at the Westgate-bridge, across the Severn,

had been continued long beyond the time when their produce had repaid the expense of the erection, the period at which, by Act of parliament, they were to cease. Much dissatisfaction had consequently been expressed at various times at the continuance of the demand; and, on the evening of Thursday last, a body of workmen, about one hundred in number, engaged in the erection of a new bridge across the river at Over, having occasion, in returning from their employment to pass the Westgate-bridge, expressed a determination to resist payment. The wife of the gate-keeper refused to concede to their resolution; they then threatened to tear down every barrier, to demolish the toll-house and hang up the woman. As she persisted in her refusal, the fellows tore down the paling on one side of the road, and walked through the breach they had thus forcibly effected. On the succeeding morning, the damage, which had been done by this act of violence, was repaired; but, similar proceedings being adopted that evening, an open thoroughfare was left across the bridge for foot-passengers until Monday afternoon, when the opening was again closed, a compromise having been effected between the trustees and the individual who employs the workmen. But soon after five o'clock several of the workmen assembled round the gate, and the number was gradually augmented by their companions, by bargemen, and others of the lower classes, until upwards of a thousand persons were collected, amongst whom many women were very conspicuous. The riot commenced by the great gate being forced from its hinges, and precipitated into the river. The

smaller gates and every post were then torn up and broken in pieces. Several constables vainly endeavoured to stem the riot; and five of them were compelled to take refuge in the gate-house with the family of the gate-keeper. An attack was immediately commenced on the house, and large stones were hurled with such force that the shutters were broken and the floor of the room was speedily covered with missiles. The house having no other door than that which opened to the road, the inmates had no other resource than to wrench the iron bars from a back window, and thus make their escape amidst a volley of stones. One of the most desperate of the ringleaders then climbed the roof of the house, and fastened a rope round the chimney, which was immediately pulled down. The house was speedily unroofed, and disrobed of every article of furniture, which was broken in pieces and thrown into the river; and so rapidly was the work of demolition carried on, that in a short time scarcely a vestige either of the house or gate could be perceived. After the perpetration of this daring act, the crowd gradually dispersed, and about ten o'clock quietness was restored. Many of those who were most active in the affray were armed with bludgeons, but little personal injury was sustained. The authorities immediately sent for military aid to prevent a recurrence of a similar scene: and, on Tuesday afternoon, two troops of the 4th Dragoon-guards arrived in the city, one from Dursley, the other from Wotton-under-Edge. Four of the ring-leaders were taken into custody, and the toll was again enforced, and continued

to be levied, without molestation. The trustees, however, immediately held a meeting, at which it was resolved that the toll on foot passengers should cease on the 31st inst., and the tolls on horses and carriages at the end of 1828.

21. SINGULAR DEATH BY HANGING. — A woman named Charlotte Brinkley, residing in the New Cut, Lambeth, and very much addicted to gin-drinking, having been partaking freely of her favourite beverage at various houses in the neighbourhood, staggered home; and, finding the street door open, she proceeded to grope her way up stairs in the dark to the room which she and her husband occupied on the second floor. The room-door being locked, and her husband having the key, she thought she should be able to enter the apartment through a broken pane in the door, one half of which was composed of glass; and for this purpose she dragged over a crazy old box that was lying on the landing-place. Having placed it against the door way, she mounted it and thrust her head forwards into the broken square, when unluckily at the moment, the box suddenly gave way under her feet, leaving her suspended by the neck above two feet from the floor. On the return of the husband, in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, he found her hanging in this position. Assistance was called, and, after considerable difficulty, owing to the smallness of the aperture into which she had forced her head, she was at length released, but was discovered to be lifeless. A medical man, who examined the body of the deceased, pronounced, that by the violence of the fall she had broken her neck.

A TRAVELLER EXTRICATED FROM THE SNOW.—On the 20th of September last, a Bernese student, coming from Vienna, resolved to pass the mountains of the Grisons Canton to reach Glaris. The snow fell in vast quantities, but he resolved to pursue his road. On arriving at Panix, he fell in with two men of Linthall, going the same way with himself. They set out at one in the afternoon; and at two o'clock they arrived at the most elevated huts, which were inhabited. There his fellow-travellers, more robust and better practised, left this young man behind, in the midst of snows and dangers. His steps became every instant more painful and slow. On arriving at the top of a rock, the snow gave way from under him, and he was plunged in it up to the middle. In this frightful condition he vainly shouted and called; he made efforts to extricate himself, but each time he fell exhausted and fatigued. At last he resigned himself to his fate. In these frightful circumstances, a young dog that he had bought that very morning at Panix, became the instrument of his preservation. Constantly attentive to the danger of his master, and guided by an instinct that cannot be too much admired, he awoke him whenever the stupor of death, gaining insensibly upon him, was about to put an end to his sufferings. In the meanwhile his fellow-travellers arrived the same evening at Elm, and told the innkeeper, M. le Juge Freytag, that a traveller had started with them from Panix, but that they had been obliged to leave him on the mountain. M. Freytag immediately hastened to send in search of him some men full of courage and zeal. These

fine fellows, every instant plunged into the snow, and braved with constancy all the obstacles opposed to them. They were long uncertain of the road, but suddenly they heard the barking of a dog upon a height; they followed the signal, and succeeded at last, after unheard of efforts, in reaching the place where the young man was on the point of perishing. He had remained twenty-two hours in that position, for it was not till the 21st, at two in the afternoon, that he was discovered."

24. *Bristol*.—The following distressing accident occurred on Saturday morning last, at the excavation leading to the intended new tunnel under the Float. About seven o'clock in the morning, as the men were employed in the works, a large body of the earth gave way, and fell upon three men employed below. One of them clung to the rope by which the basket was suspended, and raised himself by means of the timber, with only a slight injury on his hand; the other two were immured beneath the fallen earth. The bucket had prevented the mass of earth from immediately crushing them, and it was hoped that they had got under the tunnel, and had yet a chance of escape. A number of hands were therefore employed in removing the earth. About eleven o'clock one of them answered to his name, and said that if the bucket was raised, they should be able to breathe. This was attempted, but a fresh fall of earth rendered the chance of rescuing them more distant than ever. About five o'clock next afternoon (Sunday) the workmen had cut as deep as they calculated the bodies were, and had then ten feet of tunnelling to cut through to get

at them. But on Monday morning a rush of water suspended the progress of the work, when they had proceeded about seven or eight feet in a collateral direction. From that time until eleven o'clock they were employed in emptying the water, and, shortly after resuming the work, they came in sight of the bodies. They were lying together, with a large piece of timber pressing against the head of the uppermost; and were horribly disfigured.

DARING MURDER.—*Dublin*.—

As a man of the name of Harford, with his sons and daughters were returning in the evening from a funeral, a quarrel arose between Thomas, one of the sons, and a person called Barrett, who had come up to the party in the street. They stripped to fight opposite Barrett's house, and the latter called out for his brother Joseph to assist him. The brother rushed from his house, armed with a knife of that description termed by shoemakers a "paring knife," from five to six inches long in the blade, and extremely sharp pointed; brandishing this in his hand, he rushed in among Harfords' party, and aiming at the first he met, he inflicted a deep wound in his back, immediately beneath the shoulder blade. Then coming in contact with Thomas Harford, he struck at his face with his knife, with such frightful effect as to lay open the right side of it, from near the temple to the extremity of the chin, in one continued gash. His brother, Thomas Barrett, had in the mean time joined him, and with a stick knocked down John Harford with such violence as to break his thigh bone in the fall. The watch having been called, and several persons collecting to the

spot, the Barretts fled, and took refuge in their house, securing the door on the inside. Among others that pursued them thither was young Harford, who had been wounded in the face: as he was approaching the door, the Barretts again rushed forth, Joseph armed as before with the knife. On this occasion he pursued Dennis Harford, but missing him, he suddenly turned round, and Thomas Harford received the blow, the weapon entering his breast, and penetrating to some depth in the heart. A sister of the deceased narrowly escaped a similar fate, as, while she attempted to raise her expiring brother, and drag him from the spot, a blow was aimed at her, which she happily evaded. The wife of Dennis Harford was knocked down and trampled on by Thomas Barrett, and being far advanced in pregnancy, was seriously injured in consequence. Thomas Harford expired. One of the Barretts was shortly afterwards apprehended, but the other succeeded in making his escape.

25. AURORA BOREALIS. — On the night of the 25th, there was observable in London a more brilliant Aurora Borealis than had been seen for many years. It began about eleven o'clock, and continued for nearly two hours. The sky to the north was obscured for about fifteen degrees above the horizon, by a dense stratum of black clouds: from the upper edge of this the light became first apparent, extending from nearly northeast to north-west, exceeding considerably in power that of the moon just previous to its rising. From this broad stratum of pale yellowish light, shot beautiful pencils of a luminous hazy

appearance up to the very zenith, changing momentarily in length and intensity. During this period, the wind blew gently from the south; and when it freshened a little, the Aurora Borealis became more brilliant in its appearance, sending beautiful coruscations of light, in rapid succession, towards the zenith, and frequently passing that point ten or fifteen degrees southward.

26. NORTHERN EXPEDITION. — Captain Franklin and doctor Richardson arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday evening, the 26th, from New York. The rest of the party, under captain Back and lieutenant Kendall, were to return by the Hudson's Bay Company's ships. Captain Franklin and captain Back, after falling down the Mackenzie river, coasted westward, to about the 150th deg. W. long. They met with no considerable indentation on the coast, but it gradually tended northward almost as far as they penetrated, to about lat. 72. 80., when it seemed to run nearly west. At the farthest advance of this part of the expedition, they were about a hundred and fifty miles from the ship Blossom, under captain Beachey; and, had each been aware of this circumstance, captain Franklin might have returned to England by the Pacific ocean; yet had they failed to meet, the season was so far advanced, that it would have been an unjustifiable hazard of human life to have persevered in advancing westward. Captain Franklin, therefore, retraced his way back to Great Bear Lake, where they spent the last winter in the society of their friends, who, in the meantime, had, under Dr. Richardson and lieutenant Kendall, explored the whole coast between the Mac-

kenzie and the Coppermine rivers. On the 26th, likewise, captain Parry arrived at Inverness in the Chichester revenue cutter, which had fallen in with him in the Orkneys, where he had been driven in on the 28th inst. Captain Parry, on leaving the Hecla at the appointed place off the Spitzbergen coast, betook himself to the sledge-boats, prepared for his conveyance over the ice, in pursuance of his original intentions and instructions, and was out for sixty-one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of lieutenant Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship—twelve men to each; and, after undergoing incredible fatigue, they found, that, for a great part of the time, they were on floating ice-bergs, which carried them southward, while they were stretching every nerve to proceed northward—and thus, of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. During the last three days of the expedition, on taking his observations by the chronometer, captain Parry found that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at lat. 82.45., and had it proceeded but fifteen miles further, captain Parry and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83.; but even this short distance was found to be unattainable by any physical effort. Nearly in the same line they had proceeded, the boats returned to the Hecla. Immediately on reaching the ship, the expedition proceeded homeward, and was, by stress of weather, obliged to put in to the Orkneys, from whence captain Parry, for the sake of despatch, took his departure in the Chichester.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

—On the morning of Saturday 29th, the powder mills of Stobbs, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, blew up, and three men, who were at work at the time, were killed by the explosion. One of them had his legs torn from his body; another, his belly torn up, so as to leave his entrails hanging out; and the third was blown into the water, a considerable distance from the mill, where he was found dead about an hour afterwards. Search was immediately made for the members which were severed from the bodies; but they were so scorched, and the bodies so terribly mutilated, that it was impossible to know to which the different members belonged. The premises on which the explosion took place were shaken to the foundation, and laid in one heap of ruins. The surrounding trees were stripped of their foliage, and the grass burnt black and bare. Cottages in the neighbourhood were almost unroofed, and the windows shattered.

ANTIQUITIES. — Some large clustered columns, and four smaller ones have been discovered at St. Mary's Abbey. A tomb-stone was found near these columns, composed of sand-stone, six feet four inches in length, two feet broad at the head, and one foot and a half broad at the foot. It bears no date or inscription, but a floral cross is traced upon it. Under it were found three skulls and a quantity of human bones. A great number of bones have been dug out of the rubbish this week. A small MS. written on vellum was likewise found, about the size of a bank-note. The writing was contained within a scroll surmounted by three heads, the centre one larger than the others. The

writing was greatly defaced through age, but it was supposed by one gentleman who examined it, to have been a grant from some baronial court of a house to the monastery. On the ancient site of Davy-hall, at a depth of nine feet from the surface, a human skeleton was found, the skull of which was wanting, and on the breast was laid an iron box, eight inches long by four broad, and over it another box or cover, also of iron, seven inches long by two inches and three-quarters broad. These contained a file or rasp, eight inches and a quarter long, and a pair of pincers, five inches and a half long, but which, evidently, had formerly been of greater length, as they are much eaten and corroded by rust. In another part of the excavation two skulls were turned up. There has also been subsequently found a sort of weight composed of slate-stone, five inches in length and seven and a half in circumference, flat on one side, and having in the centre a hole partly filled with a plug of chalky clay. There are holes at the top and bottom apparently for the reception of cords. A circular piece of sand-stone, about two inches and a quarter long and three inches in diameter, with a hole through the centre, was likewise found, and the rim or upper part of an urn.

ANTIQUITIES IN SCOTLAND.—There was lately found at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, about two feet from the surface, a small vase of an antique form, similar to those in the Englefield's collection, and of very coarse materials, containing about a hundred silver pennies of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Edward I. of England, in good preservation, with the head and characters distinctly

legible. The English coins were more numerous than the Scotch. Those of Alexander represent him in profile, as do all the coins of his reign, and have around the head, *Alexander Dei Gra.*, and on the other *Rex Scotorum*, with a cross extending to the edge, and a spur level on each of the quarters. This coin is number 23, first page, of plates appended to Adam de Cardonnel's *Numismata Scotiæ*. Those of Edward represent him in full face: on the reverse of the different coins, there is *Civitas Cantor*, *Civitas London*, *Civitas Lincol.*, or the name of some other of the mint towns of England, with the cross extending to the edge, and three roses in each quarter. From the great number of these coins found in this part of the country, it is probable they were deposited in the earth by the soldiers of Edward, who had taken refuge in these mountainous regions, when flying from the indignation of the Scotch.

OCTOBER.

2. CONFLAGRATION.—The village of Muntschemir, Switzerland, was almost destroyed by fire. In less than half an hour twenty nine buildings were burnt down; and forty two families, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six persons, were at once rendered houseless. The harvest and several head of cattle were destroyed.

BURNING HILL.—The Burning Cliff at Holworth* is daily becoming an object of greater interest; a late eruption of fire, to the east-

* *Vide Chron.* March 27th p. 63.

ward of the original orifice, excited much additional curiosity. On Saturday, the 20th of September, a large body of vapour, accompanied with strong effluvia, was observed issuing with much force from three fissures, some distance eastward from the spot, where a like phenomenon occurred in March last: and, on the removal of a very trifling portion of the exterior soil, vivid fire became visible in the interstices of the lime-stone, producing an effect, in every respect similar to the appearance described at the first discovery of fire in the cliff. The apertures have since increased, and, at this part, smoke has exhaled during the week, from no less than nine orifices, in several of which flame has been occasionally excited on the application of dried sticks, or any other combustible material. On Monday evening, the 1st instant, the surface of red-hot stone in one of the apertures, occupied a space full three feet square, and presented an appearance like the mouth of an heated oven. A gentleman scraping off the surface for the purpose of seeing the fire, found a vertebral bone of some animal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, supposed to have been detached from the skeleton of the Ichthyosaurus. Several bones of that animal were found in this cliff a few years ago. Vapour has continued to exhale hitherto without intermission, since the eruption took place. The apertures above mentioned are twenty-five feet above the basis of the cliff, and extend twenty feet in length; they are from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty feet eastward, from the original ones. Those to the westward have

extended to seventy feet distance (one of them which had exhibited fire is quite on the base of the cliff), so that the entire range of apertures occupy now no less than two hundred and ten feet lineally from east to west.—*Dorset County Chronicle*.

6. GLOUCESTER. — Yesterday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, some of the police-officers recognized a man, passing by the Tolsey, as one of the most active leaders of the rioters at the bridge on Monday week* and instantly took him into custody, and lodged him in the Tolsey. The apprehension of this man, who was one of the stone-masons employed at Over Bridge, soon reached the knowledge of his companions, who gathered in crowds about the Cross, using the most threatening language, and swearing they would tear out the windows of the Tolsey, and have their comrade out. Amongst the most violent of these the officers observed one man, who had also been very conspicuous in the late riot, and he was likewise promptly taken into custody, and on his person a bludgeon, of most formidable weight and substance, was found concealed. This increased the resistance to the civil power to such a degree, that the officers at length fairly stated to the magistrates their inability to convey the prisoners to gaol without risking their lives. Under such circumstances, the magistrates deemed it advisable to apply for a troop of the 7th Dragoon-guards; and, in the course of a very few minutes, the whole of the officers and men turned out, mounted and fully caparisoned. It was about ten o'clock when the

* *Vide Chron. September 20, p. 162.*

troop formed in front of the Tolsey, upon which alderman Jones entreated the crowd to disperse, and directed the police to do their duty, and convey the prisoners to the city gaol. This order was quickly obeyed; and though, on turning the corner of the street, a rush was made by the mob, and a cry of rescue attempted to be raised, yet the presence of the military, who immediately followed the *posse comitatus*, checked any further violence, and the prisoners were safely lodged in gaol.

6. AEROSTATION.—On Saturday, the 6th, Mr. Brown ascended in his balloon from Wakefield. In about five minutes after leaving the ground, he entered some thick clouds, and became invisible. Suddenly the balloon re-appeared, beneath the clouds, making the most rapid and apparently uncontrolled approach to the earth. Soon the frantic voice of the aéronaut was heard in fearful exclamations, and the balloon seemed to have collapsed, presenting no longer a spherical appearance. The gyrations or whirlings of the balloon and car were frightful in the extreme, and the worst apprehensions were entertained. But a few moments elapsed, and the descent was completed at a distance of about two miles from Wakefield, near the village of Flanshaw. Mr. Brown was dragged out of the car, his life having been fortunately spared. The balloon, in its collapsed state, had fallen upon him, and, with the remnant of gas it contained, threatened his destruction. The accident occurred from the inexperience of the young aéronaut, and the suddenness and novelty of the attack against which he had to contend. He says, that, on

entering the clouds, the balloon and car became violently agitated, and perfectly unmanagable from the violence of the wind in this upper region, which amounted almost to an hurricane. Fearful for his safety on entering the stormy current, and finding the greatest difficulty in retaining his seat, in the agitation of the moment he seized a rope. Unfortunately it was the line of the safety-valve, which being opened, the gas rushed out of the balloon to such an extent, that its buoyancy was nearly destroyed before Mr. Brown was aware of the great error he had committed. He continued, however, to keep possession of the car, and, partly from the quantity of gas yet remaining in the balloon, as well as from the nature of the ground where he fell—a sloping grassy hillock—his life was preserved and his person but slightly injured.

9. ELECTION EXPENSES.—COMMON PLEAS.—*Richardson v. Sir Godfrey Webster*.—Sergeant Russell stated the plaintiff in this action to be a mercer and haberdasher at Chichester, who had been compelled to bring the present action to recover the value of a quantity of ribands sold to the defendant at the late election for that city. Probably the case would be defended on the ground, that giving ribands was a violation of the treating act. Had the ribands been given to voters only, there might have been some ground for setting up such a defence; but it would be proved that the greater part of them were bestowed upon the ladies, and on a band of one hundred White-boys, who were decorated in the most splendid manner, from head to foot. He would call witnesses to prove the

delivery and value of the ribands, and should then confidently await a verdict for his client.

Robert Pascoe, one of sir Godfrey's committee, was called, and proved the orders given to him to provide ribands, which he did to the amount of 10*l*. Sir Godfrey himself ordered the remainder, which he knew had been delivered.

In cross-examination he said the ribands were not old; they were all new, and not so old that the ladies refused to wear them. On the contrary, the ladies would wear any thing that was purple. No resolution was passed by the committee to bring in sir Godfrey free of expense.—A witness was then examined to prove, that the ribands had been applied to other purposes than the mere decoration of the persons of the voters.

Sergeant Taddy, for the defendant, argued, that the treating act expressly enacted, that no person should be entitled to recover for having supplied any voter at an election with money, meat, drink, or provision, or for making any present, gift, reward, or entertainment. Now, these ribands were presents or gifts within the meaning of the statute.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that, under this statute, the plaintiff could not recover if the ribands had been given to voters only; but it had been proved that the greater part had been given to Whiteboys and ladies, who were not voters.

Sergeant Taddy contended, that, if one part had been supplied for an illegal purpose, the plaintiff could not recover for any.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, that reasonable evidence had been given to prove the

supply of ribands to the amount of 21*l*. 5*s*.; and, consequently, the defendant was bound to pay, if they were ordered by his authority, unless there were any law which, under peculiar circumstances, directed the contrary. If the plaintiff did not know they were to be used illegally, he had a right to recover; and there was no evidence to show that he knew they were for an illegal purpose.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 21*l*. 5*s*.

10. SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on the body of William Jones, a carrier between Birmingham and Stafford, who had been found hanged, and, from the position of his hands, was at first supposed to have been murdered. It appeared that his horse and cart stopped, on the evening of the 9th, at one of his usual houses of call, and on the ostler proceeding to ascertain to whom it belonged, he found the deceased suspended from the front of the cart quite dead. His feet were hanging about two feet from the ground, between the front of the cart and the horse; his arms were through two nooses, which appeared in the cord, a little above the elbows, but not so confined by the rope as to prevent him from raising his hands to his head, so long as he remained upon or within the cart, but the moment he slipped off he must necessarily have been deprived of all power to recover himself. All the articles of which he had the charge were found to be perfectly safe, including a sum of money, amounting to 22*l*. 6*s*., which he had locked up in the cart. Two or three witnesses deposed to his having been unwell, and low in spirits, some time previously, and to his having complained of

a pain in his head; nothing particular was, however, observed in his conduct on the day of his death. The Jury returned their verdict "that the deceased had hung himself in a temporary fit of insanity."—*Birmingham Gazette*.

11. THUNDER STORM.—The south of Hackney-road was visited by one of the most destructive tempests witnessed in the vicinity of the metropolis for many years. It commenced with a violent gale, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and a shower of hail-stones of extraordinary size, which, in less than half an hour, laid waste the entire range of garden and orchard grounds running parallel with Crabtree-row. The trees were stripped of their branches, the glass of the hot-houses was beaten into fragments, and, with large masses of the frame-work, blown by the wind to a considerable distance. Scarce a chimney or window-pot within the limits of the storm kept its place. During the storm, the house of Mr. Merceron, 77, Bricklane, opposite Messrs. Hanbury's brewhouse, was struck by the electric fluid, which broke all the windows in front and back of the house, tore and split the wainscot of the second and third floor, and broke a quantity of stone coping in several parts; but no person was hurt.

16. LIABILITY OF HUSBAND FOR WIFE'S DEBTS.—KING'S-BENCH.—*Clifford v. Latow*.—This was an action for 51*l.*, for goods supplied to the wife of the defendant. It was proved that the lady and her husband lived separate; that she had ordered the goods; that they had been sent to her husband's house, but by mistake, which mistake was discovered on the delivery of a second parcel

that was brought back; that the plaintiff did not know Mrs. Latow to have been a married woman; that, on her separation from her husband, the father of the latter had given her a yearly allowance of 120*l.*, which had been discontinued upon her succeeding to 300*l.* a-year by the death of her own father.

Lord Tenterden said, it appeared that the plaintiff did not know whether the lady was married or not; he, therefore, could not have supplied the goods on the credit of the husband. It was presumed, that where husband and wife lived together, goods furnished to the wife were supplied on the credit of the husband; but where they lived apart, it was incumbent on the party who supplied the wife with goods upon credit, to show that she was living separate without maintenance. All that they knew of these parties was, that they were living separate by mutual consent. An allowance had been made to the lady, but it turned out upon the death of her father that she became entitled to a separate income. This did not for some time come to the knowledge of the defendant's father, but when it did he withdrew the allowance. Was that unreasonable? Under these circumstances, the jury were to give their opinion, whether it was reasonable that the husband should be held responsible.

In answer to a question from one of the jury,

His Lordship added—"If a tradesman gives credit to a person who comes to his shop, he must be considered as giving trust at his peril."

The Jury immediately found for the defendant.

19. LOST BANK NOTES.—COMMON PLEAS.—*Snow v. Leyland.*—

In this case, the plaintiffs were bankers in London, and the defendants, bankers in Liverpool. The action was brought to recover the value of a Bank of England note of 100*l.*, of which they had been robbed, and which had since gotten into the defendant's possession. In November, 1824, the plaintiffs, in the absence of a confidential clerk, had sent their porter to the Bank of England for the purpose of obtaining cash for several dividend warrants, amounting to many hundred pounds. The porter had no sooner obtained the money than he was hustled in the street, and his pocket-book, containing among many others the note in question, was taken from him and no intelligence could be obtained of it, until it was found to have passed into the defendant's bank. There had been many trials against different parties, arising out of this robbery, and in consequence much formal evidence was dispensed with. It was admitted that the porter was actually robbed.

Mr. Henson, the plaintiff's attorney, stated, that, in December, 1825, he wrote a letter to the defendants, informing them that he had heard they had received the note in question, and requesting them to inform him from whom it was received, stating at the same time that it was one of those of which the plaintiffs had been robbed. They replied, that they did not know from whom they had received it, adding, that they were not in the habit of taking notes from strangers. After the receipt of this letter, the witness went down to Liverpool, when the defendant's exerted themselves in

every possible manner to ascertain by whom the note was passed; but it was without avail; no information could be obtained respecting it.

Two bill-stickers were called, who proved that they had stuck up notices of the robbery in all the principal parts of the town.

Mr. Mallison, from the Stamp-office, produced a copy of the "*Morning Advertiser*" and of the "*Hue and Cry*," in which the robbery was advertised.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde, for the defendants, contended, that, from the testimony of the plaintiffs' own witness, it was evident no want of caution had been betrayed on the part of the defendants in receiving the note in question.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, it was for the jury, as mercantile men, to say, whether they considered the defendants had used a proper degree of caution: if they had, the plaintiffs could have no right to recover.

The Jury hesitated for some time; but at length returned a verdict for the defendants.

LOSS OF A LEITH SMACK.—The Queen Charlotte smack sailed from Leith on the 16th inst., with eleven passengers on board. When off Lowestoff, in seventeen fathoms water, about nine o'clock at night, with clear weather, a large light collier brig was seen from the smack, under a press of sail, and lower studding sails set, coming fast down from the southward. As the brig neared, the watch and crew of the smack hailed her repeatedly and loudly, but to no effect, to stand clear: the collier ran right into the smack amidships, with a tremendous crash,

cutting her right in two. Captain Nicholson immediately grappled his smack to the brig. Sending one of his own men on board to stand by his hawser he secured by the timber-heads of the brig, until he could get his passengers transhipped on board the brig, as he found the water making above the cabin floor of the smack. This accomplished, and finding the smack fast filling, he ordered all his crew on board the brig, after securing the smack's helm, so as she might near the land. The captain and crew were but a few minutes on board of the brig before the smack went right down in deep water, within fifteen minutes of her being first struck.

20. CONTEST WITH A BEAR.—*Paris*.—The king has granted a sum of two hundred francs and a silver medal to a man named Jean Ramut, of the commune of Erce (Arriège), as a reward for the following trait of courage. A bear of enormous size, pursued by the peasantry of Massat, in the month of July last, took refuge in the territory of Erce. Jean Ramut was going into the wood, with his axe on his shoulder, when suddenly the bear appeared standing, with open jaws, upright before him. The peasant knew that the best means of resisting the animal was, to seize him by the tongue. He sprung upon the beast like lightning, and, whilst he held his tongue with one hand, gave him some heavy blows with his axe with the other. The rage of the bear was excessive. Twice he rolled on the ground with his vigorous antagonist; in vain he crushed his hand, tore his arm, face, and chest; never was he able to make him let

go. Ramut was obliged, at length, to give way, upon one of his eyes being struck out by a stroke of one of the fore paws. The ferocious animal then proceeded towards a neighbouring pond, where Ramut followed him to wash his wounds. The bear had plunged into the water, and was immovable there, when he was surprised by the Massat hunters, who easily deprived him of the remaining life that had escaped the blows of the robust and brave Erce man.

23. STORM IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—During Monday the 22nd, and Tuesday the 23rd, Aberdeenshire was visited by a storm of wind and rain, which swelled the rivers Dec and Don to a more destructive height than had occurred since the year 1799. Along the sea-beach, between the two rivers, and far northward beyond the Don, trees, generally of large dimensions, quantities of turnips, sheaves of corn, sheep, ships' boats, &c., were thickly strewed, and lay in promiscuous wreck. From the report of some men sent down to collect the timber, no less than four thousand trees had been carried off by the flood, from different parts on the Dee, where they had been laid for floating, of which not the tenth-part had been recovered. The breast-work of the Dam on the Burn of Culter, constructed last summer, at much labour and expense, and which was supposed capable of resisting any force, however great, gave way before the power of the torrent, which broke over the beautiful haugh, on which stood a paper-mill, sweeping down the recently erected drying-house, and destroying paper to a very great amount. The stones, which had formed part

of the building of the Upper Dam, were carried down with such impetuosity, as to destroy the front of the Lower Dam, rushing forward to the river Dee, and scouring along the soil in some places to the depth of from eight to ten feet. The crop in the intermediate space was rooted up, both potatoes and turnips; while such was the depth of the torrent, that some turnips were found afterwards suspended in the branches of the trees.

SURREY SESSIONS. — *Oldfield v. Miller.* — This was an indictment by the notorious gaming house-keeper against the defendant for unlawfully obtaining from him 1000*l.* under false pretences.

Frederick Oldfield, the prosecutor, deposed to the following effect:—I was a prisoner in the King's-bench prison in the year 1824. In the month of July in that year I had an interview with my attorney, Mr. Rice, who stated, that he had seen the defendant on the subject of my liberation from gaol. Subsequently, the defendant called at my room in the King's-bench, and, having introduced the above topic of conversation, said, that he could obtain my release from prison. He then entered upon the business by enjoining me to the most strict secrecy, remarking that Mr. Rice was on no account to be made acquainted with what passed, adding that he made it a point never to let a third person know such transactions as those which we were about to enter into. He then lamented the unfortunate situation I was placed in, saying that he could get the fines of 4,500*l.* awarded against me remitted, if I would advance a sum of 1000*l.*, and that it would be a saving of 3,500*l.* to my large family. If I managed to raise

that sum, he would obtain my discharge through a man of rank, who had powerful interest at the Treasury. At the interview I told the defendant that I was not then possessed of the sum that was required for my liberation; upon which he said that it was of no consequence, intimating that he would advance the money to the "man of rank" himself, if I would give him (the defendant) my I. O. U. for the sum. I consented to this arrangement; upon which the defendant drew from his pocket a paper which he said was the copy of a letter which he wished me to write to him, in order that he might show it to the man of rank. I requested him to give me the letter, which he refused, saying, that he should dictate it to me. I consequently wrote according to his dictation. After the letter was finished, I gave him my I. O. U. for 1,000*l.*, and in the space of five or six days afterwards I saw him again, when he remarked that things were going on very favourably at the Treasury, and that the "man of rank" was pushing the matter forward in my behalf. In the next interview I had with the defendant, as he was pressing for the 1,000*l.*, I said that, as I had not the money by me, I should mortgage some property I was possessed of for the sum, and hand it over to him. I saw the defendant frequently during the period I was endeavouring to raise the money, and on all occasions he said, things were going on at the Treasury respecting my discharge, as well as he could possibly wish. On the 28th of August, having succeeded in obtaining the 1,000*l.*, I wrote a letter to the defendant, mentioning that the money was

ready for him. He came to my apartments on the receipt of it, and, previous to parting with my money, I requested that he would fix the period when my discharge would come down from the Treasury, which he promised would be in six weeks. I then gave him a check for 1,000*l.*; and, on receiving it, after having deposited it in his pocket, he remarked that he should immediately proceed with it to the man of rank, and hand the sum over to him. He said that he should not accept of any remuneration for himself, that he was perfectly disinterested; and only hinted that a dressing-case would be accepted, merely in remembrance of having restored a husband to a numerous family. During the period that intervened between the six weeks, at the expiration of which I was to have had my discharge, the defendant called several times, and on all occasions mentioned that the "man of rank" was working hard for me. The six weeks, however, having elapsed, the defendant began to drop off in his visits; I wrote to him, requesting that the check might be returned, he not having obtained my discharge according to the stipulation. The defendant called again, and having described that the "man of rank" would positively clinch the business in a day or two, he then asked me to make an affidavit that I was worth only 10*l.*, alleging that he wanted the document to show to the man in power. I refused making any such affidavit, and urged the return of my money, upon which the defendant refused, and went away. I wrote to him again respecting the money I had advanced on his representations, and he returned an answer, stating that he should

not give it up to me, but that he would pay it into the Crown-office. The prosecutor concluded by stating that he had obtained his discharge in the month of February, 1827, but not through the intervention of the defendant, or the person of "high rank" to whom he alluded. He added, that he had never received back the sum from the defendant, or any part thereof.

Cross-examined by Mr. Broderick. — He and defendant at the interviews were always alone. He had been convicted upon four indictments for keeping two separate gaming-houses. At that period he kept three gaming-houses in all. He had kept them ten or twelve years. His father and uncle had also kept houses of a similar description. Had been nearly five years a prisoner in the King's-bench. Had been indicted for perjury, but no evidence was produced, and he was acquitted. Never paid any money for the suppression of the evidence. Never heard that 500*l.* had been given. Had been prosecuted by the Excise for fraud, in consequence of a servant in his employment drawing a permit without sending the wine out. He paid the Excise fine, which amounted to 500*l.* The fines for keeping the gambling houses were remitted. I am now in gaol for the recovery of money lost at play. It was not at either of my houses. Never borrowed money of the defendant. Previous to my having received a letter from the defendant, I mentioned to him, that, if my liberation was not obtained shortly, I should, through the influence of the mother of the late Secretary of State for the Home Department, obtain it myself on her arrival from

the continent. Never made efforts that the matter should be arranged without going to trial.

Being asked why he delayed preferring the indictment until the present occasion, he replied, that the defendant intimidated him, by saying, that, if he made any efforts to have the money returned, the man of rank had it in his power to keep him in prison, as well as the power of liberating him from it.

Thomas Brand, clerk to Messrs. Masterman and Co., identified the note produced for 1,000*l.* being paid by a check.

Daniel Howard, clerk to Messrs. Herries, proved that the note now produced was paid into their house to the credit of the defendant, together with another note of 100*l.*

The defence was, that the history and character of the witness rendered him unworthy of credit: and the jury found the defendant, *Not Guilty.*

24. FALL OF WEXFORD BRIDGE.

—On Wednesday evening (the 24th) nearly a fourth part of the bridge of Wexford broke down. Several persons were crossing at the time, five of whom, including two women, were precipitated into the water; but no lives were lost. They were enabled to support themselves by clinging to the fragments, until they were received into boats which put off for the purpose. One man, who was leading a horse, had a very providential escape. Feeling that the bridge was giving way, he hastily pulled the horse back, and jumped off the car and turned the horse round, when down went the part which he had just quitted, carrying with it the car, but leaving the horse, with his owner still holding the reins, standing

at the very edge of the chasm! The bridge had stood only thirty-three years, and had been built at an expense of 17,000*l.*

29. FEROCIOUS BEAR.—A bear, of huge dimensions, which was kept at the Anatomy-house in Park-street, Dublin, belonging to Dr. Jacob, had been in the habit of having food occasionally brought to him by a little boy, six years old. The animal was kept constantly chained in a yard, at the back of the Anatomy-house, having sufficient length of chain to allow him to retire when so inclined, to a vault built beneath the house, which served him as a den, or to pass to some distance in the yard. About twelve o'clock the child happened to enter the place, and incautiously approached the bear without the accustomed donation, merely for the purpose of playing with him. The animal being more intent on provender than play, and finding himself disappointed in his expectations, instantly seizing in his gripe his little benefactor, prostrated him in a moment, and was proceeding in the work of destruction, when the screams of his victim brought to the spot a small boy, not much older than himself, who was usually employed about the house. The only weapon, of which this little fellow could avail himself, was a piggin, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. His cries, however, brought a Mr. Wilkins, who happened to be then in the House, to his assistance. While this gentleman was attempting, without any weapon, to save the now mangled child from the fangs of the animal, he fell, from his foot chancing to slip. The bear at once relinquished his former prey, and darted with the rapidity of

lightning at Mr. Wilkins, as he lay on the ground, fortunately, however, a few inches beyond the bounds which the brute's chain permitted him to reach. Another person now came up, provided with a poker, and succeeded in partially forcing back the ferocious creature, who rushed repeatedly at him, endeavouring to get him within his gripe. Both the arms and one of the thighs of the child were shockingly lacerated; it was also much torn over one of the eyes. The wounds, however, did not extend to any vital part.

The owner of the bear instantly directed it to be destroyed. For this purpose, five drachms of a poisonous acid, of a peculiarly powerful nature, were administered at short intervals; but they proved perfectly harmless, the animal, after taking each successive dose, which was given him in a small portion of victuals, manifesting the most perfect ease, and tranquilly licking off his paws the blood with which they were thickly smeared. A crowd of persons had now surrounded the premises outside the walls, which they threatened to scale for the purpose of taking summary vengeance on the animal, when, peace-officers being called in, one of them fired at him. The ball entering his heart, he rushed some paces, and reached the entrance of his den, where he fell, and instantly expired.

30. **THE GREEK STEAM VESSELS.**—The *Irresistible* steam vessel, the last of those provided for the service of the Greeks, was destroyed by fire this morning in half-way reach, in the course of an experiment to try her qualities, and the power of her engines. Her speed did not exceed three miles an hour.

31. **INUNDATION OF THE THAMES.**—On the evening of Wednesday the 31st, the tide in the Thames rose to a greater height than it had attained within the memory of its oldest waterman, and did great damage on both sides of the river, more particularly among the licenced victuallers, and the proprietors of extensive cellars. In several public houses the butts were displaced from their perpendicular position, and set a floating. Loaves, cheese, butter, and joints of meat were all commingled in the waves. It was noticed as an unprecedented phenomenon, that the tide, before raising itself to this mischievous level, had ebbed and flowed twice in the course of the afternoon.

The most immediate damage was the stop put to the St. Catherine's docks, the bank of which towards the river it broke through, and in an instant filled the whole excavation to tide level, covering eight acres of ground with water twenty feet deep. Fortunately the irruption took place at a late hour (eleven o'clock), when all the workmen had long left the excavation. The breach was speedily stopped, and three steam engines being set to work, the water was pumped out in a day or two. The same phenomenon, of the repeated rising and falling of the tide in the course of two or three hours, and similar injurious effects from its unprecedented height, occurred along the coasts of Kent and Suffolk. The garden of sir Samuel Fludyer, at Felixtow, experienced another diminution of its extent, by the falling of the cliff, and the summer-house very narrowly escaped. The Camera on the beach was swept away. The buildings on the shore at Aldborough and Southwold

were much damaged; and at the ruins of Dunwich the sea rose to a height scarcely ever before known. Along the banks of the Thames and Medway, the low land was flooded; and the marshes being fully stocked with cattle, much confusion was occasioned by the short notice that was given for their removal, and many sheep were lost. People were also employed in saving in boats the inhabitants of the cottages situated in the marshes. At Faversham, the water came almost up to the houses, and the marshes in that neighbourhood were inundated. At Margate, not only was the walk along the beach destroyed, but the site of it (a mass of chalk) was deeply indented by the action of the water. Several bathing-machines were also dashed to pieces, and the fragments scattered in every direction on the surface of the sea, which flooded the promenade in front of the beautiful row of houses at this spot. A large collier, coal-laden, lying opposite Wright's hotel, with its bowsprit extending over the walk, knocked down a great part of the parapet wall: a portion of the lower pier was inundated; and the steam-vessels were prevented making their usual trip. At Ramsgate and Broadstairs, similar effects were experienced: at the former town, the water rose so high, that scarcely a vestige of the pier was seen. At Herne Bay, the sea rose to a height of several feet in the marshes, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in preventing the vessels in the offing from going ashore. At Reculver, the spray dashed over the wall, and flooded the land to a considerable distance.

CONVICTION OF AN INNOCENT

PERSON.—In the end of June last, a young man named John Gill, having finished his apprenticeship to a butcher at Monk-Wearmouth, went to visit an uncle at Portsmouth. In July, he set out to return to London. The weather being hot, he pursued his journey through the night, and rested the following day (18th of July) till four o'clock in the afternoon, when he again proceeded. He had walked about eight miles on the road from Guildford towards London; when, about three o'clock on the following morning, he overtook a man riding upon a pony, and driving two oxen. The man inquired where he was going; Gill replied "to London." After some further conversation, he asked Gill if he would drive the oxen for him to London: this, after considerable persuasion, he agreed to do for the sum of 5s.; the man engaging to meet him at Westminster-bridge. When Gill, however, arrived at Wandsworth, he was overtaken by a person (who afterwards turned out to be the prosecutor's son), and, being charged by him with having stolen the two oxen, he was apprehended, and handed over to a police-officer. He was subsequently taken before a magistrate, and by him committed to Horsemonger-lane gaol, for trial at the ensuing assizes for the county of Surrey. He was tried at Croydon accordingly, on the 6th of August, "for feloniously stealing two oxen, the property of Mr. Thomas Drewit," who lives at Ketton-hill, about forty-five miles from London. He was convicted, and sentence of death recorded against him. On being apprehended, he had assumed the name of John Watson, under

which name he was tried. His reason, as he said, for so doing, was to prevent the distress which he knew would befall his friends, if they were acquainted with his situation, which he was afraid they would be, through the means of the press; and, feeling conscious of his innocence, he calculated upon an acquittal, so that the circumstance might never reach the ears of his family and friends. He was convicted on the testimony of the prosecutor's son, a servant of the prosecutor, and the police-officer. The main circumstance against him was, the fact of the stolen property being found in his possession, and the account given by Gill not being satisfactory to the jury. Gill's father had received a communication from him on his arrival in London, early in July, and heard nothing further from him till the 27th of August, when a letter, in the hand-writing of his unhappy son, announced that he was under sentence of death in Horsemonger-lane gaol! His father, assured—not only by his own knowledge of him, but also by a statement which accompanied the information of his conviction and sentence—that his son was innocent, immediately waited upon a respectable solicitor in Bishop-Wearmouth, who instantly made inquiry of those persons who were best acquainted with the young man's character and conduct. He then prepared a memorial, addressed to Mr. Justice Gazelee (before whom John Gill was tried), setting forth the facts as detailed by the prisoner himself, together with such other general particulars as he could collect from the elder Gill and others. This memorial, accompanied by testimonials as to character, numerous

and respectably signed, was forwarded to London, and was immediately laid before the judge, who remarked, that "it was fortunate the papers arrived when they did, as he should otherwise have sent in his report, recommending the prisoner to be transported for life." The judge paid immediate attention to the subject, and inquiries were made respecting Gill at the gaol. Affidavits were also, procured from Gill's uncle at Portsmouth, &c. The result of these proceedings, and of some farther inquiries was, that Gill received, on the 30th of October, a full and unconditional pardon, and was instantly liberated. He had been the dupe of the real thief, who, finding himself hotly pursued, had fallen upon the above scheme to put the cattle out of his possession.

NOVEMBER.

5. CHANGE OF WIND.—The first telegraphic communication along the whole line from Holyhead to Liverpool was made this morning at nine o'clock, when it was announced that the wind had changed at the Head from south-west to west. The same change did not take place at Liverpool till an hour after; the telegraphic communication was made in five minutes, the distance being 128 miles.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the body of Thomas Cantrill, who had been found between seven and eight o'clock the preceding day, in Grace-court, Moorfields, half kneeling and half lying, with his head in the privy, and the greater part of his body in the yard; he was then quite dead, and from his

pockets being turned inside out, he was supposed to have been murdered. It appeared, however, that the deceased, who was much addicted to liquor, had been drinking with a friend in a public-house, and that, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, they separated; after which no tidings were heard of him until he was found in the privy, where, from his appearance, he must have lain exposed to the heavy rain for many hours. The body was opened; no marks of violence could be perceived; and it was the opinion of medical men, that death had been caused by the effects of intoxication and cold. It could not be ascertained how his pockets got turned inside out. No fewer than twenty-seven persons of bad character, residing in the court where he was found, were taken into custody; but, nothing appearing to criminate them, they were discharged, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."—*Liverpool Albion*.

8 IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.—MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—A foreigner, named Blond, was indicted for a misdemeanor in selling obscene prints, and other indecent publications.

A witness stated that he went into the defendant's shop, and asked for some bon-bons. The defendant took him into an inner room, and sold him two or three packages tied up; he then told the witness he had a scarce French book, which he showed him. The witness bought three of the French books, and the cards now produced.

The cards were handed up to the Court. On the face of them they appeared perfectly harmless, their indecency being discovered only when they were held up to the light.

Several witnesses gave the defendant a good character for decency and morality. He was a native of Hamburgh, and had been in this country for about seven years, during which period he had gained his livelihood as a teacher of languages, until about a month or six weeks ago, when he set up the business of a bookseller.

The sentence of the Court was, that the defendant pay a fine of 10*l.* to the king, and give security, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each, for his good behaviour for two years.

8. COACH ACCIDENT.—While the Waterford coach to Cork was changing horses at the last stage from the latter place, the guard and coachman, according to custom, had alighted. As they were about to resume their places, an exclamation was made by some persons present, which the horses took for the well-known signal of "All's right," on which they went off at full speed, with three inside passengers (a gentleman and two ladies), and one outside. In vain did the coachman and guard endeavour to overtake them; the faster they ran, the quicker did the horses go. All this time the inside passengers were unconscious of what had occurred, but the individual outside succeeded in making his escape. They drove on rapidly for a distance of four miles, during which several persons on the road had "hair-breadth 'scapes'" until a gentleman fearing from the absence of the coachman and guard that some accident had occurred, despatched his servant after them on horseback. The man, however, could not restrain the spirited animals until they came to New Glanmire-bridge, where imminent danger was to be apprehended;

and there he succeeded in directing their heads in such a manner, as to prevent them from coming in contact with the iron-railing, which would have been certain destruction to all! They still bounded on, and notwithstanding the windings on the road, they reached the entrance to the city, where, for the first time, the inside passengers became acquainted with their danger; and just as the horses had arrived in Patriok-street, and were making for the office, they were stopped, without any other injury having been done than the fright occasioned to the passengers.

9. LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—The ceremony of swearing in the new lord mayor before the barons of his majesty's Exchequer took place to-day, and was accompanied with more than usual splendor.

The magnificent banquet at Guildhall which followed, was interrupted by an untoward accident. In one of the compartments of the great window, at the eastern end of the hall, just over the lord mayor's head, was an anchor, in variegated glass lamps, affixed to a board. This board, which was about seven feet square, being but slightly nailed, became detached, and fell, with a terrific crash, upon the heads of the lord mayor and the lady mayoress. The effect instantaneously produced throughout the hall was indescribable. The consternation of every individual near the spot, who might justly have apprehended that that part of the edifice was tumbling upon their heads, diverted attention for an instant from those more exposed to danger. Dukes, judges, servants, and trumpeters were intermixed, and looking with astonishment in each other's faces. Fortunately, the lady mayoress sus-

tained no injury besides the fright, and the total derangement of her dress by the oil. The lord mayor did not escape quite so well: his head being a good deal lacerated by the broken glass; but the board having fallen obliquely, spent its force innocently upon the chairs. One gentleman was seriously hurt, and several had their heads cut. The duke of Clarence received two slight wounds. After a time, the anxiety felt at the lower parts of the hall was relieved by the toast-master's announcing that "all was safe."

The conviviality of the evening was, however, interrupted; the ladies retired to the ball-room, and the lord Chancellor took his departure, followed by most of the other distinguished guests.

On Tuesday, the 18th, a Committee of Aldermen was held, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the accident. The committee met and examined the following witnesses as to the accident, and the means which had been adopted to carry into effect the regulations for making the necessary preparations upon the usual annual occasion, viz., Mr. Skipper, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Montague (the city surveyor).

It appeared that Mr. Montague had appointed his son to attend to the arrangements, amongst which was that respecting the putting up of the lamps particularly alluded to.

Mr. Saunders stated, that the surveyor had expressed an objection to climbing up the ladder to inspect the work, in order to ascertain whether it was likely to last during the entertainment; and he referred to Mr. Montague himself for the testimony as to the correctness of the statement.

Mr. Montague repeated what he had mentioned when he was asked why he had not examined the apparatus, *that HE would not go up the ladder for 500*l*.*

This declaration surprised the committee, who, after some discussion, came to a resolution, that the board which fell had been most improperly fixed in the hall; that the wood was green, and had warped; and that the well-paid officer of the corporation (the surveyor) had been extremely negligent in making the arrangements. It appeared, that there is a resolution in the books, stating that the whole of the erections, &c., on the lord mayor's day, shall be under the superintendence of the surveyor, who has no less than 2,000*l*. a year for his labours.

A report to the effect of the resolution was immediately drawn up, in order to be presented to the Court of Aldermen.

10. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about two o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Hopkins, a wadding-manufacturer, in Queen-street, Thames-street, the interior of which was entirely destroyed; the flames extended to the premises of Mr. Evans, wholesale coffee-dealer, No. 62; and then to the warehouses of Messrs. Butler and Son, the wholesale druggists, blazing from the cellars to the parapet. Several violent explosions took place, but no person was injured by them, although, from the narrowness of the street, the firemen were obliged to approach close to the premises. In addition to the two warehouses belonging to Messrs. Butler and Hopkins, those of Mr. Lazarus, a rag-merchant, were destroyed, as well as a large portion of the

stock. But for the exertions of the persons belonging to the Vintners' company, who were up late on account of the lord mayor's dinner, the destruction would have been more considerable. The loss of property was estimated in the whole at from 12,000*l*. to 15,000*l*. About mid-day, a number of persons assembled to view the effects of the conflagration. The firemen did all in their power to keep the people back; but they kept pushing forward, although frequently warned of the danger they were running into, as the walls were expected to fall every minute. A few minutes after twelve o'clock, the wall of the premises occupied by Mr. Hopkins, warehouseman, fell with a tremendous crash, and, on the dust blowing away, three fine youths were discovered partially buried in the ruins; two of them had both legs and arms broken, and were otherwise injured; the other had his thigh broke, and his head fractured. They were all conveyed to the hospital, with little hopes of recovery. From fifteen to twenty persons were much injured, and taken home to their friends in coaches.

CHILD-MURDER.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, *Edinburgh.*—The Court proceeded to the trial of James Glen, sen., accused of wickedly and maliciously throwing James Glen, jun., a male child of seventeen months old, of which he was the reputed father, into the Forth and Clyde canal, at a part thereof called the New Plash, about three miles from Glasgow; or otherwise, that he did feloniously choke or strangle the said child, by squeezing its throat with his hands, or by tying a string tight round its neck, or by some other

means, to the prosecutor unknown ; and the said child was thus bereaved of life and murdered, and its body thrown into the canal, where it was found on the 9th of May.

The general outline of the case was—The child, of which Glen was the reputed father, was brought to his lodgings on the evening of the 1st of May, by its mother, with a view to extort money from the prisoner to pay for its maintenance. She left the infant with him, although Glen threatened, if she did, he would drown it in two hours. In two hours thereafter, he wrapped the child up in a cloak, and proceeded with it, as he said, to Glasgow, but on his way thither averred that he gave it to an old woman, who, for 12s., engaged to free him for ever of his troublesome charge. The child being found drowned on the 9th of May, the prisoner was apprehended, and, before the officers of justice had said one word to him, he exclaimed, “ I am innocent of drowning the boy.” The evidence was altogether of a circumstantial, but at the same time of a most conclusive, nature, against the prisoner. The evidence of two medical gentlemen, who examined the dead body, proved that on the forepart of the neck there was an appearance of violence having been used to produce strangulation. They examined the body, and considered it to have been dead about eight or ten days, but it was not decayed. A person who knew the child could not readily recognize its features.

The jury, after being inclosed for ten minutes, returned a Verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner was sentenced to be executed at Glasgow on the 12th

of December, and his body to be given for dissection.

The most extraordinary circumstance connected with this case is, that Glen, who is a young man, about 22 years of age, having escaped from Glasgow gaol, returned next day and gave himself up, in the confidence that no evidence could be procured against him.

12. ABDUCTION.—*Londonderry*.—On Wednesday night, as Miss Jane Kincaid, only daughter of Mr. D. Kincaid of Drumbuoy, near New-town Cunningham, who had been in this city consulting a physician relative to her mother's health, was returning home, accompanied by a man, and two maid-servants, she was overtaken on the road by a young man named Francis M'Gowan, of the neighbourhood of Crook's-town, county of Tyrone, who leaped into the cart in which the young lady was, and began to take liberties with her, which she indignantly repelled. At Portlough he was joined by Mr. William M'Gowan, his brother, and Mr. John Marshall, to whose niece William is married, and the three insisted that Miss Kincaid should accompany them to Tubber, the residence of Marshall; this she decidedly refused to do. Mr. William M'Gowan then rode up, and, seizing the reins of her horse, turned him into the Tubber road, and by the powerful application of his whip, hastened the animal's pace into a gallop. Miss Kincaid screamed violently, and attempted to leap out, but Francis M'Gowan held her in the cart. At this furious rate they proceeded, till Miss Kincaid's horse was completely knocked up, when they unyoked him, put to one of their own horses, and galloped on to

Tubber. Arrived there, Mr. Marshall offered a large sum to one of the maid-servants to induce her to use her influence with her young mistress to go off with M'Gowan, and, when this failed to shake her fidelity, they abused her and turned her out of doors. It was now midnight. Next morning, at four o'clock, M'Gowan said, he would take Miss Kincaid home; and, believing him sincere, she and the other maid went out to get into the cart, but the maid was dragged back into the hall, and locked in, and the young lady was conveyed away, but whither has not yet been discovered. These facts were sworn to on Saturday last in Raphoe, before a bench of magistrates, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of the agents in this aggravated outrage. The young lady was only nineteen, and was entitled to a handsome fortune. M'Gowan had for some time been paying his addresses to her.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

17. DEATH FROM A BOAR. — A man named Martin, a dealer in hogs, residing in Paradise-row, Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, was killed under the following circumstances: — He kept a huge boar, and about twelve o'clock on Saturday was driving it along, when, in Maiden-lane, the monster attacked him with the utmost fury, knocked him down, and with his tusks, inflicted several fatal wounds in the abdomen and other parts of the body. Some persons near the spot found the man still living, and placed him in a cart for conveyance to St. Bartholomew's hospital, but he died on the way hither.

18. SUICIDE.—A young man in the neighbourhood of Worcester, of respectable connections, had un-

successfully paid his addresses to the daughter of a neighbouring family in the same rank of life; but, though rejected by the lady, he continued his visits on a footing of friendly intimacy. On Sunday the 18th, he spent the evening in the house, along with three other young men; but just as supper was announced, he abruptly went away. The family, although surprised at this circumstance, retired to rest at the usual hour; and, about eleven o'clock, they were alarmed by a violent knocking at the door, which they found to proceed from their visitor, who had returned, and who earnestly implored to be immediately admitted. The mother went down, and observed him at the pump drinking water, and laving his lips with it. On her accosting him, he prayed that——might be instantly called up—he wished to see her, he said, for he should be “but a short time here — he had taken poison!” The mother, unwilling to give credence to him, remonstrated with him on the unreasonableness of his request and behaviour, beseeching him to go home; he, however, persisting in it, —— was called, and to her he repeated what he had said to her mother. It was then proposed to send instantly for medical aid, but this he forbade, and, slipping himself from his coat by which it was endeavoured to hold him, he ran from the house. One of the men-servants was sent to secure him, who found him concealed in a neighbouring shrubbery, whilst another was despatched for his father. The latter, on his arrival, put him on horseback and took him home, where they had scarcely arrived, when the young man was seized with vomitings, followed

by those other symptoms which are occasioned by mineral poison. A surgeon arrived with all possible speed ; but he pronounced it to be a case utterly hopeless ; and, after an interval of great suffering and agony, about seven o'clock in the morning the young man was a corpse ! He confessed to the surgeon that it was arsenic he had taken. On opening the body it was found that the quantity was sufficient to have destroyed a dozen lives. He said, that, on quitting the house so suddenly, he hastened to an inn close by, where he drank two large glasses of brandy, and from thence went home, and took the arsenic in soap and water. An inquest was held upon the body, when a Verdict of "*insanity*" was returned. No reason was assigned for the suicide, except a belief which had taken hold of him, that one of the three young men who were present was a favoured lover,

19. **STRIKE OF THE WORKMEN AT ST. CATHERINE'S DOCKS.**—The principal part of the workmen employed in this undertaking, particularly bricklayers and labourers, upwards of four hundred in number, struck work this morning. At seven o'clock, as if by a given signal, they all departed from within the enclosure. Throughout the day they were seen in discontented groups along Tower-hill, and created some alarm (the labourers being principally the lower Irish) lest some outrage should be perpetrated ; but no breach of the peace took place. The cause of the strike was a reduction in wages. Throughout the year the bricklayers were paid at the rate of 4s. per diem, and the excavators or labourers, at that of 3s. During the last week it was announced

that these sums were considered too extravagant, and that they would be diminished, after the 19th, to 3s. 6d. for the bricklayers, and 2s. 9d. for the labourers. This they were determined to resist, saying, that at this season of the year, the proposed reduction was inadequate to their support. Next morning at an early hour the whole of the men assembled on Tower-hill, near the entrance into the docks ; but though the gates were open, they declined going to work, the contractors, Messrs. Bennett and Hunt, not having conceded to their request of paying them the usual wages. They complained likewise that the time allowed for dinner had been curtailed from an hour to half-an-hour. In the course of two days, however, they yielded, and returned to their work on the morning of the 21st, influenced by the circumstance of their having families solely dependent on their labours for support, and an apprehension that, in the present stagnation of the building-trade, others would be found to take their place.

22. **FIRE AT SOMERSET-HOUSE.**—Between six and seven o'clock, a quantity of smoke was observed to issue from that part of Somerset-house which adjoins the Royal Academy. An alarm being given to some firemen who happened to be passing at the time, it was found to arise from the flooring of the Legacy-duty-office having caught fire. The flames had made considerable progress, and were proceeding rapidly : in some parts the flooring was completely burnt through, and had it not been that the ceiling beneath was formed of slate, which served in some degree to check the progress of the flames, the fire must have done much more da-

more than it did. Many books and papers were consumed, but luckily none of any great importance. The active endeavours of the firemen were soon successful. One fireman met with a very serious accident. He had incautiously approached one of the apertures made by the fire, when the floor on which he was standing gave way, and he was precipitated through a space of upwards of twenty feet; by this accident his spine was seriously injured. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the woman whose duty it was, to extinguish the office-fires, after the close of business. In this instance, the cinders had been deposited, still burning, in the cinder-box, and left there unextinguished; and continued to burn until they had destroyed it, when the fire was communicated to the floor. Had the flames remained unchecked for half an hour longer, nothing could have saved the interior of that portion of Somerset-house.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—While the True Blue coach, which runs daily between Leeds and Wakefield, was descending Belle-hill (the precaution of locking the wheel not having been observed), the horses got into a gallop, and at the bottom, the coach, being on the wrong side of the road, came in contact with a coal-cart, with such violence as to break the shaft of the cart, and to tear away the wheel of the coach with a part of the axle-tree. The coachman was thrown from the box, and pitched with his head upon the ground; by which his skull was dreadfully fractured, and he died instantly. The coach went forward on three wheels for ten yards, and then fell over. One of

the outside passengers received a severe internal injury, and very faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. Another of the outside passengers was thrown under the coach, and had his thigh broken in two places. He was conveyed to the Leeds General Infirmary, and suffered the amputation of his limb, but died in the course of the night. The other outside passengers were not materially hurt, and those inside escaped without injury. An inquest was held on the body of William Herfield, the coachman. As far as could be collected from the evidence of the inside passengers (none of the outside passengers having attended the inquests), there was no foundation for supposing that the deceased was in a state of intoxication at the time of the accident. The jury returned a verdict to this effect:—"That the deceased was driving down Belle-hill, at great speed, at the bottom of which the coach accidentally came in contact with the wheel of a cart, and the said William Herfield was, by the shock, thrown from the coach, and instantly killed."—*Leeds Mercury*.

24 SINGULAR FELON.—**MANY-LE-BONNE-OFFICE.**—Elizabeth Watts, a fashionably-dressed young female, was put to the bar, and the following charges of felony were made against her.

Mr. Richard Clark, of No. 10 Crawford-street, grocer, stated, that the prisoner called at his shop on Friday afternoon, represented herself to be respectable, and said she would wait for her mother, who was coming shortly to buy some tea. Mr. Clark requested her to take a seat, and attended to his customers. After a time, the prisoner said she would just step to her shoemaker, to be measured

for a pair of shoes, and return; and when she was gone, Mr. Clark missed a small paper which contained about three ounces and a half of tea; and, although her appearance almost prevented his suspecting her, he determined to follow her. Instead, however, of going to a shoemaker's, she went to a hosier's, a glover's, a pork-butcher's, and a poulterer's, all of which she left in a strange sort of way; and as she came out of the last, Mr. Clark accused her of stealing the tea: she acknowledged it, and offered to pay for it, but he took her back into the poultry-shop, which belongs to Mr. Packer, in East-street, and Mrs. Packer searched her. In addition to the tea, a fowl (belonging to Mr. Packer, which they did not see her take), a piece of salted pork (about a pound and a half), one pair of ladies' lined gloves, a pair of gentlemen's gloves, one pair of gentlemen's worsted stockings, a pair of child's ditto, a gentleman's night-cap, "Evenings at Home," being a volume of Dove's edition of English classics, a gilt chain and eye-glass, a pair of broad gilt chain bracelets, a coral necklace, and a pearl brooch, were found upon her; the large articles were deposited in a large pocket behind her.

Mr. William Cant, of No. 5 Crawford-street, hosier, stated, that she came into his shop as before described. He identified the pair of gentlemen's worsted stockings found in her pocket, as belonging to him, and supposed that she took them from the counter, when his back was turned; the other pair, and the night-cap, he believed to be his property, but could not swear to them.

Mr. Charles Savage, of No. 98

Crawford-street, glover, stated that she called at his shop, to look at some gloves for a gentleman: The lady's lined gloves found upon her were stolen from his counter; the other pair he believed to be his, but he could not identify them.

Mr. C. Davies, stationer, owned the volume of "Evenings at Home."

She went into the pork-shop of Mr. Jones, at 84, East-street, to look at some joints of pork, left it under the excuse of looking for her servant in the street, and carried away the piece in her pocket without being detected.

She asked the price of a turkey at Mr. Packer's, and stole the fowl mentioned above.

She was committed for trial.

27 EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—Information was given at Bow-street, by Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson, watch and chronometer makers in the Strand, of a burglary which had been committed in their premises during the preceding night, and which could hardly be paralleled in the annals of house-breaking, for the boldness and ingenuity of its execution, and the amount of the booty carried off. The shop had been closed on the previous night, before ten o'clock, and, there being always a great quantity of valuable property upon the premises, the fastening of the doors (there being one leading into Castle-court, and another into the Strand), were of the most approved description, and every thing was considered perfectly safe. The house is a very large one, and a portion of it at the back, opening into Castle-court, has been for many years a well-known and respectable coffee and chop-house, called the Castle coffee-house, kept by Mr. Grimaldi's mother. There

is a door communicating from the coffee-house with the house where Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson's shop is situate, which was fastened on the side next the coffee-room by an iron bar and a padlock. The servant girl states, that she put the bar on the door, and locked it, and bolted the cellar-door, before she retired to bed. Yesterday morning, when the family came down stairs, they found the cellar-door open, as well as the door leading into the back coffee-room, and from thence into Castle-court; and discovered that the padlock of the door leading into the front shop had been picked with a false key, and the iron bar removed. On going into the shop, they found that it had been ransacked of all the valuable property left therein on the previous night, which, consisting of spring-clocks, time-pieces, chronometers, gold keys, chains, seals, and jewellery, of the value of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* had been carried off. The glass cases, drawers, boxes, shelves, and other places where the property had been deposited, were all cleared of their contents. The watches, &c. which were exhibited for sale in the window, were taken off the hooks on which they had been suspended, and only a few articles were left strewed on the window-shelf and the counters. Bishop and Salmon, the principal officers, were sent by sir R. Birnie to examine the premises. They found a dark lantern and a crow-bar on the premises, which had been left by the robbers. They were of opinion that one of the thieves had concealed himself in the cellar adjoining one of the coffee-rooms during the preceding evening, and, after the family had retired to rest, had got in his companions through the

door leading into Castle-court. Some strange persons took refreshment at the coffee-house on Monday evening, and, from the mode in which the robbery was effected, the officers were satisfied that it was accomplished by no ordinary thieves—that it must have been in contemplation for a considerable period, and that, probably, the watchman was inveigled from his beat at the time the property was removed, or had what is called “sleepy dust” thrown in his eyes. The watchman declared that he went his rounds as usual, and saw nothing; but it was strange that he did not discover that the door leading into Castle-court was unfastened, it having been left ajar by the thieves. Salmon and Bishop were yesterday on the alert, watching several receiving houses, and, as an inducement to the police to exert themselves in discovering the robbers, Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson offered a reward of 300*l.* for their apprehension. The loss would have been much greater, had not Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson fortunately, a few days ago, returned to the Admiralty, and also to several noblemen and gentlemen, a number of valuable chronometers which they had to regulate, &c. Amongst the property stolen, were three pounds' worth of new sixpences. The officers said that a more insecure place for depositing valuable property they had never seen, and regular “cracksmen” would have found not the least difficulty in entering the place by climbing over the wall in Castle-court, which leads to the coffee-house yard. A short time afterwards nearly the whole of the property was recovered by negotiation with the burglars, and the payment of a large sum of money to

the person who conducted the negotiation on their behalf.

EXPLOSIONS OF GAS. — On Tuesday night, between seven and eight o'clock, the inhabitants of College-street, Wood-street, Cowley-street, &c., Westminster, were thrown into consternation, by two alarming explosions, which shook the houses all round the neighbourhood, and brought the people into the streets. One explosion was followed by a vast body of flame, which rose from the grating over the sewer at the end of Little College-street, facing the Bull's Head public-house; and it passed up with such force, as literally to shoot, as from a cannon, about a barrow-full of mud, which was discharged on the opposite side of the street, against the houses and over the pavement. A man coming out of the public-house was struck with such force as to be stunned for some moments, and driven back into the passage. Down the yard of a bricklayer, in Wood-street, across the road, and at the distance of fifty or sixty yards from the sewer-grating in Little College-street, through which the explosion had vented itself, the large pavement stones were violently torn up, and removed from their stations. These stones were covered with considerable masses of stone coping, &c., and yet so powerful was the explosion as to disturb the paving stones, notwithstanding the weight by which they were pressed down. Another curious circumstance was, that this spot had no apparent connexion with the sewer at the end of Wood-street. The violence of the shocks extinguished several of the gas-lights in the neighbouring streets. The stench through the grating of the sewers, as well as in the kitch-

ens, cellars, &c. of several of the houses in Little College-street, was almost unbearable, and prolonged the alarm of the inhabitants, who thought that gas from the works had escaped, and feared further explosions. Some of the men connected with the gas works in Great Peter-street, immediately commenced investigations, to ascertain whether the explosions resulted from any defects in, or "escapes" from, their works. They reported that they could find nothing wrong with their works; and that the explosions were from gas formed from the "foul air" collected in the great sewer which runs under Wood-street to the river Thames; and the smell from the gully-holes, they added, did not alter their opinion.

28. HYDROPHOBIA. — An inquest was held at Bolton, on the body of John Metcalf, who had died on the preceding Sunday, in consequence, it was believed, of a bite received from a dog some weeks before. The following evidence was given.

Jane Dickinson, wife of William Dickinson, stated, that the deceased was her son; he was twenty-one years of age, and was generally in the enjoyment of good health. About ten or eleven weeks ago, the precise day she could not recollect, the deceased came home between ten and eleven o'clock at night; he did not say that anything had happened to him, but went to bed as usual; the next morning, however, at about half-past eight o'clock, deceased said, "Mother you must make me a plaister to put upon my hand;" he then showed witness a deep wound on his left hand, between the thumb and finger, which he said a dog had

bitten; it was, he said, a dog belonging to Messrs. Dobson, and the private watchman attached to the works of those gentlemen had set the animal at him. Deceased added, that he had run against a ladder reared up in the street against Messrs. Dobson's shop, which was all he had done to provoke such severity. Witness applied a plaister to her son's hand, according to his desire; the wound healed up within a reasonable time, and deceased followed his work as before. He was at his work last Saturday, but did not seem so well when he came home to dinner; at night his eyes appeared to be affected with extreme weakness, which was supposed at the time to be occasioned by a cold; witness gave him something warm, and he went to-bed; the next morning (Sunday), he complained of being much worse; and at about ten o'clock in the forenoon she sent for Mr. Sharrocks, surgeon, who attended the deceased until his death which took place on Monday night last.

William Lewthwaite, private watchman, was sure he did not set his dog at the deceased, but it got hold of him. The dog was drowned about seven weeks ago, in consequence of its having a swelling in the throat; it would take both food and liquids into its mouth, but could not swallow.

The jury returned a Verdict of "*Died of Hydrophobia.*"

30. AFFRAY WITH POACHERS. — A fatal contest between a band of these men, and some gamekeepers, occurred on the estate of sir George Armytage, baronet, of Kirklees-hall, near Huddersfield. A number of men entered his grounds in search of game, at a late hour of the night. The party consisted of about a dozen, several of whom were well armed. They

had not been long occupied, when they came in close contact with the gamekeepers and their assistants, about half a mile from the hall, and near to Nunbrook, and a contest commenced. The gamekeepers and watchers fought at fearful odds, using no weapons of defence but the bludgeons with which they were armed, and at last were worsted. The result of the encounter was, that Uriah Bulmer, a watcher, was killed on the spot by blows from a bludgeon; John Green, keeper, and George Clayton, watcher, were so bruised in the head as to leave but slight hopes of recovery; John Clayton, brother to the last mentioned, received twenty shots in the abdomen; and about half-a-dozen others of the gamekeepers' party were seriously injured.

The coroner's jury found a Verdict of "Wilful murder against Isaiah Bentley, Joseph Brooke, Samuel Smith, and James Coles, now in custody, and divers other persons yet unknown." The jury were shut up three hours before they could agree upon the verdict, and at last three of them were for finding a verdict of manslaughter.

DECEMBER.

5. ABDUCTION. — A band of ruffians, armed with scythes, attacked the dwelling-house of James Leahy, a comfortable farmer, near Drew's-court, County of Limerick, and made an entry by the thatched roof, having been unable to force the doors. They immediately revealed their intentions, by seizing and dragging from under the protection of her father's house, and in spite of the cries of her family, Ellen, the daughter of Leahy, a girl of seven-

teen years of age, whom they succeeded, in spite of every obstacle, in carrying off to the county of Cork. A brother of the unfortunate girl, assisted by some of his neighbours, attempted a rescue, but in vain; he was driven back, and two of the party continued sentry at the door. Police detachments from Church-town, Charleville, Buttevant, and the adjoining stations, united in pursuit of the authors of this atrocious outrage. — *Limerick Chronicle*.

6. BOW-BELLS. — The ancient and renowned Bow-bells were heard in the city, for the first time since the interdict pronounced against them in the summer of 1826. They were rung for about ten minutes, before and after the new bishop of Rochester was inducted into his bishopric in that church.

8. COMBINATION. — *Mary-le-bone-office*. — It was charged on oath against Thomas Billet and George Gaywood, journeymen copper-plate printers, by William Waters, of No. 1, Wardrobe-terrace, Blackfriars, that they did lately, by threats and intimidation, force Mr. William M'Queen, of No. 72, Newman-street, Mary-le-bone (their employer), to limit the number and description of his journeymen, contrary to the Act 6th Geo. 4th.

In the beginning of November, Mr. M'Queen took William Waters into his employment, which gave offence to his men Billet and Gaywood, because Waters had worked for an engraver at a reduced price; and they refused to work in the same concern with him. In consequence of this, on the 8th of November, Mr. M'Queen said to Waters, "I am under the disagreeable necessity of discharging you, for some of my men have told

me, if I employ you, they will leave me: it is a hard case upon you, and the law is on your side:" and on the following Saturday, Waters was discharged.

A solicitor, who attended on the part of the defendants, objected to the drawing up of the information as being defective, and said the case was not proved; but the magistrates thought otherwise, and sentenced each defendant to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ACCIDENT AT KEW PALACE. — The Gothic palace, which had stood unfinished for about twenty years, in Kew-gardens, having been lately sold in lots for the purpose of being pulled down, the work of demolition had proceeded without accident till this morning, when the second floor of the central part of the west front, the rafters of which were of cast-iron, gave way, carrying with it the first floor, also of cast-iron, and snapping asunder the eighteen inch beams of the basement. Fortunately, this happened early in the morning, when there were only six workmen on the second floor, and two on the first. Of the former, one escaped into one of the towers, and another caught hold of a wrought-iron girder, which, though loosened, did not fall with the rest; of the other four men one was taken from under the rubbish lifeless; another was taken out alive, but died on the way to St. George's hospital; the third was carried to the hospital with little hopes of recovery; and the fourth had his arm severely shattered. Of the two men on the first floor, one escaped into the staircase, and the other was taken from under the rubbish dead. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the jury returned the

following verdict:—“Accidental death by the falling in of the floors; but, in the opinion of the jury, occasioned by culpable neglect on the part, both of the seller and the purchasers of the brick-work, in loading the floors with rubbish, instead of causing that to be removed according to the conditions of the sale; and the jury are further of opinion, that had there been a proper superintendent, the accident would not have happened.”

The causes of the accident appeared to have been these:—The cast-iron girders were let only a little way into the wall, against which, each one exerted a lateral thrust in the same way as an arch; of course the resistance of the walls to that thrust diminished as the weight above was taken off by the removal of the upper walls, and the whole strain was thrown upon two wrought-iron ties, by which the walls were bound together. The cast-iron weighed several tons; the rubbish, which was accumulated to the depth of two feet, several more; and there were at least five tons of bricks and stones; so that altogether the strain on the ties could not be much less than fifteen or twenty tons. The ends of those ties, upon which all this pressure was thrown, were let into the wall to a very considerable depth, and as long as the superincumbent wall was heavy on the ends of them, they did not move. When, however, the bricks were removed down nearly to the ends of the ties, these “gave,” and the workmen observed a subsiding in the floor. On the evening previous to the accident, the men had prepared for throwing down, by a lever-purchase, a large piece of wall just over the end of one of the ties; and reaching to within

four or five courses of it; and the first thing that they did in the morning was to throw this piece, which shattered the wall at the tie; and the tie thus “drew” further, and in two minutes the whole of the mass gave way.

10. TRIAL FOR LIBEL. — Mr. Eneas Macdonnell was brought to trial, in the court of King’s-bench, Dublin, for a libel on the honourable and venerable archdeacon Trench. Mr. Bennett stated the case to the jury, and described the libel as accusing the honourable and venerable prosecutor of subornation of perjury, by getting witnesses to swear falsely for him, and of the atrocious crime of procuring livings for young men in the church, with a view to induce them to marry his illegitimate daughters. It was arranged that Mr. Macdonnell, besides being assisted in the usual way by counsel, should have the privilege of addressing the Court in person. He accordingly commenced his address, but feeling himself much fatigued, he solicited and obtained an adjournment till the following day. On that day he resumed his defence. He entered into a detail of a meeting at Ballinasloe, where archdeacon Trench had caused the Riot act to be read, and the meeting dissolved with the aid of the police; he described the injuries inflicted on that occasion with swords and bayonets by the police, and the peaceable disposition of the meeting previously to their interference. He then described the injuries the peasantry were suffering from the proselyters of Ballinasloe. He took a view of the London Hibernian Society, its principles and practice, with their results on the country. He then

proceeded at considerable length, to describe the circumstances attendant upon, and subsequent to, these proceedings. Referring to the subsequent meeting at Bulling-sloe, at which it had been charged that the libel was originally pronounced, Mr. Macdonnell intimated his intention of verifying the statement he was then making, and refuting the allegations made by the venerable archdeacon's counsel.

Mr. Bennett interfered, and contended that Mr. Macdonnell could not produce such evidence, as it was in violation of the rule of law.—Mr. Perrin and Mr. O'Connell argued on the other side; but the learned judge decided the point against Mr. Macdonnell.

Mr. Macdonnell, after stating the difficulties in which he was placed by the decision, in reply to the statement of the prosecutor's counsel argued that he had not seen the alleged libel until it was published; but when he found it substantially correct, as a man of honour he was determined not to shrink from the responsibility.

Mr. Staples wished to have a reply, but he was stopped by the judge, the defendant not having been allowed to produce evidence.

The learned judge then charged the jury; and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the publication is a libel, and the defendant guilty."

HAPPENED CRIMINAL.—On Monday, the 10th, Reuben Martin, alias James Winter, who had been convicted the preceding Saturday, at the Chelmsford assizes, of the murder of Mr. Thomas Patrick, of Colechester, was executed on the

new drop in front of the newly-erected jail at Chelmsford. On receiving sentence, he had been removed from the Court-house to the jail, and, on his way thither, behaved in the most unconcerned manner. On getting into the van, the shouts of the populace were tremendous and deafening; he bowed, and with a smile threw his hat into the air, exclaiming, "You may go, I shan't want you again." Immediately on his arrival at the prison, the rev. James Hutchinson, chaplain to the jail, visited him, and in vain endeavoured to offer him spiritual consolation, and procure from him an admission of the justice of his sentence. He said that he was perfectly resigned to his fate, although his execution for murder was unjust. Mr. Patrick had been killed in a drunken scuffle, at the time when he (the malefactor) was heated with liquor, and knew not what he did. That he deserved death he did not deny; for he had committed hundreds of robberies, but would not confess them, as it might implicate other parties, and he scorned to be a snitcher. He had acknowledged his manifold sins to God, who, he hoped, would forgive him; but further he would not say. He listened very attentively to the chaplain on his reading the burial service, and appeared to pray inwardly. After being pinioned, he walked with a firm step towards the scaffold, and, on being asked by the executioner if he would have a bandage over his eyes, he exclaimed, "Oh no; I am not ashamed to see the people." On being asked by the undersheriff, if he would like to have his father and mother sent for, he said, "Oh no, they are a bad set all together, and I don't want them." The body, after hanging the

usual time, was cut down, and delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

11. **CURIOUS ROBBERY.**—The shop of Mr. Canton, the dentist, of May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, was a few nights ago entered by means of skeleton keys. It was the practice of the owner to exhibit single and double rows of teeth and gums, in the joining of which a considerable quantity of gold is used, and the shop-window was also decorated with many gold palates,—an article which, from its great use in remedying defective articulation, and the extreme nicety required in the formation of it, was necessarily very expensive. The thieves opened the case, and took away all the teeth and palates they could find, and amongst the former a splendid double row which was just finished, for a lady of distinction, who was to have had them home the following Saturday, preparatory to a grand dinner at the house of one of the foreign ambassadors. Mr. Canton also lost a most valuable gold palate, which he had been some time occupied in making for a gentleman. The robbery had not been long discovered, when, to Mr. Canton's great surprise, a man called at his shop, and handed to him a large paper parcel and a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir,—You will receive those here grinders what you lost, as they may be of great service to you, and my grinder is good enough for all the wittels I gets; and to sell them for a trifle would be a pity, although I want a trifle bad enough, and no mistake. Please excuse my taking the Gould of.
Yours, dear Sir,
Sm. Plea.

"Whoever brings you the grinders home, act like a gentleman to him, as he is a stranger to the party."

Mr. Canton questioned the bearer upon the subject of the possession of the teeth; and the latter said, that, on coming down stairs in a house in Litchfield-street, the door of which was generally open, he kicked the parcel and letter before him; and finding that they were directed to Mr. Canton, believed that they had been accidentally dropped, and determined to do, as every honest man would do, carry them to the right owner. Mr. Canton so far respected the advice of his correspondent, as to make the bearer a present of a sovereign for his trouble. Great injury was done to the teeth, from the manner in which the gold had been dragged off.

EXPLOSION OF DETONATING POWDER.—In a detonating powder manufactory, at Birmingham, Maria Robinson, a young woman about seventeen years of age, was employed, with five other persons, in filling percussion caps. From some unknown cause, an explosion of the powder at which Robinson was at work took place, and she instantly fell to the ground. The quantity of powder which ignited was not sufficient to do further damage to the building than blowing the glass from the skylight. Upon the deceased being carried to the hospital, she immediately expired, a piece of the copper cap having been forced through her breast into her body. Another young woman, named Anne Price, also received severe lacerations in the face, and her jaws were fractured. An inquest was held on the body of Maria Robinson on Thursday, before Mr. Whateley, and a verdict of "Acci-

dental death" was returned.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

12. FOG IN LONDON.—The fog was so dense this morning, about half-past nine o'clock, for a mile or two, on the other side of Tyburn-turnpike, that in a gig it was scarcely possible to see the horse's ears. All carriages were obliged to go at a slow foot-pace, and even then, on account of the extreme darkness, there was the greatest danger of their running against each other.

14. SUICIDE OF TWO SISTERS.—For the last nine or ten months, two maiden sisters, named Agnes and Sophia Anderson, had occupied a floor in Wynyatt-street. They lived in a very retired manner, without even the assistance of a servant, and never received visitors. For a few weeks past, a great alteration was observed in their general demeanour; they shunned conversation, and exhibited an extraordinary depression of spirits, which was considerably increased within the last week by the receipt of a letter, which contained some unfavourable intelligence respecting a pending law-suit. On Sunday evening, the younger of the two ladies was stated by her sister to be unwell, and was not afterwards seen by any of the inmates of the house; but the elder was seen as usual up to Wednesday evening, at which time she stated her sister to be much the same—not any better. During the whole of Thursday she was not seen or heard by any person; and, some suspicion having been excited in the mind of the landlord, their apartments were opened, the door not being fastened, and the lifeless bodies of the two ladies were discovered on the bed, each of them exhibiting the usual symptoms attendant on death

by poison. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies the next day, when the following evidence was given.

Mr. Henry Whitmore, surgeon, said, Sophia the youngest had been dead four or five days, and the body was in a state of decomposition; the eldest appeared not to have been dead more than twenty-four hours. The death of Sophia appeared to have been caused by tincture of laudanum. The eldest appeared to have been in the habit of taking oxalic acid in small quantities, but had at last taken a more powerful dose, which destroyed life.

Richard Hamilton Anderson, of Hoxton, brother to the deceased females, was then examined. On Friday se'nnight I visited them at their lodgings, in Wynyatt-street; my eldest sister said, she had made an application to Mr. Radnor, surgeon, of Surrey-street, respecting a 50*l.* bill which she had accepted, and which would become due on the following day; finding she had not the money to meet this bill, she made a proposal to Mr. Radnor to endorse a bill for 100*l.*, which was to be made payable by another brother in India, and would have been cashed by the house of Mackintosh and Co.; Mr. Radnor, however, sent her a letter, declining this arrangement, and, when I called upon her on Friday, she put that letter into my hand, and asked my advice in what way she was to act? The 50*l.* became due in the following manner:—A sum of 250*l.* had been transmitted by their brother from India, for the purpose of apprenticing a nephew to Mr. Radnor. The 250*l.* was to have been paid as a premium, but, as they had to pay various fees to the college of surgeons, and other

expenses, only 200*l.* was paid to Mr. Radnor, and they gave their bill for 50*l.*, payable at two years. They had been unable to meet it when due, and thought that Mr. Radnor would have given time for the payment; but, having discovered that the bill had been negotiated, and Mr. Radnor having threatened them with legal proceedings if the bill was not paid, they were terrified at the prospect of a prison, which would have been their fate, if Mr. Radnor's threat had been carried into execution. They had lived together, said the witness, since they were children, and the fear of being separated was, I believe, the cause of their terminating their existence by poison. His sisters had been in the habit of receiving remittances from their brother in India, and sometimes as much as 200*l.* a-year. The witness added, that a separation was to take place between himself and Mr. Radnor at Christmas, and that was probably the reason of his pressing for the payment of the bill.

The jury said, they were satisfied that the fear of being thrown into prison had caused them to commit suicide. A verdict of insanity was returned.

INTERESTING CASE. — *Edinburgh.* — A poor man, named Alexander Lawson, came over from Ireland, with a wife and five children, about a year and a half ago, to Scotland. Last autumn they were in quest of work, and, on their way, arrived at a village named Currie, a few miles from Edinburgh. Their stock being reduced to sixpence, they took up their quarters in a cart-shed for the night; but two intoxicated individuals, John Campbell and William Helm, belonging to the village, having

attacked this forlorn family in their wretched retreat, dragged the father from among his helpless children, and, by throwing him violently down among some sharp stones, killed him. Campbell and Helm were tried for the crime. The moving circumstances, however, will best appear by a recital of the testimony of the widow as given at the trial.

Jane Carson or Lawson, deposed as follows:—I am widow of the deceased Alex. Lawson, a native of Ireland, which country he left about a year and a half ago. We had travelled from Glasgow in search of employment, and arrived at Currie about eight o'clock on the evening of the 6th of August, my husband, myself, and five children. Upon reaching Currie, we went in search of a lodging-house, but could find none. A person directed us to a thatched-house, and said beds were let there; but, upon going to that place, we were told that we had been jested with, for beds were not let there; but the woman said, Mr. Hardie, the farmer, was very good in putting up strangers who were benighted. We went to Mr. Hardie's, and, meeting with a woman at the door, whom I supposed to be the mistress of the house, I asked to be allowed to remain for the night. This person said, that Mr. Hardie was not at home, but neither bade nor forbade us to remain. I asked, if we would be permitted to stop till Mr. Hardie returned? She said, we might. We then went into a shed (a cart-shed), and sat down. About nine, I went to inquire if Mr. Hardie had returned, and was informed he had not. I returned to the shed; and my husband said, there surely could be no offence taken at our remaining for

the night where we were. We drew a cart out of a corner, and gathered some orts of straw that lay about, to make a bed for the children. My husband then said, I had better try and get some porridge or brose made for them; I went,—oh, unfortunately went,—to the house of Campbell, and asked his wife, if she would permit a little drop of water to be boiled; she refused, saying her husband had to go to his work in the morning, and she could not then light the fire. I tried another house, and, not being able to get warm water, returned to the shed. Our money was almost all gone; we had only one sixpence left, with which I purchased 4d. worth of bread, 1d. worth of sugar, and a bottle of beer, and gave them to the children. We stripped ourselves naked, put the clothes under the children and ourselves, along with the straw, and were covered by a pair of blankets which I had with me. Just after lying down, my husband bade the two elder children “be mindful of their duty to their God, for the Almighty was as much with them in that shed as if they had been in a palace.” The younger children had fallen asleep, and the father shortly after bade the elder ones keep quiet, that he might get a good night’s rest, for he had got none the night before. Immediately after this a genteel-looking man came into the shed, and asked if we had any straw; if we had not, he would get us some. But we both said we had gathered a little orts in the shed, and, the children being asleep, we did not wish to disturb them. He then went away. Just after this gentleman left the shed, I heard the rush of feet run past, and said to my husband,

“Sandy, what’s that?” but he made no answer, and I believed him to be asleep. Two men came into the shed, and went up to the opposite corner, when they said, “They are not here;” but Campbell—the tall man—came over to where we were lying, and took hold of my husband’s arm, and Helm fastened on him immediately thereafter, and dragged him out of his bed—they swearing and crying at the time, “You—, what brings you here?” My husband replied, “Boys, if there is any offence, I will rise and go away.” I now saw a third person, who stood outside, and who afterwards prevented us getting out of the shed. The two men that laid hold of my husband pulled him out of the shed, and murdered him—I heard the noise of “slaps.” By the time I got out, my husband was stretched on the ground, and these two men standing beside him. He lay about four or five yards from the shed door. There was no candle at that time, but it was a clear night. I knew the man who pulled my husband from his bed; he wore a blue coat and a white apron; I also knew him next morning, and pointed him out. Helm wore whitish clothes. When sitting a minute or two after, with my husband’s head on my knee, Hardie and Dr. Ross came; my children were also about me, except the two youngest; poor things, they slept while their father was murdered. [The witness here became much affected.] I spoke to my husband, but got no answer, though he continued to breathe and sigh heavily. While his head lay on my knee, blood flowed from it, and I felt his skull had been “dunched in.” Though bled by a doctor, he lived only half an hour.

Campbell and Helm were found *Guilty*, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

19. EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.
—John French aged 50, and John Williams, aged 38, were executed at the front of Newgate—the former for horse-stealing, and the latter for a burglary. French had been tried twice before for similar offences. Williams had all along expected that he should not suffer, and it was not until after five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when a communication was made from the Secretary of State's office that they must both suffer, that he gave up hope. He then became desperate, and no doubt contemplated that he should be able to make his escape. Having occasion to go into the press-yard, where he was attended by one of the turnkeys, on returning, he suddenly slipped to one side; and, by means of the joints of the stone wall, attempted to reach the top of a cistern in the yard, about twelve feet from the ground; he had nearly attained his object, when his feet slipped and he came down prostrate to the ground; it was found that his left ankle was so much injured, that he was not able to stand; he was bled copiously, and the part poulticed. On the morning of his execution, he was brought into the press-room without shoes, on the back of one of the officers of the prison, and there delivered to the sheriff's yeomen, between two of whom he was carried to the gallows, and there supported by three of them, who held him with their hands, till the drop fell. He struggled much, and the blood, all the time, was streaming from his wounded ankle.—On the same day, a monster, named John Turner, was executed at Hertford for a rape

committed on a child not 12 years of age.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.
—The following circular has been transmitted to the different police-offices in the metropolis:—

Whitehall, Dec. 20.

Gentlemen, I am directed by the marquis of Lansdowne to desire that you will give the necessary orders for making out a detailed report, or account, of the proceedings of the police-office at ———, to be written by one of the clerks, and to be signed by one of the magistrates in attendance at eight o'clock every evening.

The report is to contain a short statement of the substance of all informations received at your office in the course of the day, in cases of felonies, and of all misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and of all informations against receivers of stolen goods, reputed thieves, and of all offenders who may have escaped from custody.

Your report will also state the time, the place, and any particular circumstance, marking the offences, the names of persons not in custody who are charged, if known, or if not known, their appearance or dress, or any mark of identity that can be described; the names also of accessories, together with any other particular that is known, which may lead to their apprehension.

Your report will also give the names of all persons put before the magistrate in the course of the day charged with any of the offences above-mentioned, and state whether they are committed for trial or re-examination, or whether otherwise disposed of.

It will also contain a description of property that has been stolen, with as much particularity as can

be given, and should state every circumstance with respect to stolen property that may be useful for the purpose of tracing and recovering it.

The particular evidence given by witnesses is not to be stated, nor their names, except only the name of the prosecutor who makes the charge.

Your report, when signed as above directed, will be sent to Mr. Stafford, at Bow-street, the editor of the *Hue and Cry*, so as to be received by him by nine o'clock in the evening.

A proper direction will be given that the reports of the several offices shall be kept and printed consecutively in one sheet of paper, ready for delivery the next morning to a messenger, to be sent by you to receive the same.

If the particulars above-mentioned do not include all that may be suggested, it may be sufficient for explaining the object which lord Lansdowne has in view, which is, that a daily report of the proceedings of the several offices should be drawn up as to the most important particulars of offences and offenders, for the purpose of their detection, and that thus there may be a full and complete communication and interchange of useful information between the several police-offices.

Lord Lansdowne desires that you will give the necessary orders for carrying into effect the regulations on the 1st of January; and his lordship hopes that this plan, when carried into effect with zeal and activity, will be productive of public benefit, and contribute to the credit and improvement of the police system. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
S. M. PHILLIPS,

THE INFANT DON MIGUEL.—The Infant Don Miguel arrived at Paris on the 20th, at half past five in the afternoon. The next day he dined with the royal family, and was present in the evening at a court spectacle, having hunted in the morning with the king. On the evening of the 22nd, he went to a ball at the Tuilleries. On the 30th of December he arrived in London.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—The copyrights of the works of sir Walter Scott, which belonged to the sequestrated estate of Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., were sold by auction last week at Edinburgh. The works consisted of the novels and tales from "*Waverley*" to "*Quentin Durward*," together with various shares of the poetical works, from the "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish border*" to "*Halidon Hill*." They were put up in one lot at 5,500*l.*, and, after a keen contest, were knocked down at 8,500*l.* Mr. Cadell, partner of the late Mr. Constable, was the purchaser. A London bookseller, who was present, bid as high as 8,300*l.*

24. THE REV. MARK NOBLE'S MANUSCRIPTS.—The library of the late rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., the sale of which was this day concluded, contained an extensive collection of original manuscripts from the pen of the rev. biographer and genealogist, illustrative of British History, Biography, Family History, and the Fine Arts. These manuscripts were the fruit of many years elaborate research. We subjoin a description of some of them, with the prices they brought:—"*Lives of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries*," a curious and interesting manuscript, illustrated with pedigrees, 15*l.* 15*s.* "*History of the Records in the*

Tower of London, with the Lives of the Keepers, especially since the reign of Henry VIII.; and some notices of their most remarkable Deputies," 4*l.* 4*s.* In this manuscript the lives of the keepers are brought down to the last keeper S. Lysons, esq., whose life is included. "Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, Keepers and Commissioners of the Great Seal," 11*s.*; "History of the Masters of the Rolls, from the rev. John Taylor; LL.D., the last clergyman who held that office, to 1823." 3*l.* 5*s.* "Lives of the Recorders and Chamberlains of the City of London," 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* "Catalogue of all the Religious Houses, Colleges, and Hospitals, in England and Wales, with a Dissertation on their Rise and Dissolution," 4*l.* 4*s.* "Account of the Metropolitans of England, commencing with Archbishop Wareham in 1504, and continued to the present Primate," 2*l.* 3*s.* "Catalogue of Knights from the time of Henry VIII to George II, and some Portion of the Reign of George III, with Biographical Illustrations," 4*l.* 4*s.* "Catalogue, of all the Peers, Baronets, and Knights, created by Oliver Cromwell." 3*l.* "Catalogue of Painters, and Engravers in England, during the reign of George III, with a Memoir respecting the Arts during that Period," 1*l.* 16*s.* "Continuation of the Earl of Orford's Catalogue of Engravers," 4*l.* 2*s.* "Account of the Seals of the gentry in England since the Norman Conquest," 2*l.* 7*s.* "Annals of the Civil Wars of York and Lancaster," 5*l.* 5*s.* "Life of Alice Perrers, the favourite of Edward III," 3*l.* 2*s.* "Life of the Family of Boleyn, particularly of Queen Anne Boleyn, with the life of

her daughter Queen Elizabeth," 3*l.* 6*s.* "Life of Queen Mary, exhibiting that part only of her character which represents her as a splendid Princess," 2*l.* "Relation of the Ambassadors and Agents, with other Illustrious Foreigners, who were in England during the reign of King James I," 3*l.* 4*s.*, purchased by Mr. Tunno. This manuscript contained some interesting particulars relating to the Court of James I, and eminent characters during that reign. "The Progresses of James I, exhibiting in a great measure his Majesty's private life," 3*l.* 5*s.*, purchased by Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller. "Memorabilia of the family of Killigrew," 2*l.* "Particulars of the family of Wykeham," 3*l.* 15*s.*, purchased by Mr. Tunno. This is a continuation of the history of the family from the period where Lowth's narrative terminates. "History of the Dymokes, Champions of England," 1*l.* 18*s.* "Curious Particulars of the learned Dr. Donne," 1*l.* 13*s.* "Genealogical Memoirs of the Imperial and Royal House of Buonaparte, including separate memoirs of the ministers, great officers of state, marshals, &c. of the Emperor," 2*l.* 11*s.*: purchased by Mr. Thorpe. "Memoirs of the Family of Sheridan, with an account of the Chamberlains and Lindleys, 1*l.* 8*s.*

MESSRS. BURSTALL AND HILL'S STEAM CARRIAGE. — The coach is exactly of the common form, and carries six inside and twelve outside passengers, but it has an additional pair of wheels behind for supporting the boiler. The length of the model is five feet and a half, its height twenty-two inches; the length of the full-sized coach, with its engine, will be twenty-two feet; its height seven feet four inches.

The steersman or driver sits in front, and, by turning a circular horizontal, gives the first pair of wheels a direction to the right or left, as in a common coach, when the bends of the road require it. The boiler is supported by an iron frame, extending from the second to the third pair of wheels. It is shaped like a bee-hive or cone, and will be about four feet and a half high in the full-sized machine, exclusive of the chimney. The fire is in the middle, and the water and steam on the outside. The engine is on the high-pressure principle; and the boiler, which is of copper, is made strong enough to bear the pressure of three hundred pounds on the inch, though it is intended to work with only twenty-five pounds. Two cylinders are employed, as in ships: they occupy the hind boot, resting exactly on the axle of the middle wheels; in the model, they are three inches in diameter with a stroke of three inches. The cistern is below. The engine pumps up water for itself, which passes from the cistern by a pipe; another pipe conveys the steam to the cylinders; a third pipe carries off the waste steam from the cylinders into the chimney, from which, being expanded by the heat, it escapes invisibly. The engine, when worked with steam of twenty-five pounds, will be of ten-horse power in the full-sized carriage, and the whole weight of the engine and carriage, with the charge of fuel and water, will be about three tons. The boiler, is placed near the ground, and, the cistern being under the axle of the middle wheels, the centre of gravity of the whole machine is thus so low, as to contribute greatly to the stability and safety of the vehicle.

MR. D. GORDON'S NEW STEAM COACH.—The carriage runs upon

only three wheels—two in front, and two behind; and each of them has a separate axle. The latter circumstance affords a great advantage in the hind part of the carriage, where the two wheels are opposite to each other; there being no cross axle, an increased capacity is obtained in the body of the carriage, exceedingly useful in the stowing of heavy goods in ordinary cases; but in steam-carriages of the utmost value as a depository for fuel and water. The wheels roll perpendicularly on their axes, between strong parallel bars, which form the bearings of the axes; a considerable degree of friction is thus avoided; while the single wheel in front gives a greater facility of turning, and in a less space, than would exist, if there were two fore wheels. The engines and other machinery rest entirely upon the springs of the carriage, to preserve them from the injurious effects of the concussions made by the wheels upon loose stones, or other obstacles lying on the surface of the road.

In the body of the carriage, connected with the piston-rods of the engines, is a six-throw crank; to these throws or arms are attached the propellers, which, by the revolution of the crank, are successively forced out against the ground in a backward direction, then drawn up again, precisely in the manner of the hind legs of a horse. The rods are formed of iron tubes filled with wood, to combine lightness with great strength. To the ends of the rods are attached what may be considered as substitutes for horses' feet, although their form, being the segments of circles, is very different. They press against the ground by a rolling kind of motion, causing a small

cient adhesion to the surface without digging it up, and adapt themselves to any turn of the carriage. The under part of these feet are formed into short strong brushes, supported by iron teeth, that would take effect in the event of the other part failing.

In going down a hill these propellers are lifted off the ground, by the guide at pleasure, so that the carriage proceeds entirely by its own gravity: if the descent should be steep, or the motion too rapid, the guide then makes use of a break, by which the motion can be retarded or entirely stopped. If the carriage is proceeding upon a level,

the lifting of the propellers alone stops the carriage gradually, but quickly if ascending an inclined plane. This application of the propellers affords also easy means of making a turn in the road, simply by lifting them on one side, and allowing them to act on the other, which is done by the mere pulling of a cord: the guide has also the power of producing the same effect by turning a lever in front of him, which, by means of a pinion, operates upon a toothed sector on the circular frame that surrounds the front wheel; either of these modes may be employed, or both of them in conjunction.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

LISTS

OF THE KING'S MINISTERS IN 1827.

JANUARY.

Earl of Harrowby	<i>Lord President of the Council.</i>
Earl of Eldon	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Earl of Westmoreland	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
Earl of Liverpool	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Lord viscount Melville	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Duke of Wellington	<i>Master-general of the Ordnance.</i>
Right hon. Robert Peel	<i>Secretary of State for the Home Depart.</i>
Right hon. George Canning	<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.</i>
Earl Bathurst	<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies.</i>
Right hon. C. C. Wynne	{ <i>President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.</i>
Right hon. Lord Bexley	
Right hon. W. Huskisson	{ <i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Viscount Sidmouth	

The above form the CABINET.

Viscount Palmerston	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Right hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald	<i>Paymaster-general of the Forces.</i>
Lord Frederic Montagu	<i>Postmaster-general.</i>
Viscount Beresford	<i>Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance.</i>
S. R. Lushington, esq.	{ <i>Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.</i>
J. C. Herries, esq.	
Right hon. Thomas Wallace	<i>Master of the Mint.</i>
Right hon. Charles Grant	<i>Vice President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot	<i>First Commiss. of Woods and Forests.</i>
Duke of Montrose	<i>Lord Chamberlain.</i>
Marquis Conyngham	<i>Lord Steward.</i>
Duke of Dorset	<i>Master of the Horse.</i>
Sir J. S. Copley	<i>Master of the Rolls.</i>
Sir John Leach	<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i>
Sir C. Wetherell, knt.	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Nich. Con. Tindall, esq.	<i>Solicitor-general.</i>

I R E L A N D.

Marquis Wellesley	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>
Lord Manners	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Right hon. Henry Goulburn	<i>Chief Secretary.</i>
Right hon. sir G. F. Hill	<i>Vice Treasurer of the Exchequer.</i>
Right hon. W. C. Plunket	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Henry Joy, esq.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

MAY.

Lord Lyndhurst	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Earl of Harrowby	<i>Lord President.</i>
Duke of Portland	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
Lord Bexley	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Viscount Dudley	<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.</i>
Viscount Goderich	<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies.</i>
Marquis of Lansdowne	
Right hon. W. S. Bourne	<i>Secretary of State for the Home Depart.</i>
Right hon. W. Huskisson	<i>President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Right hon. C. W. Wynn	<i>President of the Board of Control.</i>
Viscount Palmerston	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Right hon. G. Canning	{ <i>First Lord of the Treasury and Chan-</i> <i>cellor of the Exchequer.</i>

The above form the CABINET.

Duke of Clarence	<i>Lord High Admiral.</i>
Marquis of Anglesea	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Duke of Devonshire	<i>Lord Chamberlain of the Household</i>
Duke of Leeds	<i>Master of the Horse.</i>
Hon. W. Lamb	<i>Chief Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.</i>
Sir John Leach	<i>Master of the Rolls.</i>
Sir Anthony Hart	<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i>
Sir James Scarlett	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir N. C. Tindal	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

OCTOBER.

Lord Goderich	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Mr. Herries	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Lord Dudley and Ward	<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.</i>
Mr. Huskisson	{ <i>Secretary of State for the War and</i> <i>Colonial Department.</i>
Marquis of Lansdowne	<i>Secretary of State for the Home Depart.</i>
Marquis of Anglesey	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance.</i>
Lord Lyndhurst	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Duke of Portland	<i>President of the Council.</i>
Earl of Carlisle	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
Mr. C. Grant	{ <i>President of the Board of Trade and</i> <i>Treasurer of the Navy.</i>
Mr. C. W. Wynn	<i>President of the Board of Control.</i>
Lord Palmerston	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Lord Bexley	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Mr. Tierney	<i>Master of the Mint.</i>
Mr. S. Bourne	<i>Surveyor of the Woods and Forests.</i>

The above form the CABINET.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1827,

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	G. N. Edwards, Henlow, esq.
<i>Berkshire</i>	T. Duffield, Marsham Park, esq.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	T. Saunders, Aston Abbots, esq.
<i>Cambridge and Huntingdon</i>	J. Margetts, St. Ives, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	P. Legh, Booth's, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	W. James, Barrock Lodge, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i>	Sir C. Lemon, Carclew, bart.
<i>Dorbyshire</i>	E. S. Chandos Pole, Radbourne, esq.
<i>Devonshire</i>	R. W. Newman, Sandridge, esq.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	J. B. Garland, Stone Cottage, Wimborne, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	Sir J. Tyrell, Boreham House, bart.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	G. B. P. Prinn, Charlton King, esq.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	J. Griffiths, Weir, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	J. Latour, Hexton, esq.
<i>Hants</i>	J. Minet, Baldwins, esq.
<i>Lancashire</i>	C. Gibson, Quernmore Park, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	O. Mannars, Goadby Marwood, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	J. Rees, Leadenham House, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	W. A. Williams, Llangibby, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	C. Tompson, Great Witchingham, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	J. J. Blencowe, Marston St. Lawrence, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	D. Dixon, Long Benton, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	F. Robinson, Widmerpool, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	J. Wilson, Nether Whorton, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	T. J. Bryan, Stoke Dry, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i>	W. Tayleur, Buntingdale, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	H. P. Collins, Hatch Beauchamp, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	H. C. Meynell, Hear Cross, esq.
<i>County of Southampton</i> ..	G. O. Poole, Wickham, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i>	J. F. Leathes, Herringfleet, esq.
<i>Surrey</i>	W. Crawford, Dorking, esq.
<i>Sussex</i>	Sir O. F. Goring, Highden, bart.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	W. Dilke, Maxtoek Castle, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	T. B. M. Baskerville, Rockley House, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	G. Farley, Henwick, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	H. Darey, Aldby Park, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Breconshire</i>	G. H. Leigh, Llanelly, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	J. Gulstone, Derwydd, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	A. Jones, Cardigan, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	J. H. Vivian, Marino, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	A. I. Stokes, Scaevanton, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	S. Beavan, Glascombe, esq.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Anglesey</i>	R. B. W. Bulkeley, Baronhill, esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire</i>	W. G. Griffith, of Bodegroes, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	John Price, Plascoch Llanychan, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	Jones Panton, Coleshill, esq.
<i>Merionethshire</i>	Thos. Hartley, Llwyn, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	J. Jones, Maesmawr, esq.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

1. At Erhistock Hall, county of Flint, the wife of lieut.-col. Fred. Phillips, a daughter.

2. At Critchell, Dorset, lady Charlotte Sturt, a son.

7. The wife of Edw. Wakefield, esq. of Southcote House, near Reading, a daughter.

— Lady Grey of Groby, a son.

9. The lady of the hon. Gen. Agar Ellis, M.P. Spring-gardens, a daughter.

12. In Gloucester-place, the wife of John Vincent Thomson, esq. a daughter.

— At the General Post Office, the wife of G. H. Freeling, esq. a son.

14. The duchess of Richmond, a dau.

— Lady Cawdor, a son.

18. At Knowlton Court, the wife of captain Hughes D'Aeth, R. N. a son.

20. At Aldbury, the wife of the hon. and rev. Fred. Bertie, a daughter.

24. The wife of Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh, Yorkshire. a daugh.

25. Hon. Mrs. Jervis, a son.

28. At the Down House, Dorset, the seat of her father, sir J. W. Smith, bart., the wife of the rev. J. Digby Wingfield, a daughter.

30. At Sway House, near Lymington, the wife of H. C. Lys, esq. a daughter.

31. At Chacombe Priory, the wife of Hen. John. Pys, esq. a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. In the island of Guernsey, the wife of the Principal of Elizabeth College, a son.

2. At Hob's Castle, Roxburghshire, the lady of sir Wm. Francis Elliot, bart., a son and heir.

10. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of P. Grant, esq. of twin sons.

11. At the Rectory, Pangbourne, Berks, the wife of the rev. H. Breedon, a daughter.

12. In Nottingham place, the wife of Chas. Rich Pole, esq. a daughter.

16. In Chesterfield-st May-fair, the wife of Thos. Green, esq. M.P. a son.

18. At Breckenhurst House, Hants, the lady Caroline Morant, a daughter.

19. At Berne, the wife of Chas. Henry Hall, esq. secretary of legation to the Swiss confederation, a daughter.

20. The wife of the rev. Dr. Rowley,

Master of University College, Oxford, a daughter.

21. At Morval, Cornwall, the wife of John Buller, esq. a daughter.

27. In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. the hon. Mrs. Geo. Phillips, a daughter.

28. At Freefolk, Wilts, the wife of John Portal, esq. a son.

MARCH.

2. At Wickham, the wife of Geo. Collins Poore, esq. high sheriff of Hants, a son and heir.

6. At Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Thos. Williams, esq. a son.

7. Lady Barham, a son.

9. The wife of the rev. Dr. Goodenough, Westminster School, a son.

10. At Bittern Grove, near Southampton, the lady of major-gen. Ashworth, a son.

12. The wife of the rev. Francis North, a son and heir.

15. In Manchester sq. the wife of Dr. Bright, twins.

16. In Upper Berkeley-street the wife of J. Raymond Barker, esq. a dau.

17. At Anstey Manor House, Wilts, the wife of Wentworth Bayly, esq. a son.

19. The wife of Robert P. Tyrwhitt, esq. of the Middle Temple, a son.

22. The lady of sir Edmund Antrobus, bart. a daughter.

24. The wife of capt. Edw. Parys, a daughter.

— The wife of captain Dixie, R. N. a son.

25. The wife of Peter Hesketh, esq. of Rossall Hall, Lancashire, a daughter.

— At Florence, the lady of sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. a son and heir.

28. The countess of Minto, a daugh.

29. In Mansfield-st, the right hon. lady Petre, a son.

APRIL.

1. The wife of John Patteson, esq. barrister at law, a son.

4. At Campsall Park, near Ferrybridge, county of York, lady Radcliffe, a daughter.

5. At Sneed Park, the wife of Thos. Daniel, esq. jun. a daughter.

11. The lady of J. Thynne, a son.

12. The wife of Geo. Carr Glyn, esq. a son.

BIRTHS.

16. Lady Clifton, a son.
 22. At Audley House, Saffron Walden, lady Braybrooke, a son.
 26. The countess of Aylesford, a son.
 29. In Bentinck-street, the lady of sir Rich. Paul Jodrell, bart. a son.

MAY.

15. The wife of the hon. col. Gardner, R. A. a son.
 — In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of J. H. Tremayne, esq. a son.
 — In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of P. MacEvoy, esq. twins.
 16. At Wheatfield the wife of the rev. Chas. Spencer, a son.
 17. At Wm. Sotheby, esq.'s Grosvenor-street, the widow of Hans Sotheby, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.
 23. The wife of J. Annesley, esq. his majesty's consul at Barcelona, a son.
 29. In Upper Portland Place, the wife of H. St. Geo. Tucker, esq. a son.
 31. At Dorchester, the wife of G. Wyatt, esq. a daughter.
 — The wife of F. Baring, esq. M.P. a daughter.
 — In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady Jane Laurence Peel, a son.

JUNE.

18. In Baker-street Portman-square, the wife of W. Codrington, esq. a son.
 — At Howsham, the wife of col. Cholmley, a son and heir.
 22. The wife of Chas. Harrison Batley, esq. M. P., Beverley, a son and heir.
 23. The wife of W. Heygate, esq. a son.
 — At Charlton King's, Gloucestershire, the wife of G. Stevenson, esq. a son and heir.
 24. At Ibornden, Kent, the wife of C. Tylden Pattenson, esq. a daughter.
 — Viscountess Clive, a son.
 25. The wife of Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris House, Berks.
 — At Gifford's Hall, the wife of P. Power, esq. a daughter.
 26. At Lynham, the seat of J. Bul-teel, esq. Devonshire, lady Eliz. Bul-teel, a son and heir.
 28. In London, the lady of the hon. Charles Langdale, a son.
Lately. The Countess of Denbigh, a son.
 Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

At Southwick Park, Hants, the wife of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. a son.

JULY.

2. At Brighton, lady Susan Hotham, a son.
 — Lady Granville Somerset, a son.
 11. In St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, a son and heir.
 14. In Clarges-street Piccadilly, the wife of J. S. Story, esq. of St. Alban's, a son.
 15. At the Spa, Gloucester, the wife of captain Long, of Tilshead Lodge, Wilts, a son.
 22. In Upper Harley-street the wife of W. Hanmer, esq. twin sons.
 23. At Cortachy Castle, the right hon. countess of Airlie, a daughter.

AUGUST.

5. At Whitehall-place, the right hon. lady James Stuart, a son.
 — At Bosworth Hall, Liecester, the wife of G. F. Turville, esq. a daughter.
 7. At Pinkie House, lady Hope, a son.
 10. At Telbridge Park, the wife of G. Raikes, esq. a daughter.
 11. The lady Frances Bankes, wife of the rev. E. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, Dorset, a daughter.
 15. In Portland-place, the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M. P. a daughter.
 — At Walthamstow, Essex, the hon. Mrs. Baptist Noel, a son.
 16. At Bigods, Essex, the wife of Charles Drummond, esq. a daughter.
 — At Woodlands, near Whitby, the wife of H. W. Yeoman, esq. a daughter.
 17. At Sledmere, the lady of sir Tatton Sykes, bart. a daughter.
 — In Stratton-street, the wife of the hon. G. R. Trevor, M. P. a daughter.
 18. In Hanover-square, the wife of W. S. Best, esq. a son.
 — In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the wife of J. D. Paul, esq. a son.
 19. At Tulloch Castle the wife of D. Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, M. P. a daughter.
 20. Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a son.
 22. At Welwyn, Herts, the wife of H. F. Clinton esq. a daughter.
 23. At Clapham Common, Mrs. Butterworth, a daughter.
 25. At Earl's Court, the lady of sir John Osborn, a son.
 26. At Elmham Hall, Norfolk, the hon. Mrs. Mills, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

31. At Fulham Palace, the lady of sir G. Beaumont, bart. a daughter.
— At Shooter's Hill, Kent, the lady of sir T. W. Blomefield, bart. a daugh.

23. In Cavendish-square lady Cath. Long, a daughter.
24. The Countess of Sheffield, a son and heir.
— Viscountess Godericb, a son and heir.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Sussex House, the wife of capt. Marryatt, R.N. C.B. a daughter.

3. At his seat in Leicestershire, the lady of sir John Lister Kaye, bart. a son and heir.

4. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of lieutenant-col. J. Tod, a son.

7. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square. the wife of E. Walpole, esq. a daughter.

9. At Peckham, the wife of col. Strover, a son.

14. In London, lady Charlotte Lane Fox, daughter of the duke of Leeds, a son and heir.

15. In New Norfolk-street, the lady of sir C. Smith, bart. a son and heir.

- At Batheaston Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the rev. Spencer Madan, vicar of Batheaston, a son.

17. In Portland-place, the wife of G. S. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

21. At Kelsey-park, Beckenham, Mrs. H. Smith, a daughter.

22. At Petersburg, the Empress Alexandria, a son, who has received the name of Constantine.

- At East Horsley, Surrey, the hon. Mrs. Arthur Perceval, a daughter.

- At Kirkleatham, the wife of capt. Ingilby, 84th regiment, a son.

26. In Great George-street, the wife of maj. H. G. Broke, a son.

OCTOBER.

1. The hon. Mrs. Langton, lady of James Haughton Langston, esq. M. P. a daughter.

5. The lady of sir W. B. Cooke, bart. of Wheatley, county of York, a son and heir.

6. At Pyrland Hall, Somerset, the wife of F. Newman Rogers, esq. a son.

9. The wife of the rev. Dr. Nicoll, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, a dau.

11. At Southwick-park, the wife of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. a daughter.

15. At Ghent, the wife of H. Bedingfield, esq. (son of sir R. Bedingfield) a daughter.

18. In Arlington-street, lady Mary Stephenson, a son.

19. In Bedford-square, the wife of Mr. Sheriff Spottiswoode, a son.

VOL. LXIX.

NOVEMBER.

5. At Sydling House, Dorset, the wife of J. W. Lukin, esq. a son.

- At Hoddesdon, the wife of D. H. O'Brien, esq. capt. R.N. a son.

- In Dartmouth-street the wife of D. Holland, esq. a daughter.

11. At Castle Bromwich, the countess of Bradford, a daughter.

12. The wife of G. Cave, esq. of Cleve Dale, Bristol, a son.

13. At Abbot's Leigh, the wife of Robert Bright, esq. a daughter.

- In Grafton-street, Dublin, the wife of R. Milliken, a son, making nineteen children, eighteen of whom are now living.

14. At Malta, lady Georgiana, wife of the rev. J. Wolff, a daughter.

15. At Hazlegrove House, the wife of P. St. John Mildmay, esq. M. P. a still-born daughter.

19. At Cheltenham, the wife of capt. W. H. Foy, a daughter.

20. At Radway, Warwickshire, the wife of lieutenant-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.

25. In Pall-mall, the countess of Belfast, a son and heir.

28. At Ealing, the wife of lieutenant-gen. Murray, a daughter.

- Lately.* At Kingston, county of Oxford, the hon. Mrs. Arthur Thellusson a daughter.

- At Shrivenham, Berks, the hon. Mrs. Barrington, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

2. At Delamere-house, lady Ann Wilbraham, a son.

- The wife of W. Horne, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a daughter.

13. At Brighton, the lady of sir Christ. Musgrave, bart. a daughter.

13. At New House, Wilts, the wife of Geo. Matcham, esq. D.C.L. a daugh.

15. At the Earl of Harrowby's Sandon, Staffordshire, lady Georgiana Stuart Wortley, a son.

19. In Suffolk-place, London, the wife of Chas. Wray, esq. president of the courts of justice of Demerara, a son.

P

MARRIAGES.

21. At Cannon Hall, county of York, the lady of John Spencer Stanhope, esq. a son and heir.

21. At Cossington, the wife of Archdeacon King, a son.

23. At Thanistone House, Aberdeenshire, the hon. lady Forbes, of Craigmear, a daughter.

24. The wife of C. Calvert, esq. M. P. for Southwark, a son.

25. At Clapham, Mrs. T. Hankey, a son.

Lately. At Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of John O'Doherty, esq. Solicitor-general, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

1. John Merrifield, esq. Middle Temple, to Mary Philadelphia, daughter of the late Chas. Watkins, esq. barrister-at-law.

4. The rev. Geo. M. Musgrave, to Charlotte-Emily, youngest daughter of Thos. Oakes, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

6. Major Arthur-Hill Trevor, to Helen-Wyse, daughter of the late Joseph Jekyll, esq. of Spettisbury House, county of Dorset.

8. At the British Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, Jas. Dawes, esq. Equerry of the duke of Bourbon, to Mary-Harcourt, eldest daughter of rear-admiral Manby.

15. The rev. John Balfour Magenis, vicar of Sharnbrook and Harold, son of Rich. Magenis, esq. M. P. and nephew to the Earl of Enniskillen, to Francis-Margaretta-Ede, of Merry Oak, Southampton, second daugh. of the hon. Mr. Justice Moore, of Lamberton Park, Ireland.

16. Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, to Typhena Bathurst, second daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

17. At Abbots Langley, lieut. Wm. Sherwood, R. N. to Sophia Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Smith, esq.

— At Pinnacle Hill, near Kelso, Jas. Elliot, esq. of Woolle, Roxburghsh. to Margaret, daughter of the late R. Davison, of Pinnacle Hill.

18. At Gloucester, Edwin Maddy, esq. barrister-at-law, to Maria Elizabeth eldest daughter of alderm. Wood, M. P.

— Sarah Philadelphia, fourth daugh. of sir Geo. Cayley, bart. to W. Worsley, esq. of Hovingham.

19. Wm. Gray, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of lieut-gen. Ker, of East Bolton, Northumberland.

22. At Walcot, Bath, lord Wm. Paget, R. N. second son of the marquis of Anglesea, to Fanny, only daughter of lieut-gen. sir Francis de Rottenburg.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Chelsea, Alfred Perkins, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Charlotte, daugh. of Thos. Pemberton, esq. of the island of St. Christopher.

— At Kirkheaton, the rev. Henry Torre, rector of Thornhill, to Sarah Caroline, eldest daughter of sir John Lister Kaye, bart. of Denby Grange, near Wakefield.

— At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, Mr. Rich. Oradlock, of Islington, to Eliz. eldest daughter of the late capt. Massengale, of Lynn.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Whalley, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte Augusta, widow of Thos. Crespigny, esq. formerly M. P. for Sudbury.

— J. D. Berrington, esq. barrister-at-law, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late B. Hall, esq. M. P. of Abercrombie, Monmouthshire.

6. W. Morris Reade, esq. of Rosanarra, county of Kilkenny, and of Marchington, Staffordshire, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Patrick Maitland, esq. of Calcutta, and of Kilmorons Castle, Fifeshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Joseph Wolff, missionary to the Jews, to the lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, fourth daughter of the late, and sister to the present earl of Orford.

13. At Kidlestone Church, Wm. Drury Holden, esq. to Caroline Esther, youngest daughter of lord Scarsdale.

— W. M. Timney, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of rev. T. H. Hume, Canon of Salisbury.

— T. W. Chevalier, esq. of South Audley-street to Albertina Mary, eldest daughter of the late G. A. Ravinotti, esq. of Paris.

15. At Bath, C. Pensuadocke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Juliana Letitia, eldest dau. of capt. Pensuadocke, 3rd Ft. Guards.

— At Handsworth, Staffordshire, W. Macmichael, M. D. Sec. of Half-Moon-street Piccadilly, to Mary Jane only

MARRIAGES.

daughter of the rev. Thos. Lane Freer, rector of Hansworth.

15. At Dublin, capt. Blois, R.N. second son of sir Chas. Blois, bart. of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza Knox, eldest daughter of the rev. John Barrett, rector of Inniskeel, county of Donegal.

19. Mr. John Campbell, of Derraleck near Enniskillen, aged nearly 80, eleven days after the death of his former wife, with whom he had lived fifty years, to Miss Mary Macguire, aged 18.

22. At Malta, lieut. G. St. Vincent Whitmore, R. E. eldest son of G. Whitmore, esq. of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, col. in same corps, to Isabella Maxwell, eldest daughter of sir J. Stoddart, President of the High Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Vice Adm. Court, Malta.

— At Cheltenham, capt. Wm. H. Foy, E. I. C. to Mary, eldest daughter of col. W. A. S. Boscawen.

27. Thos. Masterman, esq. of New Broad-street, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Carteret Priaulx, esq. of Beaulieu, Guernsey.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Henry Gunning, second son of the late sir Geo. Gunning, bart. to Mary Cath. daughter of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M. P.

Lately. At Rilston, York, Nicholas Le Gendre Starkie, esq. M. P. of Huntroyd, near Paddiham, to Miss Chamberlain, eldest daughter of Abraham Chamberlain, esq.

MARCH.

1. At St. Mary's, Brynstone-square, W. Stratford Dugdale, only son of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. M. P. to Harriet Ella, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Edw. Berkeley Portman, esq. M. P.

15. At St. James's, John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. eldest son of sir Thos. Backler Lethbridge, bart. of Sandhill Park, Somerset, to Julia, second surviving daughter of H. Hugh Hoare, esq. of Wavendon House, Bucks.

22. Col. sir Edw. Miles, C. B. to Mary, only child of the late Rich. Hopkins, esq. of Kensington.

APRIL.

16. At the house of the right hon. Wm. Hill, his majesty's minister at Naples, the Chevalier de Dupont, in-

spector gen. of the Customs and Revenue departments of his Sicilian majesty, to Miss Douglas, second daughter of the late sir A. S. Douglas, knt. capt. R. N.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. H. Cooper, esq. only son of the rev. sir William Cooper, bart. to Ann, eldest daughter of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. M. P. of Halswell House, Somerset.

— At Doddington House, Gloucestershire, the seat of sir Bethel Codrington, bart. Henry Peyton, esq. only son of sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Tusmore House, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, to Georgiana, third daughter of sir B. Codrington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the marquis de Mervé, to Isabella-Selma, daughter of lady Morres Gore.

21. At Chelsea, the rev. G. D. St. Quintin, rector of Broughton, Wilts, to Georgiana-Henrietta-Louisa, second daughter of the hon. and rev. Gerald Wellesley, D. D.

24. At Barnes, John Forbes, esq. son of gen. Gordon Forbes, of Ham, Surrey, to Eliz. Mary, second daughter of the rev. John Jeffrey, rector of Barnes.

25. At Leamington Priors, Geoffrey Shakerley, esq. youngest son of Chas. Watkin Shakerley, esq. of Shakerley, Lancashire, and Somerford Park, Cheshire, to Ellen-Maria, youngest daughter of the late rev. James Agnew Webster, of Ashfield, county of Longford, Ireland.

26. At Brussels, George, third son of Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, to Margaret, second daughter of John Jay, esq. of Brussels.

28. At North Stoneham, Hants, capt. St. Leger to Eliz. youngest daughter of sir John-Dashwood King, bart. M. P.

MAY.

1. Chas. Stirling, esq. to Char. Dorothea, only daughter of vice-admiral Stirling, of Woburn Farm.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Sam. Wanley Sawbridge, esq. of Olantigh, Kent, to Miss Drax Grosvenor, of Charborough Park, county of Dorset.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Mangles, esq. of Whitmore Lodge, Sunning Hill, Berks, to Selina-Theresa, widow of the late capt. Athill R. N. and third daughter of the late Chas. Bishop, esq. his majesty's procurator-general.

8. At Athol-crescent, Edinburgh

MARRIAGES.

Geo. Dempster, esq. of Skibo, to Joanna Hamilton, daughter of the late right hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

8. At Dublin, capt. Chidley Coote, brother to sir Chas. Coote, bart. M. P. to Jane, daughter of the late rev. S. Close, of Elmpark, county of Armagh.

15. The rev. H. K. Bonney, arch-deacon of Bedford, and rector of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, to Charlotte, daughter of the late John Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, Essex.

— Major Alex. Dashwood, to Marian, daughter of Peter Still, esq. of Devonshire-place.

— At St. Marylebone, Chas. Lennox Grenville Berkeley, esq. to Augusta Eliz. daughter of the late Chandos Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

16. The rev. Henry Cockerell, to Eliz. second daughter of J. J. Tufnell, esq. of Langleya, Essex.

17. Chas. Wm. Harland, esq. of Sutton Hall, Yorkshire, to Cath. only dau. of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq. of Whitworth Park, Durham.

24. A. H. Hinuber, esq. son of lieu.-col. Hinuber, to Susanna Eliz. daughter of the late sir Rupert George, bart.

26. Francis Harold Duncomb, esq. 52nd regiment Light Infantry, to Mary Theresa, only daughter of lieutenant-col. Woodroffe, of Poyle Park, Surrey.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, D. W. Garnier, esq. to Selina, eldest daughter of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hampshire.

— At Esher, Surrey, Wm. Ryves, esq. of Ryves Castle, county Limerick, to Sarah, second daughter of John Turner, esq.

Lately. At Rome, count Ranghiaschi Brancaloni, to Sarah Matilda, daugh. of sir Benj. Hobhouse, bart.

At Bath, John Neale Nott, R. N. to Eliz. Ann, eldest daughter of Thos. Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts.

JUNE.

3. At All Souls, major Henry Dundas, 8th Hussars, only son of the late rear-adm. Donald Campbell, to Anne-Maria, second daughter, and sir H. Willock, K. L. S., late Chargé d'Affaires at Persia, to Eliz. fourth daughter of the late Samuel Davis, esq. of Portland-place.

— At Brussels, William, son of sir Geo. Pigott, bart. of Innishannon, county

of Cork, to Harriet, sole daughter and heiress of the late gen. Jeaffreson and the viscountess Gormanston, of Dallingham House, county of Cambridge, and sister to the present viscount Gormanston.

4. At Charlton, in Kent, the rev. Fred. Twisleton, rector of Adlestrop, county of Gloucester, to the hon. Emily Wingfield, daughter of visc. Powerscourt.

5. At Dublin, Geo. Nesbit Tredenick, esq. of Fort William, Donegal, to Lydia Magee, daughter of the archbishop of Dublin.

6. At Clatford, Henry Bosanquet, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, second daughter of the late W. Richards, esq. of Clatford.

7. At Kemble, Wilts, capt. Bentham, R.N. to Emma Pellew, daughter of the rev. John Parker, and niece of lord Exmouth.

9. Thos. Welsh, esq. of Duchess-street, Portland-place, to Miss Wilson, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre.

— At St. James's, Dr. Burne, of Spring-gardens, to Anna Louisa, only daughter of the late rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and canon resident of Hereford.

— In London, major Edw. Brackenbury, K.T.S. of Awardby, Lincoln, to Maria, daughter of the rev. Edw. Bromhead, of Ropham, near Lincoln.

11. At Gretna, John-Moulton Bence, esq. son of the late J. B. B. of Holy House, Gloucester, esq. to Georgiana Eliza, only child of W. Jenkins, esq. of East Heath, near Oakingham, Berks.

— At Oxted, near Godstone, Surrey, Stephen, third son of Thos. Duke, esq. of Blakehurst, near Arundel, to Frances, second daughter of the late lieutenant-col. Francis W. Bellis, E. I. C.

14. At St. George's Hanover-square, John Chas. Bettsworth Trevanion, esq. to Char. Trelawney, daughter of the late Chas. T. Brereton, esq. of Shotwick Park, Cheshire.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the hon. capt. Arthur Legge, brother to the earl of Dartmouth, to the right hon. lady Anne Cath. Holroyd, sister to the earl of Sheffield.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. B. Portman, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire, to the lady Emma Lascelles, third daughter of the earl and countess of Harewood.

— In Stratton-street by special

MARRIAGES.

licence, the duke of St. Alban's to Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Thos. Coutts, esq. banker. The ceremony was performed by lord Frederick Beauclerk. There were present the marquis and marchioness of Bute, the countess of Guilford, the earl of Bessborough, the earl and countess of Harrowby, and other members of the respective families.

19. At North Ferriby, Matthew Babington, esq. son of Thos. Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, to Panny, daughter of the late Nicholas Sykes, esq. of Swanland, near Hull.

— Chas. Wager Watson, esq. son and heir of sir Chas. Watson, bart. of Wraking, Cambridgeshire, to Jemima Charlotte Garth Collerton, eldest dau. of the countess Morel de Champemont, by the late Chas. Garth Collerton, esq. of Haines Hill, Wilts.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, sir Alex. Campbell, bart. to Miss Malcolm, eldest daughter of major-gen. sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edw. Mostyn Lloyd, esq. eldest son of sir E. Price Lloyd, bart. to the lady Harriet Scott, eldest daughter of the earl of Clonmell.

— Thos. Gibson Inman, esq. barrister, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late rev. W. Batchellor, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. eldest son of Geo. Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex, esq. to Eliz. Char. daughter of John Surtees, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esq.

25. At St. George's Church, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. of Eaton Hall, Congleton, M.P. to Jane, second daughter of sir Coutts Trotter, bart.

26. At St. George's Hanover-square, Felix Ladbroke, esq. of Grosvenor-street, to Eliz. only daughter of the late Marcus Beresford, esq. and the lady Frances Beresford.

— The rev. Geo. Aug. Montgomery, to Cecilia, third daughter of Dr. Geo. Markham, late dean of York.

— At Wardour Castle, the seat of lord Arundell, Edw. Doughty, esq. of Snarford Hall and West Barkworth, county of Lincoln, brother to sir Henry Tichborne, bart. to the hon. Katharine, sister to lord Arundel.

27. In London, capt. Geo. Fred. Ryves, R. N. C. B. son of the late adm. Ryves, and nephew of the late lord

Arundel of Wardour, to Charity, third daughter of Thos. Theobald, esq. of the Grays, Essex.

27. Geo. Francis Travers, esq. to Mary, widow of the late lieut.-gen. Trent.

30. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Henry Baring, esq. to the lady Augusta Brudenell, fifth daughter of the earl of Cardigan.

JULY.

2. Capt. Geo. Falconar, 80th reg. to Isabella, eldest daughter of lieut.-gen. Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.

— Vice-adm. Parker, to Miss Arabella Butt.

— At Cheltenham, the rev. George Montague Lascelles Wynyard, to Miss Mosley, of York.

3. At Clifton, James, eldest son of col. Lomax, of Bristol, to Kate, only dau. of the late Kennedy O'Bryen, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law.

4. At Frensham, Surry, George Austin Moultrie, esq. of Aston Hall, Shropshire, to Jane, daughter of Crawford Davidson, esq. of New Broad-street, and of Pierrepont, near Farnham.

5. At Taney, county of Dublin, Bridges John Hooke, esq. 34th regiment, eldest son of major Hooke, R. A. to Frances Margaret, daughter of Walter Bourne, esq. of Harcourt-street, Dublin.

— At the Chapel of the British ambassador, Paris, Robert Ansley, son of John Robinson, esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Charlotte, only child of the late rev. Dr. Evans.

— The hon. John Erskine Kennedy, second son of the earl of Cassilis, to Miss Augusta Fitz-Clarence.

10. Major Dyneley, R. A. to the hon. Mary Frederica Law, eldest daughter to the late and sister to the present lord Ellenborough.

— At col. Cuff's, Whitehall-place, Fred. Hamilton Cornwall, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Worcester, to Fanny H. Caulfield, eldest daughter of the late St. George Caulfield, esq.

— At Earl's Gift, Tyrone, Wm. Hamilton Ash, esq. of Ashbrook, county of Londonderry, to Eliz. Emma, daughter of the late hon. John and lady Frances Douglas.

11. At Stanwell, Robert Kenrick Gibbons, esq. to Louisa, second daughter of sir John Gibbons, bart.

— At Holywood, county of Down,

MARRIAGES.

Ireland, Rich. Bayly Blackiston, esq. fifth son of the late sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of John Holmes Houston, esq. of Orange-field.

12. At Geilston House, Dumbarton-shire, Edwin Sandys Bain, esq. eldest son of lieut.-col. Bain, of Livelands, county of Stirling, to Christian Jane Fullarton, eldest daughter of lieut.-col. Thos. Geils of Geilston, and late of 3rd Foot Guards.

14. At All Souls, St. Marylebone, J. Evelyn Denison, esq. of Ossington, Notts, M. P. for Hastings, to lady Charlotte Bentinck, third daughter of the duke of Portland.

16. At St. Pancras New Church, Wotton Isaacson, esq. of Gifford's Hall, and of Burwell, Suffolk, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Aubone Surtees, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

— At St. Marylebone, F. T. Williamson, esq. capt. 73rd regiment to Frances Caroline, youngest daughter of sir John Murray, bart.

17. At Edinburgh, the right hon. David Boyle, lord justice clerk, to Miss Camilla Catharine Smythe, eldest surviving daughter of the hon. David Smythe, of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

21. At All Souls, Langham-place, Robert Henry Close, esq. to Caroline Sophia, daughter of the late Thos. Palmer, esq. and niece of the present sir J. H. Palmer, bart. of Carlton, Northampton.

24. Sir John Croft, of Cowling Hall, Yorkshire, bart. to Anne Knox, youngest daughter of the rev. John Radcliffe.

— At Hinton Blewitt, capt. B. M. Festing, R. N. to Caroline Jane, only daughter of F. B. Wright, esq. of Hinton Blewitt House.

— At Cape Town, Dudley Montagu Perceval, fourth son of the late right hon. Spencer Perceval, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of major-general Rich Bourke, C.B. lieut.-governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

26. At Edinburgh, lieut.-gen. Durham, of Largo, to Miss Anstruther, eldest daughter of the late col. John Anstruther, 62nd regiment.

28. At Herne, Kent, Thos. Edward Scott, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of lieut.-col. Williamson, commander of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. Chappel Norton, esq. M. P. to

Caroline Eliz. Sarah, second daughter of the late Thos. Sheridan, esq.

AUGUST.

2. Harry Dent Goring, esq. eldest son of sir C. F. Goring, bart. to Augusta, daughter of lieu.-col. Harvey.

— At Winterbourne Zelston, W. Hallett, jun. esq. of Philliols, Dorset, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Radcliffe, esq. of Foxdenton Hall, county of Lancaster.

5. Capt. Thos. Pakenham Vandeleur (81st Fusiliers), to Mary, youngest dau. of sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. of Swainston, Isle of Wight.

6. At All Souls, Mary-le-bone, Wm. Ramsden, esq. son of sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byram, York, to lady Annabella Paulett, eldest daughter of the marquis of Winchester.

9. At Derby, the rev. John Peplow Mosley, rector of Rolleston, second son of the late sir John Parker Mosley, bart. to Frances, relict of the late rev. Edw. Pole, rector of Radbourn and Eggington.

— At Thorpe, near Norwich, capt. Thos. Blakiston, R. N. fourth son of the late sir Matthew Blakiston, of Sandy Brook, county of Derby, bart. to Harriot, fourth dau. of lieu.-col. Harvey.

14. At Great Gaddesden, the rev. Geo. Tyrwhitt Drake, to Jane, second daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, esq.

15. Samuel Smith, esq. third son of W. Smith, esq. M. P. to Mary, daughter of the late W. Shore, esq. of Tipton, Yorkshire.

— At Humbleton, the rev. Isaac Dixon, to Charlotte Helen, third dau. of sir Wm. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire.

— At Shoreham, James Ashdown, esq. to Edde, daughter of the late Mr. Christ. Farrant, of the manor Farm, St. Mary's Cray.

23. At Arreton, Isle of Wight, major Geo. Green Nicholls, only son of gen. Nicholls, and grandson of the late sir W. Green, bart. to Henrietta, only daughter of the rev. Henry Athias.

24. At Tisbury, Wilts, lord Charles Spencer Churchill, second son of the duke of Marlborough, to Etheldred Cath. second daughter of John Bennett, esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

25. At Malta, capt. the hon. M. Stapford, R. N. son of the earl of Courtown, to Cordelia Winifreda, second dau.

MARRIAGES.

of col. Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.

28. At Cambridge, the rev. professor Scholefield, to Harriet, daughter of the late Samuel Chase, esq. of Luton.

— At St. Mary's Mary-le-bone, the rev. Ralph Lewin Benson, rector of Easthope, in Shropshire, and youngest son of R. Benson, esq. M. P. to Amelia St. George Browne, only child of John Dyer, esq. E. I. C. and grand daughter of lieut.-gen. sir Geo. Sackville Browne, K. C. B.

— At Carregrohan, near Cork, Geo. Todd, esq. capt. 3rd regiment Dragoon Guards, to Mary Jane, daughter of sir Egerton Brydges, bart. of Lee Priory, Kent.

29. At St. James's, London, Edw. Lytton Bulwer, esq. third son of the late gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Rosina Doyle Wheeler, only daughter of the late Francis Mastey Wheeler, esq. of Lizard Connel, county Limerick.

30. At Bolton Percy, county of York, the rev. David Markham, grandson to the late archbishop of York, and vicar of Stillingfleet, to Cath. Frances Nannette, second daughter of sir Wm. Milner, bart. of Nun Appleton.

— At Kilcolgan, James Cuffe, esq. of Creagh, county of Mayo, to Miss St. George, daughter of Arthur French St. George, esq. of Tyrone, and grand-daughter of the late earl of Hounth.

Lately. At Middle Claydon, Bucks, the rev. J. W. Cunningham, vicar of Harrow, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late gen. sir Harry Calvert, bart.

— At Beckenham, Chas. Wyndham Rawdon, esq. to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of James West, esq. of Beckenham-place and of Bryanston-square.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Landford, Wilts, Francis Stratton, esq. E. I. C. to Anne Rosamond, eldest daughter of the late gen. Orde, of Fleet-wood, Northumberland, and niece of the late earl of Roden.

4. At St. John's Newfoundland capt. the hon. Francis Maude, R. N. youngest brother of visc. Hawarden, to Frances, second daughter of the hon. A. H. Brooking, collector of the customs.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hubert de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton, Middlesex, to Marianne, daughter of adm. and lady Elia. Tollemache.

6. At Lichfield, Henry Chetwynd, esq. of Brocton Lodge, Staffordshire, youngest son of the late sir Geo. Chetwynd, bart. to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late rev. John Hayes Petit.

8. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Donald Maclean, esq. second son of lieut.-gen. sir Fitzroy Maclean, bart. to Harriet, second dau. of gen. Maitland.

10. At Warrington, John Campbell Colquhoun, esq. of Killermount, near Glasgow, to the hon. Henrietta Maria Powys, eld. dau. of the late lord Lifford.

11. At Frome, major Fawcett, son of the late gen. Fawcett, to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of Jas. Anthony Wickham, esq. of North Hill.

— At Milford, Hants, F. R. West, esq. M. P. to Theresa, only daughter of the late capt. John Whitby, R. N.

14. At Itton-court, Henry Crosby, esq. 1st Life Guards, son of the late lieut.-gen. sir H. Crosby, of Barns-ville park, Gloucestershire, to Harriet Frances, third daughter of W. Curre, of Itton-court, Monmouthshire.

— At Scarborough, the rev. Chas. Johnstone, vicar of Felixkirk, and brother of sir John Johnstone, bart. of Hackness Hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Hawksworth.

21. At Leamington, Thos. Davies, esq. of Llangattock, Breconshire, to Maria Selina, daughter of the late sir Christopher, and sister of sir H. Willoughby, bart.

25. At Southampton, James Lyon, esq. of Abshott House, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the late major-gen. Thewles, of Rockwood, Ireland.

— At Newton Solney, Derbyshire, the rev. H. R. Crewe, second son of the late sir Henry Crewe, bart. to Frances Caroline, eldest daughter of Wm. Jenny, esq. of Bladon Wood.

27. At Wimbledon, Robert Eden, esq. son of the late sir Fred. Morton Eden, bart. to Emma, third daughter of the hon. Mr. Justice Park.

— At Rooss, the hon. and rev. H. Duncombe, second son of lord Feversham, to Miss Lucy Sykes, eldest dau. of the rev. C. Sykes, rector of Rooss, and niece of sir Tatton Sykes, bart.

— At St. James's, the rev. H. Bouchier Wray, of Holne Park, Devon, youngest son of the late sir Bouchier Wray, bart. to Ellen Maria, only daugh. of N. R. Toke, esq. of Godinton, in Kent.

Lately. At Heighington, York, col:

MARRIAGES.

O'Callaghan, to Miss Simpson, daughter of adj. Simpson, of Barnard Castle.

daughter of Peter Vere, esq. of Grob-
vernor-place.

OCTOBER.

1. At St. Pancras, Thos. Haviland Burke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriet Eliz. third daughter of W. Minshull, esq. of Kentish-town.

2. At Tixall, Staffordshire, Henry, eldest son of Raymond Arundell, esq. of Kenilworth, cousin to lord Arundell, to Isabella, daughter of the late sir T. Constable, and sister of the present bart.

— At Clifton, lieut.-col. Hely, of Bristol, to Miss C. Smith Ball, niece of sir Alex. Ball, bart. late gov. of Malta.

6. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Chas. Morgan, esq. of Ruperra, Glamorganshire, eldest son of sir C. Morgan, bart. to Rosamond, only daughter of gen. and the hon. Mrs. Mundy.

8. At Drummond Castle, Gilbert Heathcote, esq. M. P. eldest son of sir G. Heathcote, bart. M. P. to the hon. Clem. Drummond Burrell, eldest dau. of lord Gwydyr.

— Prince Metternich, the Austrian prime minister, to lady Antoinette Von Leykam, who is raised to the rank of countess of Beilstein.

9. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Thos. Tyron, esq. of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late, and sister to the present, sir John Trollope, bart.

— At Rolleston, county of Stafford, Jas. H. Leigh, esq. eldest son of Joseph Leigh, of Belmont, county of Chester, esq. to Frances daughter of sir Oswald Mosley, of Rolleston Hall, bart.

10. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, David Pennant, esq. jun. to the lady Emma Brudenell, third daughter of the earl of Cardigan.

15. At Lingfield, Surrey, the rev. Fitzherbert Fuller, to Maria Urania, fourth daughter of the late rev. sir Robt. Sheffield, bart.

— At Coughton-court, county of Warwick, Thos. Riddell, esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Throckmorton, esq. and niece to sir Chas. Throckmorton, bart.

16. At Castle Rising, Norfolk, major-gen. Tolley, C. B. to Miss Frances Brodrick, youngest daughter of the late abp. of Cashel.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Fred. John Foster, esq. of Castlering, county of Louth, grand-nephew of the late lord chief baron Foster, to Isabella,

NOVEMBER.

5. At Brighton, John Theobald, esq. jun. to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late major-gen. Seymour, governor of St. Lucia.

6. At Scrivelsby, Algernon, eldest son of Peregrine, Massingberd, esq. of Gunby Park, Lincolnshire, to Caroline Goldsworthy, the dau. of Wm. Pearne, esq. of Weasenham Hall, Norfolk.

— At Harrow, Edw. Fox Fitzgerald, esq. only son of the late lord Edw. Fitzgerald, to Jane, daughter of sir J. Deau Paul, bart.

14. At Chelsea, Harriet Duchess of Roxburghe, to maj. Walter Fred. O'Reilly, fourth son of the late M. O'Reilly, of Thomastown Castle, county of Louth, esq.

15. At Melksham, W. Heald Ludlow, esq. of Seend, Wilts, to Augusta, dangh. of the late S. Heathcote, esq. of Shawhill House.

— At Ilfracombe, Devon, the rev. Roger Hitchcock, of Haxton, Wilts, to Martha, sister of sir John Gibbons, bart. of Hanwell-place, Middlesex.

16. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chas. Knight Murray, barrister, principal secretary to the lord Chancellor, to lady H. Ann Leslie, eldest dau. of the late countess of Rothes, and sister of the present earl.

17. At Wanstead, Essex, H. Tensh Danvers, esq. to Eliz. only daughter of the rev. Wm. Gilly.

19. At Arundel, lieut.-col. Long, Grenadier Guards, to Sidney, second daughter of Arthur Atherly, esq.

21. At Hemel Hempstead, J. D. Hay Hill, esq. of Grasenhall Hall, Norfolk, to Margaret, second dau. of E. J. Collet, esq. M. P. of Locker's House, Hertf.

— At Great Malvern, T. F. Cobb, esq. to Rosellen Emma, eldest daughter of the late col. Torre, of Snyderdale, Yorkshire.

— W. Wright, esq. of Eyeton Hall, Belchamp Walter, Essex, to Eliza Anne, third daughter of the late lieut.-col. Donaldson, 1st Foot Guards.

22. At Ripley, near Harrowgate, Thos. Wentworth Beaumont, esq. M.P. to Miss Henrietta E. Atkinson, daugh. of J. Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire.

— At Welton, Robert Raikes, jun. esq. of Welton House, to Eleanor Cath.

PROMOTIONS.

eldest daughter of the late rear-adm. Puget, C. B. of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

27. At Kilfane, H. Benj. Archer, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sophia, daugh. of the late hon. W. Tankerville Chamberlain.

28. At Harrow, the rev. Lundy Foot, of Holly Park, county of Dublin, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the rev. J. Wm. Cunningham, vicar of Harrow.

29. At Lyminge, John Humfrey, esq. eldest son of major-gen. Humfrey, royal engineers, to Louisa Howard Studholm, daughter of lieut.-gen. Hodgson, of Sibton, Kent.

DECEMBER.

1. Sir John Gerard, bt. of Garswood and New Hall, county of Lancaster, to Monica, daugh. of the late Thos. Strickland Standish, esq. of Standish Hall.

4. At Havering Bower, Essex, lieut. A. S. Robinson, R. N. to Leonora Maria, only daugh. of the late Thos. Rowcroft, esq. first consul-general for Peru.

— At Naples, count Alfred D'Ossay, only son of general count D'Ossay, to the lady Harriet Anne Fran. Gardiner, daughter of the right hon. the earl of Blessington.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Earle Lytton Bulwer, esq. of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Emily, daugh. of general Gascoyne, M. P.

17. Martin Conolly, esq. of Lower Mount-st. to Anna Maria, second daugh. of the late sir Neal O'Donel, bart. and niece to lord Annesley.

18. At St. Clement Danes, W. Wells, esq. to Miss Susannah Adams, niece of John Bennett, esq. of Hanwell Uffington, Berks, and the only child and heiress of the late W. Adams, esq. of Crickford, Wilts.

19. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, captain Webb, R. N. to Emily, daugh. of rear-adm. Willoughby Lake, C. B.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Thos. Cooke, vicar of Brigstock, county of Northampton, to Jane, eldest daugh. of the late hon. Charles Finch, and grand-daugh. of Heneage, third earl of Aylesford.

22. At Paris, James Duff, esq. only son of Gen. sir James Duff, of Funtington, Sussex, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daugh. of sir Geo. Beeston Prescott, bt. of Theobald's Park, Herts.

26. J. A. Smith, esq. eldest son of John Smith, esq. M. P. of Dale Park,

Sussex, to Anne, eldest daughter of the rev. sir Sam. Clarke Jervoise, bart. of Idsworth Park, Hants.

Lately. At Wexford, Wm. Kirke, esq. of East Retford, to Anne, second daugh. of the late sir J. W. White, bart.

PROMOTIONS.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. *War-office.*—Earl Harcourt, G.C.B. to be governor of Plymouth, *vice* the duke of Wellington, K. G. appointed constable of the Tower. Gen. sir W. Keppel, G. C. B. to be governor of Portsmouth, *vice* earl Harcourt.

9. *Foreign-office.*—M. Santos Michelena, to be consul.-gen. in Great Britain for Mexico. Mr. Thos. Wilson, to be consul at Dublin for the United States of America.

23. Royal reg. of horse guards; the duke of Cumberland to be colonel, *vice* the duke of Wellington; 12th reg. of light drag. major-gen. sir Rich. Hussey Vivian, K. C. B. to be colonel, *vice* sir Colquhoun Grant; 15th ditto (or king's hussars), major-gen. sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B. to be colonel, *vice* the duke of Cumberland.

24. The duke of Wellington to be commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces, and col. of the 1st gren. guards, *vice* the duke of York.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bandon Bridge.—Lord John Russell, *vice* lord Duncannon, who has made his election for Kilkenny.

Cork.—J. H. Hutchinson, esq. *vice* the hon. C. H. Hutchinson, dec.

Downton.—Alexander Powell, esq. *vice* Dr. Southey, who had been chosen without the qualification of estate.

Orford.—Quintin Dick, esq.

Stafford.—T. W. Beaumont, esq. *vice* Rich. Ironmonger, dec.

FEBRUARY.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right rev. Dr. John Kaye, bp. of Bristol, to be bp. of Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Lloyd, regius professor of divinity in Oxford University, to be bp. of Oxford.

218 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

PROMOTIONS.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Horsham.—N. W. R. Colford, esq. of West Harling-hall, Norfolk, *vice* the hon. H. E. Fox, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Leominster.—Rowland Stephenson, esq. declared duly elected.

Ilchester.—Hon. Lionel Talmash, and hon. Felix I. Talmash, duly elected.

Ipswich.—C. Mackinnon and Rob. Adam Dundas, duly elected.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Adm. sir Rob. Stopford, K. C. B. commander-in-chief at Plymouth.

5. *War-office*.—1st reg. of drag. guards, lieut.-gen. sir Hen. Fane, G. C. B. 4th drag. guards, to be col. *vice* Cartwright, dec.; 4th ditto, lieut.-gen. sir Geo. Anson, K. C. B. to be col. *vice* Fane; 60th ditto, duke of Cambridge to be col.-in-chief.

9. Mr. A. Richert to be Prussian consul at the Cape of Good Hope; and J. Hullett, consul-gen. in Great Britain for the provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

12. *Office of Ordnance*.—Royal art., major-gen. John F. S. Smith, and major-gen. H. Shrapnell, to be col. commandants.

16. O. J. A. P. Meyrick, esq. of Bodorgan, to be sheriff of the county of Anglesey, *vice* W. Bulkeley, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Rob. Gray, D. D. prebendary of Durham, to be bp. of Bristol.

Rev. Dr. King, archd. of Rochester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Oxford.—The rev. Lewis Sneyd, M. A. to be warden of All Souls, *vice* bp. Legge, dec.; Stephen Peter Rigaud, esq. M. A. to be Savilian professor of astronomy, *vice* Dr. Robertson, dec.; rev. Baden Powell, to be Savilian professor of geometry, *vice* Rigaud.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Cockermouth.—Lawrence Peel, esq. *vice* Wilson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Reading.—Charles Fysche Palmer, esq. *vice* Spence.

Saltash.—Hon. Barth. Bouverie.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

17. *Whitehall*.—His royal highness William Henry, duke of Clarence, to be lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging.

24. The right hon. Geo. Canning, the earl of Mountcharles, lord Francis Leveson Gower, lord Elliot, and Edm. Alexander M'Naghten, esq. to be commissioners for executing the offices of treasurer of the Exchequer, and lord high treasurer of Ireland. The right hon. G. Canning to be chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer.

— Sir J. S. Copley, knt. to be baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, co. Southampton.

Lord Forbes, to be high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

25. The right hon. Fred. John Robinson, to be visc. Goderich, of Nec-ton, co. Lincoln. James, earl of Fife, to be baron Fife, co. Fife. The right hon. sir Cha. Abbott, knt. to be baron Tenterden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex. The right hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett, to be baron Plunkett, of Newtown, co. Cork.

30. Gen. the marq. of Anglesey, K. G. to be master-gen. of the Ordnance. The right hon. sir John Leach, knt. to be master or keeper of the Rolls, and the right hon. sir John Singleton Copley (Lord Lyndhurst), to be lord high Chancellor. Anth. Hart, esq. knighted on being appointed Vice-chancellor of England; James Scarlett, esq. knighted on being appointed attorney-general. The dukes of Devonshire and Portland, the marq. of Anglesey, visc. Dudley and Ward, the right hon. Anth. Hart, the right hon. W. Lamb, and the right hon. Geo. Cockburn, sworn of his majesty's privy council. The duke of Portland to be keeper of the privy seal.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Sir Francis Blake, bart. *vice* Gladstone, whose election has been determined to be void.

West Looe.—Sir C. Hulse, *vice* Bul-ler, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PROMOTIONS.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. *War-office*.—Lieut.-gen. sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. to be one of the deputies of the secretary at war.

2. Sir W. Johnstone Hope, G. C. B. the righthon. sir Geo. Cockburn, G. C. B. W. Robert Keith Douglas, esq. and John Evelyn Denison, esq. to form the council of the duke of Clarence as lord high adm. The right hon. sir Anthony Hart, knt. to be vice-chancellor of England.

4. The duke of Leeds to be master of the horse. Rear adm. sir Edw. W. Campbell Rich Owen, K. C. B. to be master surveyor-gen. of the ordnance. Sir Geo. Clerk, bart. to be clerk of the Ordnance.

7. Lieut.-gen. sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. to be first aide-de-camp to his majesty.

11. The duke of Leeds, and lord Plunkett, to be members of the privy council.

12. The dukes of Leeds and Devonsh. and the marq. of Exeter, to be K. G.

15. The duke of Devonshire to be lord chamb. and gen. sir S. Hulse vice-chamb. Earl of Stamford and Warrington to be chamberlain of the county palatine of Chester.

16. Fred. Beilby Watson, esq. Master of the household, knighted.

17. The right hon. Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn, visc. Dudley and Ward, visc. Goderich, and the right hon. W. Sturges Bourne, the three principal secretaries of state; the right hon. Geo. Canning, first commissioner of his majesty's treasury and chancellor of his majesty's exchequer; John baron Teignmouth; the right hon. John Sullivan; and sir George Warrender, bart.; Joseph Phillimore, LL. D.; and sir James Macdonald, bart.; to be his majesty's commissioners for the affairs of India. The hon. James Abercromby, to be adv.-gen. or judge-martial of his majesty's forces.

18. Geo. earl of Carlisle, W. Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, esquires, to be commissioners of his majesty's woods, forests, and land revenues. The right hon. Geo. Tierney to be master and worker of the mint.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, to be dean of Durham.

Rev. Dr. J. Kaye, to be bp. of Lincoln.
Rev. J. T. James, to be bp. of Calcutta.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Aldburgh.—Wyndham Lewis, esq.

Ashburton.—Right hon. B. Bourne.

Blechingly.—Right hon. Wm. Lamb, *vice* Russell, Chiltern Hundreds.

Calne.—Rt. hon. Jas. Abercromby and sir Jas. Macdonald, bt.

Cambridge University.—Sir N. C. Tindal, *vice* Copley, now baron Lyndhurst.

Dublin University.—J. W. Croker, esq. *vice* Plunkett, now baron Plunkett.

Edinburgh (Shire).—Sir Geo. Clerk.

Harwich.—Sir W. Rae, bart.

Hastings.—Joseph Planta, esq. *vice* Lushington, Chiltern Hundreds.

Liskeard.—Lord Elliot.

Newport (Southampton).—The hon. W. Lamb, *vice* Canning, first commissioner of the treasury.

Peterborough.—Sir James Scarlett.

Ripon.—Louis Hayes Petit, esq. *vice* Robinson, now visc. Goderich.

Sandwich.—Sir E. W. C. R. Owen.

Seaford.—Right hon. Geo. Canning, *vice* Ellis, Chiltern Hundreds.

JUNE.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Bankes Jenkinson, bp. of Landaff, to be dean of Durham.

Rev. J. Russell, D. D. preb. of the metropolitan church, Canterbury.

Rev. J. H. Seymour, preb. of Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Wellesley, to the golden preb. of Durham.

Rev. L. Vernon, chanc. of York cath.

The hon. and rev. Hugh Percy, to be bp. of Rochester, *vice* King, dec.

The right rev. Dr. Carr, bp. of Chichester, to be a canon res. of St. Paul's.

Rev. E. Mellish, to be dean of Hereford.

Rev. Dr. Millingeham, to be archd. of Carmarthen.

Rev. W. King, to be archd. of Rochester.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, to the golden preb. at Durham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lord Graves, to be a commissioner of excise.

Lord Plunkett, chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, *vice* lord Norbury.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry Joy, esq. attorney-gen. for Ireland.

John Wylde, esq. doctor of laws, chief justice of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord W. Bentinck, governor-general of India.

Sir John Malcolm, governor of Bombay.

S. R. Lushington, esq. governor of Madras.

John Peter Grant, esq. one of the judges of the supreme court at Bombay.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Buckingham.—Sir T. F. Fremantle; vice W. H. Fremantle, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Knaresborough.—The rt. hon. Geo. Tierney.

Newport (Hants).—Spencer Perceval esq.

Southampton.—Spencer Perceval, esq. vice Lamb, who has accepted the office of chief secretary to the lord lieut. of Ireland.

St. Germain's.—James Loch, esq. vice the right hon. C. Arbutnot, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sutherland.—(*Shire*).—Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

9. *War-office.*—Vice-adm. sir W. Hope, G.C.B.; vice-adm. the right hon. sir G. Cockburn, G. C. B.; W. R. K. Douglas, and J. E. Denison, esqrs. to be members of the council of his royal highness the lord high admiral.

13. John baron Norbury to be visc. Glandine and earl of Norbury, in the peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his second son H. J. G. Toler, and his heirs male.

14. The right hon. George Canning, the earl of Mountcharles, lord Francis Leveson Gower, lord Eliot, the right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and Edmund Alex. M'Naghten, esq. to be commissioners for executing the offices of treasurer of the exchequer of Great Britain and lord high treasurer of Ireland.

16. Lord Carlisle to be privy seal, vice the duke of Portland, who retains his seat in the cabinet;—the marquis of Lansdowne to be secretary of state for the home department, vice Mr. Sturges Bourne, who keeps his seat in the cabi-

net, and is to be first commissioner of woods and forests, and warden of the new forest.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John O'Doherty, esq. solicitor-general for Ireland.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Rose, and Trevelock, to be king's counsel. Mr. Brougham has a patent of precedence.

Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. M. P. and Charles Stables, esq. elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lymington.—T. Divett, esq. vice G. L. Prendergast, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Milborne Port.—J. H. North, of Dublin, esq. vice lord Graves, who has accepted the office of one of the commissioners of the excise.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

17. Capt. John Conroy, equerry and private secretary to the duchess of Kent, knighted.

— Richard Dacres, esq. to be rear-adm. of the red.—Visc. Goderich to be first lord of the treasury.—The duke of Portland to be lord president of the privy council.—Lord W. H. C. Bentinck and the right hon. John-Chas. Herries, to be privy councillors.

22. The duke of Wellington, to be commander in chief of the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Bp. of Chichester, a preb. stall in St. Paul's.

Rev. E. A. Bagot, dean of Canterbury.

Rev. E. Mellish, dean of Hereford.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Carlisle.—James Law Lushington, esq. vice sir Philip Musgrave, bart. dec.

Co. Kerry.—The right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. The earl of Fife, and earl of Moray, to be K. T.

PROMOTIONS.

4. Nicholas, emperor of all the Russias, has been invested with the garter.

17. The earl of Darlington, and heirs male, to have the name, style, and title of marquess of Cleveland.

— Lord Clinton to be lord of the bedchamber, *vice* lord Graves, res.

24. Visc. Dudley and Ward, and his heirs male, to have the titles of visc. Ednam and earl of Dudley.—Lord Cawdor, and his heirs male, to have the titles of visc. Emlyn and earl Cawdor.

9. 6th drag. lieut.-gen. the hon. sir Wm. Lumley, to be col.

13. Vice-adm. sir Edw. Codrington, to be G. C. B.—Capt. J. A. Ommanney, capt. the hon. J. A. Maude, capt. the hon. Fred. Spencer, capt. Edw. Curzon, commanders J. N. Campbell, Rich. Dickinson, Geo. Bohun Martin, L. Davies, the hon. Wm. Anson, visc. Ingestrie, and R. Baynes, to be K. C. B. for their services in the victory of Navarino.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Dr. Hugh Percy, to be bp. of Carlisle, *vice* Goodenough.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Edw. Tierney, esq. to be clerk of the court of Error, in Ireland, *vice* sir Jas. Galbraith, dec.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Seaford.—The hon. F. A. Ellis, *vice* the right hon. Geo. Canning, dec.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

31. W. H. Freemantle, esq. knighted. Lancelot Shadwell, esq. to be vice-chancellor of England, (and since knighted, and sworn of the privy council,) *vice* sir Anth. Hart, appointed lord chanc. of Ireland.

Reg. of art. lieut.-col. Percy Drummond, to be col.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To be vice-adm. of the blue: John Bazeley, esq. To be rear-adms. of the red; R. Dacres, S. Peard, and M. Dobson, esqrs.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Rev. W. Spooner, to be archdeacon of Coventry.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

8. Lieut.-gen. W. Guard, to be lieut.-governor of Gravesend and Tilbury fort.—Gen. sir W. Keppel, to be governor of Guernsey and a member of the privy council.—Duke of Gloucester to be governor of Portsmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right rev. Dr. C. R. Sumner, late bp. of Landaff, to be bp. of Winchester.

Right rev. Dr. Murray, late bp. of Sodor and Mann, to be bp. of Rochester.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Charles Fynes Clinton, esq. recorder of East Retford, *vice* Wm. Mason, esq. res.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lanark (county).—Sir M. Shaw Stewart, *vice* lord A. Hamilton, dec.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

10. 59th foot, lieut.-gen. sir Fred. Philips Robinson, K. C. B. to be col.—garrisons: gen. sir David Baird, bart. to be governor of Fort George; lieut.-gen. Wm. Guard, to be governor of Kinsale; major-gen. Paul Anderson, to be lieut.-gov. of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

13. The right hon. Fred. J. Lamb, minister plenipotentiary at Madrid to be K. G. C.

22. To be baronets: Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, co. Aberdeen, esq.; sir Rich. Hussey Vivian, of Truro, Cornwall, K. C. B.; Chas. W. Taylor of Hollycombe, Sussex, esq.; Uvedale Price, of Foxley, co. Hereford, esq.; Rich. Bulkeley Phillips Phillips, of Picton castle, co. Pembroke, esq.; the hon. Edw. Marmaduke Vavasour, of Haslewood, co. York; Robert Tristram Ricketts, of the Elms, co. Gloucester, esq.; Francis Hastings Doyle, lieut.-col.; John Hutton Cooper, of Walcot, co. Somerset, esq.; Henry Wakeman, of Perdiswell, co. Worcester, esq.; Geo. Philips, of Weston, co. Warwick, esq.;

DEATHS.—JAN.

Henry Chamberlain, esq. consul-gen. in Brazil; John Forbes Drummond of Hawthornden, Mid-Lothian, esq. with remainder to the heirs-male of his dau.

22. The hon. David Plunkett (son of lord Plunkett,) to be prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

— Henry, Ellis, esq. to be principal librarian at the British Museum.

24. James Colquhoun, esq. to be consul-gen. in England for the king of Saxony.

28. The right hon. sir W. A'Court, bart. to be ambassador to the emperor of Russia; the right hon. sir F. Lamb, G. C. B. to be envoy extraordinary at the court of his most faithful majesty; sir B. Taylor, K. G. H. to be envoy extraordinary at the court of Prussia; the hon. W. Temple to be secretary to the embassy at St. Petersburg; G. H. Seymour, esq. to be secretary of legation at Berlin; C. H. Hall, esq. to be secretary of legation at Stuttgarth; the hon. G. Edgumbe to be sec. of legation to the Swiss cantons; P. Y. Gore, esq. to be sec. of legation at Rio de la Plata.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCE.

Dr. E. Copleston, to be bp. of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's.

DEATHS.

JANUARY, 1827.

1. At Putney House, aged nearly 86, Heneage Legge, esq. He was born Jan. 7, 1746-7, the only son of the hon. Heneage Legge, baron of the Exchequer, (second son of William first earl of Dartmouth) by Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Jonathan Fogg, esq. merchant of London, and niece of sir John Barnard, lord mayor in 1738. He was married in 1768 to Elizabeth, second daughter of Philip Musgrave, sixth bart. of Edenhall, Cumberland, and aunt of the present sir Phillip-Christopher Musgrave.

— At Cheshunt, Jane Frances, sister of adm. sir Richard Hussey-Bickerton, second bart. of Upwood, Hants. She was the second and youngest daughter of the late rear-adm. sir Richard Bickerton, by Maria-Anne, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Wrexham, esq.

— At Bemerton, in her 84th year,

Mrs. Catherine Thistlethwayte Pelham, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Alex. Thistlethwayte, esq. formerly M.P. for Hants.

2. Aged 38, Eliza, wife of Ferdinand Thomas, esq. of Regent-street.

— At the house of his daughter, at Shepperton in Middlesex, of an inflammatory attack brought on by cold, aged 62, John Mason Good, M.D., F. R. S. &c. Dr. Good was born at Epping in Essex, May 25th, 1764, and was descended from a family of great respectability and antiquity at Rumsey, near Southampton, whither his father, a dissenting minister of exemplary character, and considerable literary attainments, removed on the death of his elder brother, and whilst the subject of this memoir was yet an infant. Here, under able parental tuition, his father having married Miss Peyto, the favourite niece of John Mason, A. M. the author of the well-known treatise on "Self Knowledge," he was introduced into the walks of literature and science. Dr. Good commenced the exercise of the medical profession as a general practitioner at Sudbury in Suffolk, where he married one of the daughters of the late Thomas Fenn, esq. a banker of that place. Sudbury, however, was a field too confined for his talents; and he was induced, in the spring of 1799, to exchange it for the metropolis, where having settled himself in Gutterford-street, he gradually rose into celebrity, both as a scholar, and as a medical writer. With a critical knowledge of classical literature, Dr. Good had early in life combined the study of the oriental languages; and, in 1803, he published the first fruits of his philological acquisitions under the title of "Song of Songs; or Sacred Idyls; translated from the original Hebrew, with notes critical and explanatory, 8vo." This version, which offers a new arrangement, is executed in the double form of prose and poetry. The metrical translation is spirited and elegant, and the notes exhibit a large share of taste and erudition. The same year produced his "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the rev. Alexander Geddes, L. L. D. 8vo." a work which, while it interests as a highly pleasing and impartially written account of a very profound scholar and truly original character, impresses us, at the same time, with a full conviction of the writer's sufficiency for the task which he had undertaken as a bibli-

DEATHS.—JAN.

cal critic and scholar. Two years after the publication of these memoirs, appeared Dr. Good's very valuable translation of Lucretius, the most elaborate of all his works in the provinces of philology, poetry, and criticism; it is entitled "The Nature of Things, a Didactic Poem, translated from the Latin of Titus Lucretius Carus, accompanied with the original Text, and illustrated with various Prolegomena, and a large body of Notes, Philological and Physiological," 2 vols. 4to. This translation is in blank verse, and, in numerous instances, where the original rises into fervour and inspiration, does credit to Dr. Good's powers of poetical expression. To this, in 1812, succeeded a version of "The Book of Job, literally translated from the original Hebrew, and restored to its natural arrangement; with Notes critical and illustrative, and an introductory Dissertation on its scene, scope, language, author, and era," 8vo. a production which materially augmented its author's fame as a student of oriental literature. Dr. Good had at no time suffered his attachment to philological pursuits to interfere with his professional zeal and duties; and, as a proof of this, we have to record, that, between the years 1795 and 1812, he had produced, besides a voluminous compilation on General Science, not less than seven distinct works in relation to the history, theory, and practice, of medicine. The former was entitled "Pantologia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words;" in conjunction with Dr. Olinthus Gregory, and Mr. Newton Bosworth, 12 vols. royal 8vo. Of the medical works the following were the titles:—A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poorhouses, 8vo. 1795.—On the History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the profession of an Apothecary, 12mo. 1795.—On the best means of maintaining and employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses, 8vo. 1798. Second edition, 1805.—Address to the Members of the College of Surgeons, 8vo. 1800.—Oration on the General Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, delivered at the Anniversary of the Medical Society, 8vo. 1808.—Essay on Medical Technology (to which the Fothergillian Medal was voted by the council of the Medical Society, of which he became the secretary), 8vo. 1810. He also published in May, 1812, a new edition of

Mason's Self-knowledge, with a Life of the Author, and notes, 12mo. 1812. In the year 1817, there appeared his "Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature;" dedicated by permission to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in London. This work, in which the diseases of the animal functions were arranged in classes according to physiological views of those functions, was but the precursor of one still more important and extensive. In the year 1822, Dr. Good published "The Study of Medicine," in four large volumes, 8vo. and a second enlarged edition of it in five volumes, 1825. Beside the works which we have enumerated, Dr. Good, at various times, throughout the course of his literary and medical career, amused himself by some anonymous poetical publications. Two of these were *Maria*, an Elegiac Ode, 4to. 1786; *Triumph of Britain*, an Ode, 1808.

2. At his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 76, Henry Clive, esq. F.R.S. His death was occasioned by a gradual bodily decay, consequent upon an intermitting fever under which he had long laboured. During his decline, which was attended with extraordinary emaciation and weakness, he retained his mental powers in a remarkable degree, and possessed a vigour of intellect and liveliness of fancy, and a cheerfulness of disposition which made life desirable. During the active part of his life, he was for a great number of years one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and gave lectures there upon anatomy and surgery; and, by his professional skill, maintained the high character which former surgeons had given to the hospital, and by his talents as a lecturer increased the reputation of its school of anatomy and surgery. He was eminently successful as a private practitioner.

— At Oakford Villa, near Fiverton, aged 62, Thomas Cross, esq. late of the Customs.

3. At Applebridge House, near Stokesley, aged 37, captain C. M. Hill.

4. At Bath, aged 74, after a lingering illness, Henrietta, relict of the late sir Thomas Champneys, first bart. of Orchardley, who died July 2nd, 1821, and of whom she was the second wife. She was daughter of Humphrey Minchin, esq. of Stubbington, Hants, and sister of

DEATHS.—JAN.

the present Henry Minchin, esq. of Clayfield House in that county.

4. In Kingsland-place, Southampton, aged 82, John Hockins, esq. He enjoyed a considerable pension from government, for having, whilst serving as engineer under general Elliot, at Gibraltar, been the first inventor of red-hot balls.

6. At Laughton, Northumberland, John Davison, esq. only brother of Alexander Davison, esq. of Swarland House.

— At Bath, Frances, widow of Ralph Shipperdson, esq. of Hall Garth, Durham, and second daughter of the late rev. Dr. Kershaw, rector of Ripley, and vicar of Leeds.

— At Summer-hill House, Lyme, aged 82, colonel Williams, formerly of Rhode-hill, Up Lyme, but latterly of Lyme.

— At his seat at Roebuck, Ireland, aged 76, John Exshaw, esq. senior ald., and the oldest magistrate in the county of Dublin. Alderman Exshaw was elected to the aldermanic gown in the year 1782. In 1790 he contested the election for the city of Dublin in the Irish parliament, but did not succeed. During the disturbances in 1797 and 1798 he commanded the Stephen's-green yeomanry which formed a fine and well-disciplined battalion, upwards of one thousand strong; he was likewise adjutant-general to the yeomanry forces of the Dublin district. He was likewise the publisher of the "Hue and Cry," the emoluments of which are stated to be about 1,000*l.* a year.

7. At Rosslyn House, Hampstead, Henry Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, N. B.

— In North Hanover-street, Edinburgh, aged 64, Mr. Peter Marshall, artist, inventor of the Peristrepic Panorama.

— In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Charles-Andrew O'Kelly, esq.

— Hannah, wife of John Winwood, esq. of Henbury-hill, and eldest daughter of J. W. Ricketts, esq. Vincent Lodge, Gloucestershire.

8. After about two months illness, aged 78, Mrs. Sophia Davies, of Islington Green. By the paternal side she was nearly connected with the celebrated lawyer, sir William Blackstone, her grandfather being the judge's brother; on the maternal side she was descended from the Ashbys of Harefield, in Middlesex.

9. Aged 66, the rev. Sam. Knight,

vicar of Halifax. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786. He was nominated in 1798 the first incumbent of the Holy Trinity church in Halifax, and held that preferment till, on the decease of Dr. Coulthart in 1817, he was presented to the vicarage by the Crown.

— At Glasnevin, Sarah, wife of the rev. Dr. Grier, and sister to the abp. of Dublin.

— At the house of Mr. William Harris (late of the Royal Institution Library), in Brompton-crescent, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, a lady who was deeply versed in all the ancient languages and classical literature. She has bequeathed the whole of her valuable library to her friend, the hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee, and a handsome legacy to Mr. Harris.

— In Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, aged 67, John Terwin, esq.

— At Maldon, Eliz. wife of the rev. Fred. Doveton, late rector of Woodham Walter.

— Miss Elizabeth O. Benger, author of several popular works, chiefly historical and biographical. This admirable and excellent woman was born at Wells in 1778; and, on the death of her father (who was a purser in the navy), in 1796, she and her mother resided in Wilts, on the slender provision left by him. At the early age of fifteen she published a poem, which certainly gave promise of future excellence; and early in her literary career she was induced to look towards the stage for both emolument and fame, but was soon disgusted with the delays and disappointments she experienced in that quarter. She now published a poem on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and two novels, but these latter did not bear her name. Her success, however, was not decided till she embarked in biography, and produced in succession her *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, *Memoirs of John Tobin*, and *Notices of Klopstock and his Friends*, prefixed to a translation of their Letters from the German; and, finally rising to the department of history, her *Life of Anne Boleyn*, and *Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots*, and of the Queen of Bohemia. All these works attained deserved popularity; and she would probably have added to her reputation by the *Memoirs of Henry*

DEATHS.—JAN.

IV. of France, had longer life been lent her for their completion.

10. In Great Coram-street, John Jones, LL.D. M.R.S. &c., author of the English Lexicon and other works. This accomplished scholar was born at Llandinog, in Carmarthenshire, where his father was a respectable farmer. About the year 1783, he became a student at the New College, Hackney, where he was the favourite pupil of Gilbert Wakefield. He was afterwards pastor of an Unitarian congregation at Plymouth and Halifax, successively; from the latter place he removed to London, where he soon afterwards married the only daughter of Dr. Abraham Rees. As an author, Dr. Jones acquired no small degree of celebrity. In the year 1800, while resident at Halifax, he published his first work, in two volumes 8vo. under the title of "A Development of Remarkable Events, calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its original Purity, and to repel the Objections of Unbelievers." Among many other philological publications, may be mentioned his Latin Grammar, his Greek Grammar, and his Greek and English Lexicon. His last work was entitled, "An Explanation of the Greek Article, in Three Parts. 1. Analysis and Refutation of Dr. Middleton's Theory. 2. An Analysis of Matthias's Dissertation. 3. An Application of the Article to obscure Passages of the New Testament." It was printed during the author's life-time, but he died before it was published.

— At Brighton, Anne, widow of Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.

— At the Palace, Waterford, Frances, wife of the hon. and right rev. Rich. Bourke, lord bishop of that diocese. She was the second daughter of the late most rev. Rob. Fowler, archbishop of Dublin, and sister to the present bishop of Ossory, and the countess of Kilkenney.

— In Baker-street, aged 82, the widow of Geo. Stainforth, esq.

11. In South Audley-street, aged 21, the hon. Emma Cary, sister of viscount Falkland, and only daughter of Charles John, late and eighth viscount.

— At York, Caroline, wife of the rev. Chas. Fiennes Clinton, a week after the birth of a daughter.

— At Runkton-cottage, near Chi-

chester, lady Collins, widow of sir John Collins, R. N.

11. Aged 63, Henry Pyke, esq. of Wick, near Pewsey.

12. At the house of Onley Saville Onley, esq. Pitsford, Northampt., aged 34, Cha. Bouverie, esq. second son of Edw. Bouverie, esq. of Delapre Abbey.

— At Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, in his 80th year, Joshua Marriott, esq. formerly of Rusholme, near Manchester.

14. At Manor-place, Chelsea, the wife of John Maling, esq. mother of major Maling of the Horse-guards, the confidential assistant secretary to the late duke of York.

— At Gainsborough, aged 75, Eliz. last surviving sister of the late Wm. Etherington, esq.

— Suddenly, in the High-street, Winchester, aged 57, John Sayer, esq.

— In Shoddon-gate, Carlisle, after a long illness, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Pitt. He possessed various scientific acquirements, and employed his leisure in philosophical recreations; his meteorological observations were singularly accurate, and he usually communicated them to the Monthly Magazine.

15. Charlotte, lady of sir Charles Ibbetson, fourth and present bart. of Denton-park, and second daughter of Thomas Stoughton, of Bath, esq. She was married, Feb. 4, 1812.

16. At Berwick-hill, Northumb. aged 104, Mrs. Barbara Olive.

— At his seat, Fairford-park, aged 85, John Raymond Barker, esq.

— At Cornwell, Oxfordshire, Francis Penyston, esq.

17. At Ayr, North Britain, after many years suffering from the effects of severe wounds in the head received at the storming of Fort Picurina, lieutenant-colonel John Rudd, C.B. late of the 77th regiment.

— At Edinburgh, Anne, wife of J. A. Robertson, esq. M.D. youngest dau. of the late Charles Lockhart, esq. of New-hall, Ross-shire.

18. In Piccadilly, aged 91, the relict of Paul Vaillant, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1760.

— At Hampton-court-palace, Eliz. Mallet, wife of Hor. Seymour, esq. M.P.

20. At his chambers, aged 76, Randal Norris, esq. many years sub-treasurer of the Inner-temple.

Q

DEATHS.—JAN.

20. At Wareham, Dorset, aged 76, Rich. Robinson, esq. father of the member for Worcester.

21. Mr. John Goglar, grocer and draper, of Whaplade Drove, Lincolnshire. He had long been celebrated for an eccentricity of character, which continued to predominate to the last moments of his existence. Some of his bequests are in unison with the eccentricities of his life; for, after bequeathing an annual sum to the Peterborough Dispensary and to the school of Whaplade Drove, he gives the further sum of thirty shillings to be spent in plum cakes, to be marked "J. G. W. D.," and twenty shillings for ale to be given to the poor of Whaplade Drove on Christmas eve for ever. Upwards of four hundred persons, after following him to the grave, assembled at the school-room, where about eight hundred cakes and a hoghead of ale were by his desire distributed.

— At Rotterdam, aged 62, rear-adm. J. S. May, naval commissioner and port adm. there, kn. of the 2d class of the royal military order of William, grand-cross of the Russian order of St. Ann, and member of several learned societies.

22. At Lovell-hill-cottage, Berks, Jas. Cumming, esq. F. S. A. and late of the office of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.

— At Brixton-hill, aged 52, Ralph Blagborough, M.D. late of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. He published, in 1802, "Facts and Observations respecting the Efficacy of the Air-pump Vapour-bath in Gout and other Diseases."

— In York-terrace, Regent's-park, the widow of Chas. Grant, esq. the late distinguished director of the E.I.C.

24. At Storrington, the widow of col. Harry Bishopp.

— At his Lodge, aged 87, the rev. Septimus Collinson, D. D. provost of Queen's-college, Oxford, Margaret professor of divinity, prebendary of Worcester, and rector of Dowlish Wake, and Dowlish West, in Somersetshire. Dr. Collinson was educated at Queen's-college. He took the degree of M.A. in 1767, was presented to his rectories in 1778 by J. Hanning, esq., proceeded B. D. in 1792, and D. D. in the following year. He was for some years one of the city lecturers, and resigned in 1795. He succeeded Dr. Rothengill as provost of Queen's in 1796, and was elected Margaret professor of divinity, in the

place of Dr. Nove, of Merton-college, in 1798.

24. At the Link, parish of Leigh, Worcestershire, aged 102, Cath. Hill.

25. At Islington, in his 80th year, the rev. John Evans, LL.D., author of the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World," a work of which about one hundred thousand copies have been circulated; and of various other publications. He was born at Lisk, in Monmouthshire, Oct. 2, 1767.

— Aged 32, Frances, wife of Fred. Pollock, esq. barrister, of Bedford-row; and dau. of the late Francis Rivers, esq.

— In Jamaica, aged 49, Geo. Reid, esq. late of Brightlinges Lodge, Essex.

26. In Stanhope-street, Bath, aged 96, Mrs. Charlotte Giberne, maternal aunt of rev. Geo. Butler, D.D. head master of Harrow-school.

27. At Beckenham, Kent, H. Warren, esq. late of Dedham-green, Essex.

— At his lodge, All Souls-college, Oxford, in his 60th year, the hon. and right rev. Edward Legge, D.C.L. bishop of Oxford, warden of All Souls, and director of Greenwich hospital. He was born Dec. 4th, 1767, and was the seventh son of Wm. earl of Dartmouth.

28. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Edw. Harvey Delefield, esq.

— In the Strand, John Burford, esq. proprietor of the Panaromas in Leicester-sq. and the Strand.

— In Old Burlington-street, aged 55, Wm. Griffin, esq. late sec. of the board of ordnance.

— At Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, Miss Eliz. Fry, of Gause-house, distinguished for piety and benevolence.

— At Glasgow-college, aged 84, George Jardine, esq. professor of logic in that university.

29. In Duke-st. Westminster, aged 77, the right hon. lady Louisa, widow of right hon. sir Arch. Macdonald, bart. and sister to the marq. of Stafford. She was the eldest child of Granville, the first and late marquis, K. G. by his second wife Louisa, dau. of Scroope, first earl of Bridgewater; was born Oct. 22, 1749, marr. Dec. 25, 1777; and had several children.

— Aged 37, in Broad-street, Thomas Robson Ellerby, esq. surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, a member of the society of friends, and a man of singular habits. He was a man of some acquirements, and only turned his thoughts to the profession at a mature age. He was

DEATHS.—Feb.

an active member of the committee appointed by the general meeting of the members of the college of surgeons, held at Freemasons'-hall, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for redress of certain grievances now said to be experienced by the body of surgeons.

29. At Dawlish, aged 54, lieut.-gen. Alexander Cosby Jackson.

30. Eliza-Harriott, widow of Michael Anthony, esq. of Sheppon-house.

— At Castlemartyr, co. Cork, aged 80, the right hon. Catharine, countess dowager of Shannon. She was born April 2, 1746, the eldest dau. of the right hon. John Ponsonby, speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

Lately.—At Compton Gifford, Devonshire, in his 12th year, Alexander, third son of sir Edw. Thornton, of Wembury-house.

At Gibbs's-hotel, Edinburgh, count G. H. de St. George, of Changins, in Switzerland.

At the cavalry barracks, at Hulme, near Manchester, major Soulsby, 2nd dragoon guards.

At his son-in-law, col. Cook's, at Honfleur, France, after an illness of two years and nine months, aged 77, Aubone Surtees, esq. formerly a banker in Newcastle, brother to the late rev. Matthew Surtees, and brother-in-law to the lord chancellor.

At Quito, in Columbia, Henry Wood, esq. his Britannic majesty's consul at Guayaquil, and 3rd son of the late capt. Wood, of Brambling-house, Kent.

FEBRUARY.

1. Aged 34, Mr. Thomas Green, of South Shields, son of the late Robert Green, esq. This gentleman, at the imminent peril of his own life, and when every hope had ceased, rescued the crews of two vessels wrecked near Tynemouth, December 3, 1805.

— At Hastings, aged 80, the relict of the right hon. Theophilus Jones. She was daughter of col. John Murray, M.P. for the county of Monaghan, by Mary, daughter of Cadwallader, ninth lord Blayney, and sister to the late countess of Clermont and the dowager lady Rossmore.

2. At Naples, in her 21st year, lady Emily Montagu, youngest daughter of the duke of Manchester, a lady of great accomplishments and amiable manners. Her remains were interred at Genoa, by

the side of those of her eldest sister, lady Jane Montagu, who died at that city in 1815.

2. At Limpsfield, aged 84, Clement Samuel Strong, esq.

3. At Gordon's hotel, in Albemarle-street, aged 50, Granville Hastings Wheler, esq. F. S. A. of Otterden-place in Kent, and of Ledston-lodge in Yorkshire. He was descended from the rev. sir George Wheler, the traveller, and was related to sir Charles Wheler, bart. By the marriage of his grandfather, the rev. Granville Wheler, only surviving son of the above-mentioned sir George, with the lady Catherine Maria Hastings, sixth daughter of Theophilus, seventh earl of Huntingdon, he was nearly allied to that noble family; and, failing the issue of the late countess of Moira, stood next in succession to the baronies of Hungerford, Hastings, &c. which devolved upon that lady, on the death of her brother Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon, and, at her death, upon her son the illustrious marquis of Hastings. Upon the demise of Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon, Mr. Wheler became possessed of considerable estates in Yorkshire. His favourite pursuit was the study of antiquity; and he had paid particular attention to heraldry, and whatever related to pedigrees and the knowledge of descents. He was possessed of a critical and intimate knowledge of the various styles (and of the eras when the several alterations took place) of Saxon, Norman, and Pointed architecture. Mr. Wheler had considerable ecclesiastical patronage; and it deserves to be mentioned, that he never sold any of the presentations to his livings. He was patron of Ledsham, Collingham, and Thorp-arch, and had the alternate presentation to Harewood in Yorkshire, the perpetual curacy of Otterden, in Kent, of ——— in Suffolk, and the chapel in Wheler-street, Spitalfields. Upon the death of his uterine brother, the late Francis Tattersall (to whom he had given the living of Ledsham), he presented the rev. Christopher Benson (now master of the Temple), at that time an entire stranger to him, to that valuable living, which preferment he still enjoys.

— In Oxford-road, Reading, aged 100, Mr. Samuel Stepney. Until within a few days of his death, he could see to read the smallest print without the aid

DEATHS.—FEB.

of glasses, and, at 96, was in full possession of all his faculties.

4. Sir William Rawson, late of Albemarle-street.

5. In Upper Wimpole-street, Mary-Anne, wife of major-general H. Fox Calcraft.

— At his seat, near Reading, Charles Dickinson, esq. of Stafford-row, London, and Farley-hill, Berks; many years an active magistrate of Berkshire, a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, one of the original proprietors of the Royal Institution, and a member of several of the most distinguished literary clubs. His large estates in Somersetshire, Jamaica, &c. devolve on an infant daughter.

— At Mereworth, Kent, aged 78, the rev. William Foster Pigott, D. D. F. S. A. of Abingdon Pigotts, Cambridgeshire, fellow of Eton-college, rector of Mereworth, and of Clewer, Berks, and one of his Majesty's chaplains.

— At Martock, Somersetshire, aged 66, the rev. Elias Taylor, B. D. of Shapwick-house, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and rector of Lufton in that county, rector of Hayes, Middlesex.

— At Rochester, in his 88th year, the venerable John Law, S. T. P. archdeacon of Rochester, minister of Chatham, Kent; rector of Westmill, Herts, and of Easton Magna, Essex.

— At Press, near Edinburgh, aged 57, Alex. Henderson, esq. late chief magistrate of that city.

6. Isabella, wife of Thomas Wybergh, esq. of Isell-hall, Cumberland, and clerk of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

7. At his seat, Cole Orton-hall, Leicestershire, of erysipelas in the head, aged 73, sir George-Howland Beaumont, seventh baronet of Stoughton Grange in the same county, D. C. L., F. R. S. and S. A. and a trustee of the British Museum. He was born at Dunmow, in Essex, in November, 1753, and was the only child of sir George, the sixth baronet, by Rachel, daughter of Matthew Howland, of Stonehall, Dunmow, esq. He succeeded to the title in 1762; his mother survived till 1814. In 1778 he married Margaret, daughter of John Willes, esq., of Astrop in Northamptonshire, the eldest son of lord chief justice Willes. In 1782, sir George visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. At the general election in 1790 he was returned

M. P. for Beeralston, but he sat in the House of Commons only during one parliament, to the dissolution in 1796. A congenial taste introduced him to the friendship of sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed him his *Return of the Ark*, by Sebastian Bourdon, as a memorial of his esteem. This is one of the sixteen pictures which sir George, a year or two before his death, presented to the national gallery. Sir George is succeeded in his title and estates by his first cousin once removed, now sir George-Howland-Willoughby Beaumont, who married a daughter of the bishop of London.

— In Bath, aged 42, Lucy, wife of John Benett, esq. M. P. for Wilts, and daughter of the late Edmund Lambert, esq. of Boyton.

— At his house in Connaught-place, aged 60; the hon. and right rev. George Pelham, D. C. L. bishop of Lincoln, &c. and uncle to the earl of Chichester. His lordship's death was occasioned by a severe cold, brought on by his attending the duke of York's funeral.

— Aged 74, Millisent, youngest and only surviving sister of the late John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley-hall, Warwick.

8. At Little Berkhamstead, aged 17, Henry, youngest son of the late John Stratton, esq.

9. At Shenley, Rachel, wife of J. M. Winter, esq.

— At Ridgeland estate, Jamaica, the hon. Samuel Vaughan, one of the assistant judges of the Cornwall assize court, and formerly one of the representatives of the parish of St. James, in the House of Assembly, and for many years custos of that parish.

— At the Grove, Richmond, Maria Juliana, wife of Thomas Stapleton, esq. of Drax, sister of sir William Gerard, bart. and second daughter of sir Robert Causefield Gerard, the ninth baronet of Bryn.

— At Whitehall, in her 70th year, the right hon. Anne, lady Carrington. She was the daughter of Henry-Boldere Barnard, esq. of Cave-castle, near Beverley; was the wife of Robert, first and present lord Carrington, and had issue one son and eleven daughters.

— In her 99th year, Mrs. Jane Trollope, of St. Giles's, Oxford. She was the daughter of Thomas Trollope, esq. barrister-at-law, and sister-in-law to Thomas Rowney, esq.

DEATHS.—FEB.

M. P. for Oxford for several parliaments.

9. Lieutenant-general John Ramsey. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1771; first lieutenant, 1779; captain-lieutenant, and captain, 1781; lieutenant-colonel, 1796; colonel, 1800; major-general, 1803; colonel-commandant in the royal artillery, 1812; lieutenant-general, 1814.

10. At Barwick-house, Norfolk, aged 27, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hoste, esq.

— At Exbury, near Southampton, aged 83, William Mitford, esq. F. S. A. professor of Ancient History to the Royal Academy, and author of the *History of Greece*. This sound scholar, useful citizen, and good man, was brother to lord Redesdale, being the eldest son of John Mitford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, by Philadelphia, daughter of William Revelly, of Newby, in Yorkshire, esq., which lady was first cousin to Hugh, first duke of Northumberland. He was born in London, February 10, 1743-4. His father died in 1761, when he succeeded to the family estate at Exbury. May 18, 1766, he married Frances, daughter of James Molloy, esq. of Dublin, and, through her maternal grandmother, second cousin to Henry, present earl Bathurst. Mr. Mitford's first publication appeared anonymously in 1774. It was "An Essay on the Harmony of Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language." A second edition was published in 1804. The first volume of his *History of Greece* appeared in 1784, in quarto. The favourable manner in which it was received encouraged him to proceed. The second volume was published in 1790, the third in 1797, but the work was not completed till 1810. It has been erroneously asserted, that Mr. Mitford spent a long time at Athens; the fact is, that he never travelled beyond Naples. Whilst in the militia, he published a "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia, of this kingdom;" and, in 1791, when, as recently, the public mind was agitated on the grand national question, relative to the means of supplying the country with bread, he published another pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the opinion stated by the Lords of the Committee of Corn, in a representation to the King upon the Corn Laws, that Great Britain is unable to produce

Corn sufficient for its own Consumption," &c. In 1796, through the interest of the duke of Northumberland, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Beeralston. In 1802, he acquired a large addition to his property in the Reveley estates in Yorkshire, belonging to his mother's family. He continued, however, to his death, to make Exbury in Hampshire his country residence, having only a year or two previously to the date last-mentioned, rebuilt his paternal mansion, situated on the shore between Lymington and Southampton, nearly opposite Yarmouth in the isle of Wight. A few years since, Mr. Mitford published "Observations on the History of Christianity;" and last year he advertised a work on the Religions of the Ancient World. Mr. Mitford had six sons and a daughter, of whom John is a commissioner of bankrupts, and Bertram, an Irish commissioner of enquiry.

— At Lincoln, Mrs Sophia Sill, sister of the late Joseph Sill, esq. of Bath (formerly of Lincoln) and of the viscountess de Tagoah, of Piccadilly.

11. Aged 51, Mr. Rich. Garland, of Hull, solicitor. He was a man of literary attainments, and author of "A Tour in Teesdale, including Rokeby and its Environs," He was also the translator of "Dellon's Account of the Inquisition at Goa; and of "Skjoldebrand's Picturesque Tour to the North Cape."

12. At Abbotsbury Castle, aged 28, the hon. Giles-Digby-Robert Fox-Strangways, capt. 7th Hussars, brother to the earl of Ilchester. He was the second son of Henry-Thomas, second and late earl, by Juliana, daughter of the hon. and rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Durham, brother of the first earl Digby.

13. At Naples, John Markham, esq. admiral of the Blue, and late member for Portsmouth.

— At Ludlow, aged 58, Gervaise Thorp, esq. M. D.

— At Thirsk, Yorkshire, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Ainsley; and on the following day, aged 81, Mrs. Eliz. Ainsley, two maiden ladies, and sisters, who had always lived in the same house and were buried in one grave.

14. At East Anstruther, Fifeshire, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Chalmers, mother of the rev. Dr. Chalmers.

15. At Harden Grange, Kath. Maria wife of Walker Ferrand, esq. and only

DEATHS.—*Fra.*

child of general Twiss, of Myrtle Grove.

16. At Lyvington; aged 51; Mary Frances; widow of the late major De la Mouttaye, and niece of lord Harris.

— Caroline Mary; wife of Wm. Geo. Jennings; esq. of Braishfield House.

— At Hillingdon, Middlesex; aged 78, Henrietta, surviving daughter of Capel Harbury, esq. of Pontypool-park, Monmouthshire.

17. Philip Rundell esq. He was born on the 15th of January, 1746, at Phillips Norton, near Bath; was educated in that city, and was bound apprentice to Mr. Rogers, an eminent jeweller and goldsmith there, with whom he remained until he removed to London. It is said, that, during his stay with Mr. Rogers, a handsome person, a good voice, and a disposition naturally lively, prevented, in that early part of his life, the manifestation of those habits of business, which afterwards so eminently distinguished him. A few months before Mr. Rundell quitted Mr. Rogers's establishment, Mr. Bridge was introduced into it, as his intended successor; and thus commenced their acquaintance. On his arrival in London, Mr. Rundell was introduced, by his relation Mr. Catton, to the late Mr. (afterwards alderman) Pickett, into whose establishment on Ludgate Hill he was accordingly received. This is believed to have taken place about the year 1771. The establishment, into which he was thus introduced, was founded in the 17th century by a Mr. Hurst. Mr. Hurst was succeeded by Mr. Theed; one of these gentlemen was originally a fishing-tackle maker; the other was by trade a goldsmith; and, a partnership having been formed, and both trades united, the sign of the Golden Salmon was adopted, by which the house has ever since been distinguished. About the year 1773 Mr. Pickett admitted Mr. Rundell as a partner; Mr. Rundell received from his relations the pecuniary assistance which was requisite to enable him to take advantage of this opportunity. At this time the business of the house, compared with its subsequent extent, was inconsiderable; and it is believed, that Mr. Rundell was still not distinguished by those habits of close unrelaxing attention, which he afterwards manifested. The approach of old age, and his being much occupied in the discharge of official civic

duties, inducing Mr. Pickett to retire from business, he withdrew from all active participation in it, leaving his property embarked in the concern, under the management of Mr. Rundell. Shortly after this period, Mr. Rundell took into partnership his old companion Mr. Bridge, who for some years had been an assistant in Mr. alderman Pickett's shop. Perhaps two partners never met, whose tempers, though in many respects different, were so well adapted to the prosecution of their common pursuits. Mr. Rundell was a man of first rate talent in his business, of resolute opinion, high mind, and irritable temper, but with a disposition always ready to do a kind or generous action. Mr. Bridge was a man of equal talent, but mild and affable in his deportment, possessing great equality of temper, and suavity of manners. In this partnership each member of the firm devoted himself to the department for which he was considered best qualified: Mr. Rundell superintending the manufactory, and the diamond and lapidary departments (his knowledge of diamonds and precious stones being unrivalled), and Mr. Bridge applying himself, by personal visits to distinguished customers, to the increase of the patronage by which the celebrity of the house was established and supported; and conducting the foreign correspondence. Now commenced that devotedness to business, and that energy of exertion on the part of Mr. Rundell, which eventually rendered his establishment the first of its kind in Europe. This object was, in a great degree, accomplished by his endeavouring to add the intelligent taste of the artist to the manual skill of the artificer. Paintings, statues, gems, and other specimens of the antique, were referred to; in order to unite correctness of taste and accuracy of style, to the perfection of exquisite workmanship; and purchases of the most liberal description were occasionally made by the establishment to promote the accomplishment of these objects. One of the most distinguished of the works produced from the manufactory of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was the "*Shield of Achilles*," executed by them, unprompted by any order, and at their own sole expense. For the model and drawing, they are said to have paid Mr. Flaxman the sum of £500. Four cases in silver gilt, beautifully

DEATHS.—FEB.

and elaborately chased, were afterwards made from Mr. Flaxman's model, and became the property of his majesty, his royal highness the late duke of York, the earl of Lonsdale, and the duke of Northumberland. Among other means by which the proprietors of this establishment sought to advance English manufacture in their particular trade, was that of obtaining the services of the best talents, both native and foreign. Artists and workmen of distinguished ability always found in their manufactory a certain and liberal engagement; and by this accumulation of superior practical ability they may almost be said to have accomplished, what they are reported to have aimed at, the advancement of a manufacture into a department of art. About the year 1797, on the retirement of Mr. Duval from the employment, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge were appointed diamond-jewellers to the Royal Family. This brought them, of course, into direct intercourse with the Royal Family. Two of Mr. Rundell's nephews, Mr. Edmund Waller Rundell and Mr. Thomas Bigge, were afterwards introduced by him into partnership in this business; and subsequently a nephew of Mr. Bridge was also admitted as a partner. Mr. Rundell, in consequence of increasing bodily infirmities, though possessing all his powers of mind in unabated vigour, retired from business in the year 1823, (being in the 77th year of his age). Mr. Rundell, though rich, and devotedly attached to the further acquisition of wealth, was totally free from avarice; his desire of gain never invaded his honour; he was always liberal, and as his wealth augmented, his liberality enlarged. Irrascible as he was, no one in his service, either commercial or domestic, ever left him spontaneously. He distributed among his relations during his life time, in sums varying between 500*l.* and 20,000*l.* no less than 145,000*l.* In addition to these gifts, he made regular annual allowances, many of them secured by binding legal securities, to such of his relations and dependents as in his judgment would be most benefitted by an annual provision, to an amount unexampled in the annals of generosity. Besides these, he gave away upwards of 10,000*l.*, in sums of between 100*l.* and 200*l.* each, which were the usual limits of his donations to strangers in blood. Mr.

Rundell exhibited no symptom of approaching decay until the autumn of 1826. His health then began to decline; and although his mental faculties were vigorous until the last, his bodily strength gradually wasted, until he breathed his last on the 17th February, 1827, in the 81st year of his age. He was buried at Hendon on the 24th of February, 1827, in a vault constructed for him in the church-yard of that parish. By his will, he bequeathed to his relations, servants and dependents, between four and five hundred thousand pounds. The residue of his property he gave to his nephew Joseph Neeld, jun. esq. The will was proved at upwards of a million; but the property left by him greatly exceeded that amount, exclusive of his real estate, which was known to be considerable.

17. At Neuhof, in Switzerland, aged 82, M. Pestalozzi, born at Zurich, in 1746. He was intended for the bar: but, becoming deeply interested in the various plans which were agitated in Zurich for bettering the condition of the lower orders, he abandoned the study of the law; and he was afterwards induced to undertake a manufacturing speculation, with a view of entering into closer contact with the poor. A series of unfortunate circumstances ruined his establishment. In the retirement that ensued on his failure, he composed his Tale of Leonard and Gertrude, a work which may vie in popularity with the Pilgrim's Progress, or Robinson Crusoe. Between the years 1781 and 1797, he published his "Weekly Journal for Country Folks—Letters on the Education of the Children of indigent Parents—Reflections on the March of Nature in the Education of the Human Race," &c. After the abolition of the ancient Swiss governments, and the meeting of the Helvetic legislative council at Aran, M. Pestalozzi addressed to the council a tract, entitled "Reflections on the Wants of the Country, and principally on the Education and Relief of the Poor." He was appointed principal editor of the Helvetic Journal, a paper devoted to the moral and religious interests of the people. In 1799, he was nominated director of an orphan institution, which the government had established at Stantz. This situation enabled him to reduce some of his theories to practice; at Stantz, he became at once the teacher, steward,

DEATHS.—*Res.*

and father of the institution; and there he formed the plan of interrogative education, which has since been known throughout Europe by his name. In 1825, Pestalozzi left the canton de Vaud, and retired to a little estate at Neu-hof, in the canton of Argau, where he occupied himself till his death, in preparing elementary works. His last production was entitled: "Advice to my Contemporaries." In 1803, M. Pestalozzi was one of the deputation which Buonaparte summoned from the Swiss Cantons, to deliberate on the means of restoring tranquillity to Switzerland; but he returned home before any arrangement could be effected.

18. At Gunnersbury House, Middlesex (the seat of his uncle, major Morrison), aged 24, capt. Geo. Nixon Ramsay, 6th Enniskillen reg. drag. only son of major-gen. Ramsay, of the White Friars, Canterbury.

19. At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Lockwood, esq. and third daughter of the late lord George Manners Sutton.

20. At his hotel, 57 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, aged 54, lieut.-general Armand Augustine Louis Caulaincourt, created by Buonaparte duke of Vicenza, and formerly grand ecuyer of the empire of France, and minister for Foreign Affairs. Descended from an ancient family, M. Caulaincourt was born in Picardy in 1772. Devoted to the profession of arms, he was at the commencement of the Revolution an officer of cavalry, and, after making several campaigns as a colonel of dragoons, he became aide-de-camp to Buonaparte when first Consul. Having obtained the confidence of his aspiring master, he was regarded as a suitable agent for the arrest of the duc d'Enghien. In the course of the same year, he was named grand ecuyer of France, made general of division, and presented with the grand cross of the legion of honour. He subsequently received various orders of knighthood from Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Russia, and Austria. At the time when Buonaparte was carrying on his plans against Austria, Caulaincourt was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he was resident four years. He solicited and obtained his recall, and returned to France in 1811. In Buonaparte's expedition against Russia in 1812, Caulaincourt was his chosen aide-de-camp and companion. After the battles of Lutzen

and Bautzen in 1813, he was appointed to negotiate with the Russian and Prussian plenipotentiaries; and, after the allies had entered France, Caulaincourt, who had been elevated to the post of minister for foreign affairs, was sent to negotiate with them at Chatillon. When Louis 18th was re-instated, he quitted France, and for some time resided in England. He endured a long illness with great fortitude, and his funeral took place on the 28th of February, in the church of Our Lady of Loretto.

21. At Bath, aged 54, Amelia, wife of major Chas. Stewart, late professor of Oriental literature in the East India college, and sister of sir Orford Gordon, bart. of Embo, N.B.

— At Rome, Miss de Montmorency, only daughter of col. de Montmorency, H. P. Royal York Hussars.

— At Leeds, aged 73, John Blayda, esq. of the firm of Blayda, Beckett, and Co. bankers, deputy-lieut. for the county, senior member of the corporation, and twice mayor of that borough.

22. The right hon. Elizabeth countess Ferrers. She was the youngest daughter of the late Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton-hall, Derbyshire, and sister to Francis Mundy, esq. the present M.P. for that county. She became the second wife of Robert, seventh and present earl Ferrers, Sept. 28, 1799, but left no children.

— At Dunniker-house, the lady of lieut.-gen. sir John Oswald, G.C.B. and daughter of the late lord C. Aynsley, of Little Horle, Northumberland.

— At her seat, Bôdysgallon, near Conway, Mrs. Frances Mostyn, aunt to sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, bart. She was daughter of sir Thomas, the fourth baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter and coheirress of sir Edward Shirley, of Preston, in Sussex, bart. Her only sister was the wife of Thomas Pennant, esq. the celebrated naturalist and tourist.

22. At his seat, Clandon, near Guildford, aged 73, the right hon. Thomas Onslow, second earl of Onslow, &c., and out-ranger of Windsor Great Park.

— At Wells, aged 72, the right rev. Walker King, D.D. bishop of Rochester. His lordship was third son of the late very rev. James King, dean of Raphoe. His eldest brother, Dr. Thomas King, was chancellor of Lincoln; James, the next brother, who died in 1784, was the celebrated companion of capt.

DEATHS.—FEB.

Cook, and compiler of the last volume of his voyages. Edward, his next younger brother, was vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and John was under-secretary of state during lord Grenville's administration.

23. At Kinnerton Lodge, Flintshire, Mrs. Richards, sister of the late lord chief baron.

— Mary, wife of Richard Arkwright, esq. of Willersley, Derbyshire.

24. At Rome, col. Thomas Dalton, of Parrocks, Kent.

25. In Grosvenor-place, aged 74, John Masters, esq. of Colwick-hall, Nottinghamshire.

— At Dunchurch, advanced in age, Mary, relict of rev. Henry Bromfield, vicar of Dunchurch, and Grandborough, and prebendary of Lincoln. She was descended from the branch of the family of Downing, of Gamlingay-park, in Cambridgeshire, whose estates, after many years' litigation of the validity of sir George Downing's will, were, in 1800, appropriated to the foundation of Downing college, Cambridge.

— At Exeter, aged 82, John Dilkes, esq. admiral of the Blue, who, in 1801, commanded the *Raisonable*, 64 guns, in the expedition against Copenhagen.

26. At St. Alban's, aged 72, the rev. James Carpenter Gape, vicar of St. Michael's in that town, rector of Crowden cum Clopton, Cambridge, and one of his majesty's chaplains; cousin to earl Verulam. Descended from a family of some antiquity at St. Alban's, he was the sixth but only surviving son and heir of Thomas Gape, esq. of that place, by the hon. Jane Grimston, eldest daughter of William, first viscount Grimston. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and was presented to his church in St. Alban's, in 1778, by his cousin, James, third and late viscount Grimston, on the cession of his uncle the hon. and rev. Harbottle Grimston.

— At Islington, aged 78, Mrs. Eliz. Bennett.

— In Woburn-place, Russell-square. Eliz. relict of the rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL. D. late of Writtle, in Essex.

— At St. German's-place, Blackheath, in her 20th year, Margaret, wife of J. L. Kensington, esq.

— At Eastwick-hall, aged 75, Mrs. M. Spearman, sister of the late R. Spearman, esq., a distinguished local antiquary.

26. At Comb-hay-house, near Bath, Jacinthia, wife of Wm. Gore Langton, jun. of Magdalen college, Oxford, eldest son of colonel Gore Langton. She was the only child of Henry Powell Collins, esq.

27. In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 50, Wm. Kitchiner, esq. M.D. He was the son of an eminent coal-merchant in Beaufort-buildings, Strand. He was educated at Eton, but his degree was from the university of Glasgow. Having inherited a handsome competence, he was enabled to live independently of his profession. Dr. Kitchiner was very fond of music; and, to the last, he played and sang with considerable taste and feeling. Though fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table, he was regular, and even abstemious in his general habits. There were times, indeed, when, according to his own statement, his consumption of animal food was extraordinary. The craving was not to be repressed, nor easily to be satisfied. It had nothing to do with the love of eating, but was the consequence of some organic and incurable disease. Dr. Kitchiner's hours of rising—of eating—of retiring to rest—were all regulated by system. His first publication, entitled "Practical Observations on Telescopes," 8vo. appeared anonymously in 1815. In the mean while he had communicated to the Philosophical Magazine an essay on the size best adapted for achromatic glasses; with hints to opticians and amateurs of astronomical studies on the construction and use of telescopes in general. These established his fame as an amateur optician; and the "Apicius Redivivus, or Cook's Oracle," 12mo. 1827, signalized him as an amateur gastronomist. In 1822 he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life by Food, Clothes, Air, Exercise, Wine, Sleep, &c.; and Peptic Precepts. To which is added the Pleasure of making a Will," 12mo. In 1822 he issued a small octavo volume of "Observations on Vocal Music"; and in the same year a handsome folio of "The Loyal and National Songs of England, selected from original Manuscripts and early printed copies" in his own library. Next followed "The Housekeeper's Ledger." In 1825 he revised his former work on optics, and published it

DEATHS.—MARCH.

under the title of "The Economy of the Eyes, in Two Parts"; the first on the subject in general, and on spectacles, opera-glasses, &c.; and Part II. "Of Telescopes." A new work entitled "The Traveller's Oracle," was nearly ready for publication at the period of his decease. Dr. Kitchiner married many years ago, but a separation soon ensued. His wife, by whom he had no family, is still living. A natural son, who was educated at Cambridge, inherits the bulk of his property. On the 26th of February, Dr. Kitchiner dined at his friend Mr. Braham's, in Baker-street; and was in better spirits than usual, as, for some time past, in consequence of a spasmodic affection and palpitation of the heart, he had been occasionally in a desponding state. He had ordered his carriage at half-past eight, but the pleasure he experienced in the company induced him to stay till eleven. On his way home, he was seized with one of those violent fits of palpitation which he had of late frequently experienced; and, on reaching home, ascended the stairs with a hurried step, threw himself on a sofa, and, in less than an hour, expired without a pang.

27. At Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Thos. Milton, the celebrated engraver. His grandfather was brother to John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost."

28. Suddenly, at his seat, Bishops-gate college, Windsor-park, George Powney, esq. whose ancestors represented that borough in parliament for a great number of years.

— At Canan-lodge, near Edinburgh, in his 74th year, John Blagrove, esq. of Calcot-park, and Kingwood, Berkshire.

— At Denby Grange, near Wakefield, after a short but very severe illness, aged 64, sir John Lister-Kaye, bart.

— At Coltshall, Norfolk, Mr. Thos. Holloway, historical engraver to the king. This eminent artist, who was born in Broad-street, in 1748, was originally apprenticed to a seal engraver; he afterwards adopted line engraving as a profession, but was little known until he executed the plates in the English translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, by the rev. Dr. Hunter, an undertaking of great magnitude, there being no fewer than seven hundred engravings. Besides these, he executed

many for the splendid publications of Boydell, Macklin, and Bowyer. But those which have immortalized his name, are his engravings from the cartoons of Raphael, the labour of about thirty years of unremitted application. Of these exquisite *chef d'œuvres* of the chalcographic art, replete with all the sublimity of the originals, he lived only to see the sixth nearly completed, and the remaining one commenced.

Lately. At Bath, aged 92, Mrs. Charlotte Holt, sister of the late Rowland Holt, esq. of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, twenty-one years M. P. for that county, and the last surviving relative of lord chief justice Holt.

At Wells, major Archibald Christie, late of 6th regt. foot, fourth son of the late A. Christie, esq. of Ratho, county of Mid-Lothian.

At Exeter, aged 86, Mrs. Burrow, aunt of the late right hon. lord Gifford.

MARCH.

1. At Crompton-house, Old Brompton, aged 59, Meyrick Banks, esq. of Winstanley-hall, county of Lancaster.

— In Queen-square, Bath, Robert Williams, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

2. At East cottage, Bexley Heath, the wife of lieut.-col. J. Hickey, E. I. C.

— At Lichfield, aged 81, Mary, widow of the right rev. Spencer Madan, bishop of Peterborough. She was the second daughter of the rev. Wm. Vyse, archd. of Salop, by Catherine, daughter of the right rev. Richard Smallbrooke, bishop of Lincoln; and was sister to the late Dr. Wm. Vyse, archd. of Coventry, and the late gen. Vyse; and aunt to R. W. Howard Vyse, esq. the late M. P. for Beverly. The deceased became the wife of bishop Madan, July 15, 1796.

— At the house of his sister, the widow of sir Masterman Mark Sykes, bart. in St. James's-place, aged 43, Thomas William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, county of Chester. He was the second son of William Egerton, of Tatton and Withenshaw, esq. M. P. for Cheshire from 1802 till his death in 1806, by his second wife Mary, second daughter of Richard Wilbraham Boodle, of Latham, in Lancashire, esq.

— At Pyke Hayes, aged 22, Henrice Walter Legge, midshipman, R. N. and youngest surviving son of the hon. and rev. Augustus George Legge, of Wroston, Hants.

3. At Reading, aged 77, the relict of

DEATHS.—MARCH.

Alex. Hume, esq. of Wimpole-street, and Clay-hill, Enfield. This lady was run over by a stage coach, and killed on the spot.

3. At Ibberton, aged 103, David Plumb, a shepherd in the neighbourhood of the Malvern-hills. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till about three weeks before his death. He had an elder brother, Alexander, who died in 1813, aged 105.

4. At Sidmouth, in her 21st year, Lady Maria Caulfield, eldest daughter of the earl of Charlemont, and niece of the countess of Leitrim.

5. At Banstead, lieut.-gen. sir Edw. Howorth, of the royal horse artillery, K.C.B. and G.C.H. He was appointed first lieut. R.A. in 1779, captain in 1782, major in the army 1794, lieut.-colonel 1798, lieut.-col. R.A. 1801, col. 1805, major-general 1811, and lieut.-general 1819. He served in the Peninsula, and was present as brig.-general commanding the artillery at Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, for which services he was honoured with a medal and two clasps.

— The marquis de la Place, a French mathematician and astronomer of the first rank. He was the son of a husbandman, resident at Beaumonten Auge, near Pont l'Évêque, and was born in 1749. For some time he taught mathematics at the school in his native town; but he was induced to remove to Paris as the proper sphere for his talents. There, by his skill in analysis, and in the higher geometry, he soon acquired reputation. At the expense, and under the immediate patronage of the president, De Saron, he published his first work, the "Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets." M. la Place was the successor of Bezout, as examiner of the royal corps of artillery; and he became, successively, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude. In 1796, he dedicated to the counsel of Five Hundred his "Exposition of the System of the World." Some time afterwards, he was, under the Consular government, appointed minister of the Interior; from which office he was, in December 1799, transferred to the Conservative Senate, to make room for Lucien Buonaparte. In July, 1803, he was elected president of the Conservative Senate; and, in September, he became

chancellor of that body, with the additional honor of Grand Cordon of the Legion of honour. In September, 1805, he made a report to the Senate, on the necessity of resuming the Gregorian calendar, and discarding that of the Revolution. M. la Place was, in 1811, named counsellor to the Maternal Society; and, in 1813, grand cordon of the Re-union. In April, 1814, he voted for a provisional government, and the dethronement of Buonaparte; services for which Louis XVIII. rewarded him with the dignity of a peer. He was nominated a member of the French Academy in 1816, and president of the Commission for the Re-organization of the Polytechnic school. Besides numerous articles in the collections of the National Institute, the Academy of Sciences, and the Polytechnic schools, the principal works of La Place were as follow:—"Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets," 1784; "Theory of the Attractions of Spheroids, and the Figure of the Planets," 1785; "Exposition of the System of the World," 2 vols. 1796; "Treatise on Celestial Mechanism," 4 vols. 1799, 1803, 1805; "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," 1812; "Philosophical Essay on Probabilities," 1814.

— The very same day that deprived France of La Place, robbed Italy of Volta, whose discoveries in physical science are among the most important of the last century. Alessandro Volta was born at Como, Feb. 18, 1745, and was descended from an eminent family in that city. In his youth he was by no means remarkable for precocity of genius, nor was it till after the publication of some Latin and Italian poems, that he gave any indication of the talents he afterwards displayed. Shortly afterwards, he wrote some Latin treatises on electrical phenomena, in which he treated of the means of carrying to a greater extent this branch of physics. Having finished his studies, he was appointed, in 1774, to a professorship in his native city: and, in 1779, to one at the university of Pavia, which, during a quarter of a century, was the theatre of his labours and his glory. At the end of this period, 1804, he was permitted to retire, on condition that he should continue to give some lectures every year. "Les grands hommes," said Napoleon to him, on this occasion, "meurent sur le champ d'honneur;"

DEATHS.—MARCH.

in allusion to which, Volta remarked after the emperor's fall, "He has not kept his word." When Buonaparte first entered Italy, Volta was deputed, with Giovio, to intercede with the victor in behalf of his fellow-citizens, and from that time was honoured with his favour. Among other marks of Napoleon's regard, he had conferred upon him the orders of the legion of honour, and of the iron crown, and the titles of count and senator of the kingdom of Italy. During the vacations, Volta frequently made excursions; in 1777, accompanied by his friend Giovio, he travelled through Switzerland, where he visited Haller and Voltaire; and in 1780 he made a tour in Tuscany, directing his attention more particularly to the Vulcanetto di Pietra Mala in the Apennines. In the account which he afterwards published of these volcanic fires, he was the first that showed them to be occasioned by the combustion of inflammable air escaping from the earth. Two years afterwards, he visited Germany, along with his colleague Scarpa, and continued his route by himself through Holland, England, and France. In his notes, made during this journey, are descriptions of some of the earliest steam-engines. His fourth tour formed an epoch not only in his own life, but in the history of science. In 1801 he was invited to Paris, where, in the presence of the members of the Institute and the first consul, he made experiments of his invention which has been named in honour of him the Voltaic Pile. Their success was complete, and the Institute presented him with a gold medal. The Royal Society of London showed him a similar mark of honour. He married in 1794, and had three children, on whose education he bestowed great attention. One of them, who had given indications of extraordinary mathematical genius, died prematurely. Towards the latter end of his life he retired to Como, where he resided in the midst of his family. He had now entirely renounced his former studies, and had fallen into a state of complete imbecility, his faculties being quite exhausted. Volta's principal discoveries and inventions were as follows:—1. The perpetual electrophorus; a description of which he wrote in June 1775. It is important to remark this date, as the honour of the invention has sometimes been given to Wilche, of

whose experiments Volta was entirely ignorant.—2. The inflammability of the air escaping from the marshes. In 1776 and 1777 Volta published some remarkable letters on this subject.—3. The Voltaic pistol and lamp. These instruments were invented in 1777.—4. The eudiometer. This instrument, which was invented by Volta in the same year, 1777, serves to determine, with a precision until that time unknown, the proportion of the two gases, oxygen and azote, composing the atmospheric air.—5. The condensor. This instrument, which renders sensible the smallest portions of the electric fluid, was invented by Volta in 1782.—6. The Voltaic pile. His works were published at Florence in 1816, by the Cavalier Anfiori, under the title of *Collezione delle Opere del Conte Alessandro Volta*.

— At Dover, aged 65, the wife of Sam. Latham, esq.

6. In his 80th year, John Perkins, esq. of Pendell-court, near Blechingley, Surrey.

— At the house of her son-in-law, John Blennerhasset, esq. in Mount-st. Merrion-square, Dublin, the widow of Dean Gorges, sister-in-law to lady Charleville, and aunt to the marchioness of Thomond.

— At Beverly, in her 70th year, Frances, widow of Thos. Grimston, esq. of Grimston and Kilnwick, and sister of sir Thomas Legard, bart. of Ganton. She was second daughter of sir Digby, the fifth bart. by Jane, daughter of Geo. Cartwright, esq. of Nottinghamshire.

— At Hull, aged 88, John Brecken, esq. late of Prince Edward's Island.

7. At Lyndhurst, Hants, the right hon. the countess of Effingham. She was daughter of John March, esq. of Waresly-park, Hants, and married to Richard, fourth and last earl of Effingham, June 14, 1785; but had no issue. The earl died in 1816.

8. At Prior-park, near Bath, which he purchased about fifteen years since, aged 74, Mr. John Thomas, one of the Society of Friends. He commenced business as a grocer in Bristol, and afterwards established a wholesale house in the same line in partnership with his sons. Being endowed with eminent talents for mechanics and engineering, which were called into action in 1793 when the public mind was excited to speculation in canals, he took a great interest in that projected to unite the

DEATHS.—MARCH.

cities of London and Bristol by connecting the rivers Kennet and Avon, and was one of the earliest members of the committee of management. The expenditure having, as might be expected in a concern of such magnitude, exceeded the original estimate, this great work languished in its execution. At the express desire of the managing committee, Mr. Thomas undertook the superintendence of it at a salary of 750*l*, for all his time, labour, and expenses.

8. Aged nearly 104, Mr. Joshua Whitehead, of Addlecroft, near Huddersfield.

9. At Appleby, Leicestershire, Chas. Moore, esq. barrister-at-law, and an acting magistrate of the county.

10. At his brother's, Kelsey-park, Beckenham, of apoplexy, John Smith, esq. of Sengrove, Isle of Wight, and for many years paymaster of his majesty's navy, and one of the commissioners of the Alienation office. Mr. Smith was one of the contributors to the *Microcosm*, and in 1813, published anonymously "*Metrical Remarks on Modern Castles and Cottages*;" and in 1819, "*The House of Atreus and the House of Laius*," selected from the Greek tragedians, freely translated into English verse.

— At Malta, Caroline, wife of capt. Robt. Gambier, R. N. and dau. of lieutenant. Browne.

— At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Hunn, mother of the right hon. Geo. Canning.

11. At Creedy, Frances, youngest sister of sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, bart. of that place.

— At Windsor, Isabella, widow of sir David Dundas, bart. who died Jan. 10, 1826.

— In Elswick-court, Newcastle, the relict of William Coulson, esq. and mother of lieutenant-col. Coulson, of Blenkinsop-castle.

— At Eye, aged 62, Mr. Robert Nunn, for many years master of the grammar school in, and one of the common council, of that borough.

— At Mr. Edw. Treacher's, Burton-crescent, aged 77, Sam. Garnault, esq. treasurer to the New River company.

13. At Stamford-hill, aged 65, Mr. James Davis, celebrated as an organ builder for the last thirty years. No person, since the time of Green, has built so many organs, or of such magnitude, as Mr. D. He retired from business about six years ago, in consequence of coming into possession of some property

by the death of a brother, who was many years a partner in the firm of Clementi and Co. Cheapside. The largest organ he ever built is at the new church at Stockport, Lancashire. The last organ he built is at the French Catholic chapel, Somers-town.

14. At Horden-grange, Yorkshire, aged 82, general Wm. Twiss, commandant of the royal engineers.

15. Mrs. Parker, widow of capt. Robert Parker, R. N. and sister of sir W. Parker, bart.

16. At Edinburgh, whither he had gone for medical advice, the very rev. Chas. Henry Hall, D.D. dean of Durham, and vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, aged 63.

17. Near Hythe, in Kent, lieutenant-general William Johnston, colonel-commandant of royal engineers.

— At Bower's Gifford rectory, Essex, the rev. Thomas Thirlwall, M.A. rector of that parish, and a justice of the peace for the county. This gentleman was son of the rev. Thomas Thirlwall, vicar of Cottingham, near Hull, who died in 1808. He was formerly a very active man in public life, and distinguished himself as a speaker at the East India House, the Middlesex elections, and other occasions. He was also for some years a magistrate for Middlesex. In 1803 he published, in 12mo, an excellent "*Diatessaron*," intended for the use of schools, and an English translation was printed in the same year. There was a second edition in 1815. In 1804 he published in 8vo, "*A solemn Protest against the Revival of Scenic Exhibitions and Interludes at the Royalty Theatre*." In 1809, "*A candid and dispassionate Address to Sir Francis Burdett*." In 1810, "*Works of Sir Matthew Hale, with a Life of the Author*," 2 vols. 8vo.

18. At Christchurch, in his 84th year, John Fidge, esq. formerly a surgeon of the royal navy, and cousin to the hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee.

19. At the hon. Thos. Windsor's, Gore-house, aged 75, Jane, relict of the hon. and rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan, vicar of Chelsea, and brother of earl Cadogan.

— In Leeson-street, Dublin, after a painful illness of eight years, Frances Maria, third daughter of lady Cecilia and the late col. Latouche, many years M.P. for the county Carlow.

— At Watford, aged 86, Tho. Day, esq.

DEATHS.—*Men.*

30. At East Moulsay-park, aged 61, the daughter lady Crowe. She was married to Sir Henry Harpur, the seventh and late baronet (who in 1808 assumed the name of Crowe) June 4, 1792. She was mother of Sir George the present and eighth baronet, and had four other sons, and three daughters.

31. At Knightbridge, aged 57, the hon. George Villiers, next brother and heir presumptive to the earl of Clarendon. He was the third son of Thomas the first earl, by lady Charlotte Capel, eldest daughter of Wm. third earl of Essex. He held the offices of registrar at Gibraltar, clerk of the council and registrar of the duchy of Lancaster, and ranger of Cranborne chase. He married, April 17, 1798, lady Theresa Parker, only daughter of John first lord Springdon, and brother to the present earl of Morley.

— At Down-grove, co. Monaghan, aged 38, the right hon. Rich. Thomas Dawson, second baron Cremorne. This nobleman was born August 31, 1788, the eldest son of Richard Dawson, esq. M.P. for the county of Monaghan. He succeeded his grand-uncle Thomas, in the barony of Cremorne, March 1, 1812.

32. In the Westminster-road, aged 57, Wm. Manners, esq. fifth son of the late lord Wm. Manners, of Old Burlington-street and Grantham, Lincolnshire; uncle to Sir Wm. Manners, of Hanby-hall, Lincolnshire bart.; second cousin twice removed to the Duke of Rutland.

— At the Grange, Barmouth, aged 76, Josias Butterworth, esq.

33. At Lynton, John Vassall, esq.
— At Abingdon-hall, Jamaica, aged 59, the hon. Robt. Vassall, member of the council, and youngest son of the late John Vassall, esq. of Bath, and Chatley-lodge, Wilts.

— In Sloane-street, aged 73, Elizabeth dowager lady Blake. She was the only dau. of Alex. Douglas, esq. of the British settlement at Buenos Ayres, in Pavia, and widow of Sir Francis Blake, the late and second baronet of Trillick-castle, in Northumberland. She was mother of Sir Francis, the present baronet, and M. P. for Berwick; lieutenant Robert Dudley Blake, one other son, and four daughters, the youngest of whom was married in 1806 to Bethell Earnshaw Esq. of Holmfurth in Yorkshire, esq. Only ten days after this lady's death, April 3, her daughter-in-law, the wife of the present baronet,

died in Sloane-street. Their remains were conveyed together to be interred in the family vault in Northumberland.

34. In his 71st year, John Hoyer, esq. of Wimpstone Stile.

35. At Melton Mowbray, Edward major Hoken, esq.

— At Epsom, aged 70, Sir Maj. Dances, bart. formerly a commander in the East India company's service.

36. At Oxford, Christian W. wife of Stephen Peter Riggs, esq. M. A. Radcliffe observer, and professor of astronomy in the university, dau. of the late Mr. Jordan, of Portland-place, and of Hertford.

— At Tenby, aged 80, Henrietta, wife of Sir W. Strickland, bart. of Hutton, Yorkshire, daughter and co-heiress of the late Nath. Cholmondeley, of Houghton and Whitby, Yorkshire, esq. by Henrietta Catherine, dau. of Stephen Carl, of Gillingham, esq.

37. Aged 64, Neesh Broadbent, esq. of Marmion-street, Oxford-street.

— At Trinidad, aged 57, Paul Bernersell Jackson, esq. late bart. R. F.

38. At Rome, in his 72nd year, the cavalier Gio. Gherardo de' Rossi, director of the academy of fine arts at Naples. As a dramatic writer, he is still to be reckoned among the best of his day; for his comedies, sixteen in number, display much able delineation of character, and abound with touches of satire. His fables, tales, and epigrams, display genuine wit and talent. He was, moreover, an antiquarian as well as a poet, and one of the wealthiest bankers in Rome.

— At Paris, aged 83, Francis Alexandre Frederic, Duc de la Rochefoucauld.

DEATHS.—MARCH.

nufactories on the plan of those in England; founded schools for artisans at Compiègne, Chalons, and Angers; and was instrumental in forming the 'Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers,' at Paris. It is to him France is indebted for the first introduction of vaccination into that country. Besides his "Travels in America," he published, anonymously, a small but valuable work, "*La Statistique du Canton de Creil*," which supplies much important information as to the progress of agriculture, trade, manufactures, and popular education in that part of France where he had fixed his residence.

29.—At his house in Gloucester-street, of inflammation in the lungs, aged 62, Mr. Charles Dignum. This popular singer was born at Rotherhithe, where, and subsequently in Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, his father was a respectable master-tailor. To that business young Dignum was at first devoted; and, his parents being of the Roman Catholic church, he sung in the choir when a boy at the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel. At that time his voice was admired by the frequenters of the chapel for its melody and power; so much so, that Mr. Samuel Webbe, a gentleman well known in the musical world, remarked his talents, and gave him instruction. The youth, however, entertained no idea of adopting music as a profession; but wished rather to dedicate himself to the service of religion, and importuned his father to send him to the college at Douay, to complete his education, and fit him for taking holy orders. This plan was relinquished, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of his father; and Charles was placed on trial under the care of a carver and gilder. He remained nine months in this situation, and was on the point of being regularly articulated, when a quarrel between his father and Eglesoe dissolved the connection. Whilst doubting what occupation he should follow, he was introduced to the celebrated Mr. Linley, who perceived his talents, and Dignum in consequence, articulated himself to Linley for seven years. Linley bestowed the most indefatigable attentions on his pupil, and would not permit him to sing in public, till his judgment was sufficiently matured. It was in 1784, that Dignum made his debut in the character of Young Mes-sow. His figure was rather unfavour-

able for the part, but his voice was so clear and full toned, and his manner of singing so judicious, that he was received with great applause, and his success was such as to give the opera a run of several nights. He next appeared in Cymon, and again experienced the most flattering approbation. On the removal of the elder Bannister to the Royalty Theatre, Dignum succeeded to a caste of parts more suited to his person and his voice which was a fine tenor. Amongst other characters those of Hawthorn and Giles particularly suited him; indeed he was thought superior in them to any actor that had appeared since the days of Beard, their original representative. His histrionic talents were not great; yet, from his vocal powers, he for many years held a respectable situation at the theatre. At Vauxhall, at concerts, and at public dinners, he was exceedingly popular. He married, many years ago, Miss Rennett, the daughter of an attorney, with whom he received a considerable accession of fortune. After her death, so greatly did her loss prey upon his mind, that for some time he was in a state of mental derangement. Another family misfortune proved, for a time, very severe. A married daughter who lived in Canonbury-lane, Islington, had her infant son carried off in an extraordinary manner, by a Mr. Rennett, a relation by her mother's side. The child was ultimately recovered; and Rennett was apprehended, tried, convicted, and transported. Dignum had long retired from the stage, in easy circumstances. He was the composer of several pleasing ballads; and he published, by subscription, a collection of popular vocal music.

31. At Vienna, aged 67, Ludwig Von Beethoven, the celebrated German composer. He was born at Bonn, where his father was the tenor singer in the Elector's chapel. His earliest instructions in music were received from Neefe, the court organist; and so rapid was his progress, that when only eleven, he was able to play the far-famed preludes and fugues of the great Sebastian Bach. At the same age, we find published at Mannheim and Speyer, under his name, variations to a march, sonatas and songs, all for the piano-forte. The Elector of Cologne, attracted by his youthful genius, became his patron; and, in 1792, sent him to Vienna, as court organist, under the celebrated

DEATHS.—MARCH.

Haydn. Two years afterwards, Haydn, on leaving Vienna for London, placed young Beethoven under the care of Albrechtsberger, one of the most learned of modern contra-puntists. At this period, however, Beethoven was more distinguished for his performance than for his compositions: the critics of the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* of Leipsic, the first musical review in Europe, while they were loud in their praises of him as a player, were proportionately severe in their remarks on his attempts at composition. In 1801, the death of the Elector, and the precarious situation of the court of Cologne during the war, induced Beethoven to make choice of Vienna as his future and permanent residence. Original and independent in his modes of thinking, Beethoven's manners appear to have been rather repulsive than conciliating; his friends were few, and he was in open enmity with many. The court taste at Vienna was in favour of Italian music; Salieri, the Italian, was, at this time, in possession of all the honours and all the emoluments of principal Maestro di Capella to their imperial majesties; and Beethoven, without patronage or support, was left entirely to his own resources. Under circumstances thus unfavourable, he was induced, in 1809, to accept an office from the new Westphalian court of Jerome Buonaparte, of the situation of Maestro di Capella. Fortunately, however, for the honour of Vienna and of Austria, the archduke Rodolph, and the princes Lobkowitz and Kinsky, induced him to rescind his determination. In the most delicate manner those princes had an instrument drawn up, by which they settled upon Beethoven an annuity of 4,000 florins, with no other condition, than that, so long as he should enjoy it, he must reside at Vienna, or in some other part of the Austrian dominions, not being allowed to visit foreign countries, unless by the express consent of his patrons. Notwithstanding this income, the latter period of Beethoven's life was passed in penury; and, early in the present year, a subscription was raised for his benefit in this country. Beethoven had received a regular classical education; Homer and Plutarch were his great favourites among the ancients; and of the native poets, Schiller, and Goethe (who was his personal friend), he preferred to all others. For a considerable time he applied to

more abstruse subjects, such as Kant's Philosophy, &c. Although Beethoven was allowed to languish and expire in poverty, his remains were honoured with a splendid and ostentatious funeral.

Lately.—At Clifton, Miss E. E. Smith Barry, daughter of J. S. Barry, esq. of Marbury-hall, Cheshire.

—Aged 50, Thomas Roberts, esq. of Crab-hall, Mollington. He was originally butler to Miss Leche, of Chester, (of the ancient family of the Leches, of Carden,) who married him.

—At Walmer, Henry Matson, esq. captain R.N. brother to rear admiral Richard Matson, and cousin to vice-admiral John Harvey. This officer was born at Sandwich, and entered the naval service in 1790, as a midshipman on board the *Arrogant* of 74 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle the late captain John Harvey, whose heroic conduct on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, highly distinguished him. From the *Arrogant* Mr. Matson was very soon removed into the *Rose* of 28 guns; in which ship and the *Hussar* frigate he completed his probationary term of service on the Halifax station, where he was promoted to the rank of lieut. in the *Rover*, a Bermuda-built sloop of war, about the month of June, 1798. In the following year lieut. Matson proceeded to the West Indies, and joined the *Prince of Wales*, a second rate, bearing the flag of his uncle, the late sir Henry Harvey, K. B. by whom he was made a commander, and appointed to the *Cyane* of 18 guns, March 22nd, 1799. His post commission bears date Dec. 15th, 1802.

—At Lawhaden, near Narberth capt. Skryme R. N.

—Aged 61, John King, esq. a magistrate of Colchester.

—At Hill Court, Gloucester, aged 63, Miss Fanny Fust, niece of the late sir John Fust, the sixth and last baronet of that place. She was the only surviving child of the late Denton Fust, of Clifton, esq. and was born at Bristol, Dec. 11, 1764. Her cousin, Miss Langley, daughter of George Langley, esq. capt. of Marines, by Flora, daughter of sir Francis Fust, the fifth baronet, has succeeded to the entire property.

APRIL.

1. At Nantes, in France, Esphrosyne, wife of Staphylton Staphylton, esq.

DEATHS.—APRIL.

eldest son of Martin Stapylton, esq. of Myton hall, county of York.

1. On board the Upton Castle, approaching St. Helena, major-gen. Samuel Wilson, E.I.C.

2. At Cheltenham, aged 40, Henry Osborne, esq. of the Temple, barrister.

— At Brighton, in her 50th year, Lætitia, wife of James Pycroft, esq. late of Oak hall, East Ham.

— At Woodhayne, Honiton, Amelia S. Petty.

— At Kermington-house, near Brockelsby, aged 72, Francis Hudson, esq.

— In Upper Brook-street, Theodosia, wife of Charles Tyndale, esq.

— At the house of Mrs. Law, in Portland-place, Miss Eliza Law, niece of the late James Law, esq.

3. At Twickenham, aged 82, Joseph Hickey, esq.

6. At his house in Stanhope-street, aged 74, after a long illness, the right honourable Charles Talbot, fifteenth earl of Shrewsbury in England, and Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, F.S.A. His lordship, who was born March 8, 1753, was the eldest son of the hon. Charles Talbot (second son of George, the thirteenth earl), and his second wife, Mary, whose father was Thomas, fourth son of sir George Mostyn, fourth baronet of Talacre, and her mother Mary-Catharine, eldest daughter of Henry, tenth lord Teynham. The earl succeeded his uncle in his titles July 27, 1787; and he married, Sept. 12, 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Hoey, esq. of Dublin. He met with this lady when on her way to Bourdeaux to take the veil. She had no children. Until the present duke of Norfolk's accession to his title in 1815, the earl of Shrewsbury was considered as the head of the Roman Catholics in England. He was of a very retired temper, and much addicted to music and to mechanics. The earl died possessed of nearly half a million of money, independently of landed and other property. All his estates, plate, furniture, &c. are bequeathed to his nephew and successor, John, who is also residuary legatee to upwards of 400,000*l*. The legacies amount to about 30,000*l*, the annuities to 5,400*l*. per annum, and the charitable bequests to 3,000*l*. The earl's remains lay in state at the Bavarian ambassador's chapel in Warwick-street; and on the 18th, the funeral ob-

sequies were there celebrated in a style of extraordinary pomp and splendor.

6. At Tetbury, Ellen, youngest daughter of John Stone, esq.

— At Madeira, Thomas Luttrell, esq. British consul at Parahibo de Norte.

— At her mother's, in Mansfield-street, aged 16, lady Susan-Henrietta Beresford, second daughter of the late marquis of Waterford.

— At Thursby, near Carlisle, aged 76, Robert Jackson, M.D. Inspector of Military Hospitals, and for many years chief of the Medical Department in the West Indies.

— Henry Hare Townshend, esq. of Downhills, and Walpole, Norfolk.

— At Salisbury, aged 77, the widow of the late rev. Wm. Watkins, rector of Port Eynon, Glamorganshire. She was the daughter of Cradock Nowell, esq. niece of Dr. Nowell, principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and sister of the present admiral Nowell.

7. At Thorne, Yorkshire, capt. John Maples, R.N.

— At Falmouth, Jamaica, Rebecca Fury, a black woman, at the extreme age of 140 years, which has been correctly traced from the deeds of her owners.

Also, at Rio Bueno, in the same island, Joanna Graham, in her 125th year.

9. At his mansion in Piccadilly, aged nearly 78, the most honourable George James Cholmondeley, first marquess of Cholmondeley and earl of Rocksavage, fourth earl of Cholmondeley, viscount Malpas, and baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George-James-Horatio, earl of Rocksavage, born in 1792, and called to the House of Peers as baron of Newburgh in 1821.

— At Kennington-terrace, aged 89, the relict of John M. Grafton, esq. of Romford.

— In Wimpole-street, Emma, youngest daughter of lady Bridget Bouverie, niece to the earl of Radnor, and cousin to the earl of Morton.

— Aged 78, Mary, widow of the hon. and rev. Richard Byron, rector of Houghton, Durham. She was daughter of Richard Farmer, esq. of Leicester, and sister of the celebrated Master of Emanuel.

10. Aged 78, Mr. Grasswell, of R

DEATHS.—April.

Craven-street, Strand, secretary to the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts—an office he had filled for upwards of forty years.

10. At Peterborough, aged 82, John Benson, esq. one of the principal committee clerks of the House of Commons, and its oldest officer.

11. Aged 32, Wm. Richardson Graham, esq. eldest son of the late James Graham, esq. of Richardby, near Carlisle.

— At Raben, near Clonmel, aged 79, Lady Frances, widow of gen. sir William Meadows, K B.

— At Rome, aged 28, Louisa Frances, wife of Philip Z. Cox, esq. of Horwood-hall, Upminster, Essex.

12. At Bungay, Matthias Kerrison, esq. father of major-gen. sir Edward Kerrison, bart. Born in an inferior station of life, and enjoying few of the advantages of education, Mr. Kerrison had accumulated by trade, and good management, property of little less value than a million sterling, a great part of which was invested in the estates of lord Maynard and the marquess Cornwallis. His own habits of life were of a very plain kind. He married, in 1772, Mary, daughter of John Barnes, esq. of Barcham, in Suffolk, and by that lady, who died in 1815, had other children, besides sir Edward.

13. Aged 43, Mr. John Emlyn, of Bristol. He was, perhaps, the most successful amateur composer of the day, and the author of many elegant ballads.

16. At his residence, Raeberry Lodge, Southampton, aged 66, the right hon. John Henry Maclellan, eighth lord Kirkcudbright. His lordship was born August 18 1771, the eldest son of John, the seventh lord, by Miss Bannister, of the Isle of Wight. He was formerly in the foot-guards, and married March 23, Miss Canten, but has left no issue. He was short in stature, and somewhat deformed in person.

17. At Blackheath, aged 18, Caroline, youngest daughter of captain Alex. Greig.

18. In consequence of falling accidentally from lord Harborough's yacht, lying off Deptford Creek, aged 37, Henry H. Bray, esq. of Bryanston-st.

— At Fort William, Mrs. Agnes Ross, aged 106.

19. In Park-street, aged 81, Edward Rabat, esq.

19. At Dundee, Janet Windley, aged 104.

20. At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Matthew Howell, esq.

— Aged 29, the hon. Arthur Anthony Preston, second son of Senico, twelfth and present viscount Gormanston.

— Aged 40, William Norris, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

— Aged 66, Edmund Antrobus, esq. of No. 480, Strand, and King's Bench, Chelsea.

21. In Great Cornam-street, William Smith, esq. deputy receiver-general of the Excise.

— In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Wm. Sanders, esq. solicitor.

— Aged 87, James Hamilton, M.D. of Artillery-place.

— Aged 72, W. Withers, esq. solicitor, of Holt.

— Aged 46, R. Aclison, esq. of Beverley.

— At Scarbro', aged 71, Jane, wife of Dr. Oldfield.

22. In the Adelphi, after a severe illness of two years, aged 30, Thomas Roylandson, esq. the celebrated graphic humourist and caricaturist.

— At Harjarg Tower, Dumfriesshire, W. F. Hunter Asquith, esq. eldest son of the late rev. A. Hunter, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

— At Kevington, aged 28, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Bessent, esq. who died Dec. 18, 1826.

— Of apoplexy, aged 26, Charles Anthony Brown, esq. eldest son of the right hon. the lord mayor.

— Catharine Elliot, eldest daughter of the late rev. John Vane, master of Clapham.

— In Edward street, Portman-square, Amelia Fennell, daughter of Peter Moore, esq. twenty-five years 24.2.18 Coventry.

— At Liverpool, aged 54, Catharine, widow of Dr. Broadbent.

23. At Tottenham Park, Hants—

DEATHS.—MAY.

left this country for the United States in 1789, where he has since constantly resided.

24. At Hammersmith, aged 88, Mary, wife of J. Crunden, esq. surveyor, of Hereford-street.

— At Sidmouth, aged 17, William Matthews, son of William Farington, esq. of Shaw-hall, Lancashire.

25. Aged 69, Mary, the wife of William Folker, esq. of Oxford.

27. At Shrewsbury, aged 48, James Mason, esq. He published, "The Natural Son," a tragedy; "Literary Miscellanies," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Georgics of Virgil," translated into English blank verse, and several pamphlets on various subjects.

— In Park-place, Regent's-park, Hans, second son of Wm. Sotheby, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.

28. Aged 51, Jane, wife of Jas. Lonsdale, esq. of Berners-street.

29. At Swanland, aged 64, Nicholas Sykes, esq. late alderman of Hull, and brother of Daniel Sykes, one of the representatives of that town.

30. At his seat, Hefleton, Dr. Bain, M. D.

— At Reading, aged 57, Dr. Salmon.

— On board the Lady Kennaway, East Indiaman, in his way from India on leave of absence, aged 55, the hon. sir Ambrose-Hardinge Giffard, knt. chief justice of Ceylon, the eldest son of John Giffard, esq. of Dublin, by Sarah, daughter of Wm. Morton, esq. of the county of Wexford. He received his name from his relation counsellor Ambrose Hardinge. He studied at the Temple, and was appointed chief justice at Ceylon about 1812. He possessed a literary taste, and printed whilst at Ceylon a volume of poems. Some specimens of his muse are printed in the "Traditions and Recollections of the rev. Mr. Polwhele."

39. At the Swan hotel, Wells, having captured a blood-vessel, sir James Galbraith, first baronet of Shanally, county Donegal, and Castlefin, county Dublin. Sir James was formerly Crown solicitor in Ireland, and possessed considerable literary acquirements. He was created a baronet, Jan. 26, 1813.

Lately. At Ware Side, aged 70, Mr. Cambridge Oakman. He was found, when an infant, under an oak tree, in the parish of Wood Dixon, and from that circumstance received his name. The Oakman began life without a far-

thing, but, by industry and frugality, amassed a fortune of more than 20,000*l*.

Lately. At Cerundell Farm, Grittleton, near Chippenham, aged 46, Mr. J. Sealy, second son of Mr. Thomas Sealy, of Seagry.

— At Vizapatam, East Indies, John Digby, esq. eldest son of the late sir John Newbolt, chief justice of Madras.

— At Paris, aged 21, Maria, duchess de Croye, eldest daughter of the hon. gen. Dillon, and of Frances, eldest daughter of Dominic Henry Trant, of Easingwold, in Yorkshire.

— In her 80th year, the widow of Shelford Bidwell, esq. of Thetford.

— In Lancaster castle, aged 80, W. Green, who had been confined for a debt of 1,100*l*. about eleven years, and is said to have bequeathed property to the amount of 40,000*l*.

— At Torquay, Miss Worrall, daugh. of Sam. Worrall, esq. formerly of Clifton.

MAY.

1. At Brighton, the right hon. Frances lady Calthorpe, mother of the present lord Calthorpe. She was the youngest daughter of gen. B. Carpenter, and was first married to sir Henry Gough; afterwards, in 1789, to lord Calthorpe.

— At Lambeth, aged 27, Hannah, wife of G. W. Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons.

2. In Bedford-square, aged 20, Eleanor, only daughter of John Bell, one of his majesty's counsel.

— In his 80th year, Thos. Shadforth, esq. of Red Barns, the senior elder brother of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

— At Southampton, Eliza Louisa, daughter of colonel Grove.

3. At Naples, aged 64, the right hon. Anne-Jane, marchioness of Abercorn, sister to the earl of Arran, and to lady Carbery. Her ladyship was born in April, 1763, the eldest daughter of Arthur Saunders, second and late earl of Arran, K. P. by his first wife Catharine Annesley, only daughter of William, first viscount Glerawley. She was married, first, in Oct. 1783, to Henry Hatton, of Great Clonard, county of Wexford, esq. M. P. for the borough of Donegal; and, secondly, April 3, 1810, became the wife of John-James, first and late marquis of Abercorn, K. G. The marquis died Jan. 27, 1813.

DEATHS.—MAY.

3. In Great George-street, aged 12, Georgiana, fourth daughter of John Fane, esq. M. P.

4. Aged 63, colonel Mark Beaufoy, F. R. S.

— At Torquay, aged 10, the hon. Augusta Emily Flower, daughter of viscount Ashbrook.

— Jane, widow of Dr. John Walker, professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and eldest dau. of Andrew Wauchope, esq. of Niddrie Mareishall.

5. At Taunton, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Jas. Townsend, seventh son of the late rev. Geo. Townsend.

— At Dresden, aged 76, Frederick-Augustus, king of Saxony. He was born December 23, 1750, and was the eldest son of Frederick-Christian, the preceding elector, by the princess Maria-An-tonietta of Bavaria. At the age of thirteen he succeeded his father as elector; the administration being intrusted, during his minority, to his eldest uncle, prince Xavier. In 1768, when he assumed the government, Saxony was still suffering from the consequences of the seven years' war; but, under the rule of the young prince, directed by his minister Gutschmidt, it soon attained a comparatively flourishing state. In 1769, he married Mary-Amelia-Augusta, sister of the elector, afterwards king, of Bavaria. The only offspring of the marriage was one daughter, Mary-Augusta, born in 1782. In 1776, a plot was formed against the elector's person; but, through the information of the king of Prussia, it was discovered in time to prevent mischief, and colonel Agnolo, the chief conspirator, was arrested. The electress dowager, dissatisfied with her political nullity in the state, was supposed to be implicated in this affair. The sincere attachment to the elector, at this period, evinced by Marcolina, an Italian belonging to the household, subsequently procured for him the office of minister. Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, the last male branch of his house, died in 1777. The nearest heir to his personal property was the mother of the elector of Saxony; and, to enforce his claims as her representative, that prince allied himself with Frederick II. of Prussia, in opposition to Austria, who then withdrew her claims; and Frederick of Saxony became possessed of half a million sterling of the personal effects of the deceased elector. The

elector of Saxony was also one of the first to accede to the alliance of princes, projected by the king of Prussia, ostensibly to support the neutrality of the secondary states of the empire, but virtually to operate against the schemes of Austria. In 1791, Frederick of Saxony declined the crown of Poland, proffered to him in the name of the Polish nation. In the same year the memorable conferences between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia were held at Pilnitz. In the ensuing year, the French troops having invaded the Netherlands, and the districts in the Lower Rhine, he furnished as a prince of the empire, his contingent of troops to the general army. For four years he adhered to the allies; but when, after the treaty of Basle, between Prussia and France, the French general Jourdan, in 1796, penetrated into Franconia, he proposed an armistice, and acted on the principle of neutrality. During the congress of Rastadt, from 1797 to 1799, he exerted himself to the utmost to preserve the integrity of the empire. In the contest between France and Austria, in 1805, he remained neutral, but, from his connexion with Prussia, he was under the necessity of granting to the troops of that power, a passage through Saxony; and also, to furnish, in the following year, a body of 22,000 auxiliaries. The victories of Jena and Auerstadt laid open his territories to the French: the respect due to his personal character proved servicable to his people; but, as the price of the elector's neutrality, Buonaparte subjected Saxony to heavy requisitions, and to a contribution in money of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. In consequence of the treaty of Tilsit, at Posen, in December 1806, the fortifications of Dresden were levelled with the ground. Saxony, however, was constituted a kingdom; and, as a king, the elector acceded to the confederation of the Rhine. The subsequent treaty of Tilsit conveyed to the new king, certain provinces detached from Prussia in various quarters. Frederick was, on the other hand, bound to maintain a body of 20,000 men, to be at the command of Buonaparte for the defence of Prussia. Consequently, in 1809, he was compelled to march his troops against Austria. The king of Saxony was obliged to quit Dresden on the approach of the Russians, in the beginning of 1812; but he was restored, by Russian assistance, to the throne of Saxony, after the battles of Lützen and Bautzen, in 1813.

DEATHS.—MAY.

afterwards his country became the seat of war. Ultimately, the king was conducted to Berlin, while a Russian general commanded in Dresden. In October 1814, the Russian officer delivered up his charge to the Prussians, a transfer supposed to have been long previously arranged. Against this arrangement, Frederick made a most energetic protest, positively refusing his consent or acceptance of any indemnification, whatsoever. At length, in Feb. 1815, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, determined that the king of Saxony should relinquish to Prussia a tract of valuable country, containing 164,000 inhabitants; that he should lose his share of Poland; that he should cede tracts of land to Saxe Weimar and to Austria; and that his remaining territory should be reduced to an extent of country, inhabited by a population of 1,128,000. Soon afterwards, Frederick Augustus united his contingent of troops to the allied armies, and they formed a part of the army of occupation on the frontier of France. His majesty's successor is his cousin, of the same name, the son of his uncle Maximilian, and Caroline-Mary-Theresa of Parma, born May 18, 1797.

6. At Wormley-lodge, Hannah, widow of James Hare, esq. M. P. and sister to sir Abraham Hume, bart. She was the only daughter of the late sir Abraham, the first and late baronet, by Hannah, youngest daughter of sir Thos. Frederick, kn.

— Charlotte-Esther, second daughter of T. Lister, esq. of Armitage-park, Staffordshire, cousin to lord Ribblesdale and sister to lady R.

7. Aged 82, Frances Maria, eldest daughter of William Horne, esq. one of his majesty's counsel.

— In Caldewgate, Carlisle, Mr. Jos. Thompson, aged 100.

9. In Hertford-street, Georgiana, infant dau. of col. and lady Susan Lygon.

— At Savanna-la-Mar in Jamaica, Mr. John Fuge, aged 140 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was confined to his bed for only two months previous to his decease. This is the third instance of extraordinary longevity which occurred in the obituary of Jamaica during a few weeks.

— At Paris, aged 54, M. Lemot, an eminent sculptor, knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the order of St. Mi-

chael, and member of the fourth class of the Institute. He was a native of Lyons, and was originally intended for the profession of architecture. Walking, however, one day in the park at Sceaux, he was so struck with Puget's Hercules, that he began to draw it from various points of view, and whilst thus occupied was observed by the sculptor Dejour, who forthwith took him as a pupil. In 1790 he obtained the prize for sculpture, and was sent to Rome, which city he and the other pupils of the French academy were obliged to quit two years afterwards. On his return to Paris, he endeavoured to obtain assistance from the government for himself and his comrades; but scarcely had he succeeded in effecting this, when, just as he was about to return to Italy, he was drawn for the army, and obliged to join an artillery corps, under the command of Pichegru, in which he continued till 1795. It being then the intention of the government to erect a colossal statue on the Pont Neuf, representing the French nation, under the figure of Hercules, Lemot was commissioned to execute it, and his model was approved of. The design, however, was ultimately abandoned. He afterwards signalized himself by the grand bas-relief in the pediment of the *façade* of the Louvre, and various other productions. Among these may be mentioned his statues of Lycurgus, Leonidas, Cicero, Murat, a Hebe, and the two equestrian figures of Henri IV. and Louis XIV.

11. At Churchbarton, near Lynn, aged 80, sir C. Browne, for many years physician to his majesty the king of Prussia, and knight of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle.

12. In Somerset-street, aged 84, the relict of Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Donnehill, Kent.

13. At his seat, Wemyss-hall, Fife-shire, lieut.-col. James Balfour.

16. At his residence, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ralph Atkinson, esq., cousin to the earl of Eldon and lord Stowell. Mr. Atkinson was possessed of great wealth, and, notwithstanding an apparent austerity of manner, was distinguished by a kind and feeling heart. To the several charitable institutions in his neighbourhood he was a liberal benefactor, whilst his private charities, though secret, were extensive.

18. Aged 67, Mr. Charles Richard-

DEPARTS.—MAY.

son, who for some years kept the hotel in Covent-garden, called by his name. He was a great collector of prints and papers illustrative of the History of the City and County of Oxford; and of every thing relative to the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

19. Aged 38, the hon. lady Julian-Jane, wife of capt. John Warrender. She was the fourth and youngest surviving daughter of James, present and eighth earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor, only daughter of Anthony Todd, esq.

— At Salisbury, in his 82nd year; James Wickens, esq. author of a plain Preface to the Bible, 1802, 8vo.

24. At Colne Engaine rectory, Essex, aged 68, the rev. Arthur William Trollope, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

25. At Beaminster, aged 67, John Bangor Russell, esq. an eminent solicitor, who afforded the editors of the second edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire" much valuable assistance.

— At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, the right hon. Frances dowager lady Lismore, sister to the late countess of Shannon. Her ladyship was born Feb. 18, 1757, the second daughter of the right hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, K.G. She married Cornelius, first and late lord Lismore, Dec. 13, 1774; and had issue the present viscount, major-general sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K.C.B. one other son, and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the widow of her second cousin William Cavendish, esq. formerly M.P. for Derby, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1812.

— In Monkgate, York, aged 70, Matthew Bottrill, esq.

26. At Boyland-hall, Northk, aged 6, Henrietta Maria, second daughter of the hon. captain Frederick Paul Ithy, R.N.

— Aged 73, John Neck, esq. of Winkfield, Berks.

— At Bristol, captain James Vyeay, of the Pitt schooner, who returned but the preceding day from a long and fatiguing voyage to the coast of Africa.

— In Berners-street, Mrs. Good-enough, wife of the bishop of Carlisle.

— In Albemarle-street, James Webb, esq. of Paris, a native of Boston in America.

27. At Berners-hill, aged 81; William Prior, esq. late of Smyrna.

— Aged 32, John, second son of John Peacock, esq. of Berners-street.

28. Mr. William James, author of the Naval History of Great Britain.

— At her brother's, William Thompson, esq. M.P. Gloucester-place, aged 37, Isabel, wife of William Crosskey, jun. esq. of Coyfurthall castle, Glamorganshire.

— Hannah, wife of Thomas Kirby, esq. merchant, of Leeds.

29. At Dublin, aged 62, Louisa Catherine Mary, dowager lady Wallcourt, wife of James Daly, esq. and grandmother of lord Clonbrock. Her ladyship was born July 20, 1764, the second daughter of Thomas, third lord Athenry, and only earl of Louth, by his second wife Margaret, youngest daughter of Peter Daly, esq. of Quinshur, county of Galway, counsellor-at-law. She was married firstly, August 18, 1784, to Joseph Henry Blake, of Ardly, county of Galway, esq. afterwards, in 1800, created baron Wallcourt. By this nobleman, who died in 1803, she had an only child, Anastasia, married two months before her father's death to the late lord Clonbrock; she died in 1818. Lady Wallcourt was married secondly, April 31, 1804, to James Daly, esq. of Tonn.

29. On board the *Failla*, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape, lieutenant R. C. Gartham, formerly lieutenant at the court of one of the native princes of India.

— At New York, aged 73, the hon. Rufus King, late ambassador from the United States to this country.

— Aged 70, Mr. Collin Shays, of Pittaroy-street.

— At Highgate, aged 58, W. R. Wynn, esq. of Bury-hill, St. Mary Axe.

— At Oulsworth Rectory, Fanny, third daughter of the late

DEATHS.—JUNE.

and returning from Geneva to his family at Lausanne, and was killed by a blow on the head, received, in a gust of wind, from the yard of the mast. He was buried at Morges.

29. At Versailles, Dr. George Plunket, Roman Catholic bishop of Elphin since 1814. He is succeeded by his coadjutor bishop, Dr. Burke.

30. Aged 63, Mr. T. Richardson, of York, brother of the late Toft Richardson, esq. of Riccall-hall.

— At Wycombe, aged 74, Andrew Edward Biddle, esq. of the firm of Biddle and Wheeler, bankers.

— On board the ship *Cumberland*, on his passage from India, lieutenant-colonel D. Newall, of the Madras army.

30. At Drumcree, county of Westmeath, William Smyth, esq. formerly M.P. for that county. He was bred to the profession of the law, and was called to the Irish bar in Hilary term 1796. He sat before the Union in the Irish House of Commons; and represented the county of Westmeath from that important event during three successive parliaments, till 1807. His son, Robert Smyth, esq. is one of the present members, having been first elected in 1825.

Lately. At Runcorn, Cheshire, aged 10, Robert Blagrove, eldest son of captain Bradshaw, R. N. M. P. and grandson of R. H. Bradshaw, esq. M. P. of Worsley-hall.

— Henry, eldest son of sir R. Wilson, M. P. after a long illness, contracted on service in the East Indies.

— At Hastings, aged 70, the rt. hon. sir Robert Shirley, seventh earl Ferrers and viscount Tamworth, and thirteenth baronet of Staunton Harold in Leicestershire, P. S. A. His lordship, who was born September 21, 1758, was the eldest son of Robert the late earl, by Catherine, daughter of Rowland Cotton, of Etwell in Derbyshire, esq. He is said to have received his education in High-street,

September 14, 1799, the earl married on that day fortnight, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wrightson Mundy, of Mark-
eaton, in Derbyshire, esq., and sister to Francis Mundy, esq. now M. P. for that county. This lady died in February last. The earl never interfered in public affairs; but was very attentive to his private concerns. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the hon. Washington Shirley, now eighth earl Ferrers.

— At Cheltenham, Charlotte, youngest daughter of lieutenant-colonel Conyngnam.

— Aged 82, Susan, wife of Dr. Butson, bishop of Clonsfert.

— At Sawley-hall, Congers Norton, esq.

— At Newport Pagnell, aged 58, C. Hardy, esq.

— At Laugharne, aged 61, Jane, only daughter of the late hon. John Browne, many years president of the island of Nevis, and sister to col. J. F. Browne.

— Sir Edward Bellew, of Barmeth, county of Louth, bart.

JUNE.

1. Aged 78, John Wolfe, esq. of Wood-hall, many years one of the chairmen of the quarter sessions for the county.

4. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 91, the right hon. Henrietta Cavendish, dowager countess of Stamford and Warrington. She was born March 6, 1738, and was the second daughter of William, second duke of Portland, by lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and sole heir of Edward, second earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the founder of the Harleian Library.

5. Aged 75, William Wartraby, esq. of Kirby-horse.

6. At Leicester, aged 88, N. Cooper, esq.

— At Dieppe, Jane, relict of sir F. H. Bathurst, second baronet of Clarendon-park, Wilts.

7. In Mansfield-street, aged nearly 43, the most hon. Susan Hussey, marchioness of Waterford. Her ladyship was born June 15, 1784, the only daughter and heiress of George, second earl of Tyrconnel, by Sarah, youngest daughter of John Hussey, lord Delaval. Her father died April 15, 1805, when the title devolved on his nephew, the brother of the present earl. Lady Susan

DEATHS.—Jews.

Carpendale was married August 29th following, to Henry, second and late marquis of Waterford, by whom she had the present marquis and six other children.

7. In Stanhope-street, aged 56, the venerable Charles Anson, archdeacon of Carlisle, uncle of viscount Anson, and half-brother of the archbishop of York. He was the third son of George Anson of Stanbrook in Shropshire, esq. by Mary daughter of George Venables, first lord Vernon: and was a scholar of Christ church, Oxford, M. A. 1735.

8. In Ousegan-place, aged 61, lady Selina Letitia Bathurst, sister to earl Bathurst, E.G.

9. In Russell-square, aged 57, William Campbell, esq. comptroller of the Legacy Duty new department, and chairman of the Board of Stamps in Ireland.

10. In Park-lane, aged 55, her grace, Charlotte, duchess of Somerset, sister to the duke of Hamilton and to the countess of Dunmore. She was born April 6, 1772, and was the second daughter of Archibald, late and ninth duke of Hamilton, by lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of Alexander, seventh earl of Galloway. Her grace was married to Edward Adolphus, present and eleventh duke of Somerset, June 24, 1800; and had issue Edward Adolphus lord Seymour, one other son, and five daughters.

11. In Stratford-place, aged 21, Diana Gertruda, only child of sir Giffin Wilson, of Woodburn-house, Bucks, master in Chancery.

12. At Chatham, aged 76, R. Newham, esq. late of Basinghall-street.

13. Aged 70, W. Metcalfe, esq. of Tynemouth-house.

— At Velletri, in Italy, in consequence of an accident, and after lingering many weeks, the right hon. George Knox, D.C.L., F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. a privy-councillor for Ireland, and formerly M.P. for Dublin University; brother to viscount Northland, and to the bishop of Derry. He first sat in the Irish parliament as M.P. for Dungannon in 1797; and he afterwards represented Trinity college, Dublin, in conjunction with A. Browne, esq. LL.D. In 1800 was published in Bro. his "Speech on the subject of an incorporated Union of Great Britain and Ireland." After that event, he was returned alone for the University; and he continued its representative in three successive parlia-

ments, till 1807. In 1806, he was made a lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and sworn of the privy-council. The former post he resigned in the following year.

16. At South Weald, near Brentwood, aged 39, Ann, wife of Henry Putnam, esq. eldest son of Andrew Putnam, esq. of Walsfield. She was the second daughter of sir Thomas Taron, bart. formerly M. P. for Southwark, and was married Aug. 12, 1810.

17. At his mansion in Mount-street, Berkeley-square, aged 84, Alexander, fourth duke of Gordon, keeper of the great seal of Scotland, chancellor of King's college, Aberdeen; hereditary keeper of Inverness castle, and F.R.S. He was born June the 18th, 1743, and succeeded his father, August 5, 1761. He was educated at Eton; and, in 1762 and 1763, travelled abroad, and visited Italy, with his next brother lord William. He was first elected one of the representative peers of Scotland in October, 1767; and he was re-elected every general election till raised to a British peerage in 1784. On the 25th of October, 1767, he was married, at Ayton in Berwickshire, to Jane, second daughter of sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, county of Wigtown, bart. by Madeline, daughter of William Blair of Blair, in Ayrshire. The duke of Gordon was invested with the order of the Thistle in 1774, and was, at the time of his death, the second knight in seniority, the duke of Clarence being the first. On the 19th of July 1784, he was created earl of Norwich and baron Gordon of Huntley, the former of those titles having expired in 1777 with his father's first cousin Edward sixth duke of Suffolk. His grace was appointed keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland July 25, 1794, which office he resigned on the change of ministry in 1806, but he was restored April 11, 1807, and continued in it till his decease. He was also first lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, but resigned that post to his son the marquis

DEATHS.—JUNE.

duke's children were : 1. lady Charlotte, married in 1789, to Charles, fourth and late duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. ; 2. George (now duke of Gordon), born in 1770, who was summoned to parliament in his father's barony of Gordon in 1807 ; 3. Lady Madelina, married first in 1789 to sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenston, county of Haddington ; bart. and secondly, in 1805, to Charles Fysche Palmer, of Lockley park, Berks, esq. M.P. for Reading ; 4. Lady Susan, married in 1798 to William, duke of Manchester ; 5. Lady Louisa, married in 1797 to Charles, marquess Cornwallis ; 6. Lady Georgiana, who became in 1803 the second wife of John, Duke of Bedford ; 7. Lord Alexander, a captain in the 59th foot, who died in 1805.

18. At Tabley house, Cheshire, aged 66, the right hon. sir John Fleming Leicester, baron de Tabley, a baronet of Ireland, and M.A. He was the fourth but eldest surviving son of sir Peter Byrne, bart. an Irish baronet, who assumed the name of Leicester (that of his mother) in 1744 ; by Katherine, third daughter and heiress of sir William Fleming, of Rydall, bart. He succeeded his father in his title in 1770, when not eight years of age, and lost his mother in 1786. His education was completed at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784. He was long honoured with the close and familiar intercourse of his present majesty. In early life he visited Italy, where he spent a considerable time with the late Francis duke of Bedford. Lord de Tabley was a great patron of our native school of painting. His collection of pictures was dispersed very soon after his death. Sir John Leicester was elevated to the peerage by the voluntary favour of his gracious sovereign, unconnected with political considerations or interest.

19. At Gadesbridge, aged 58, Ann, lady of sir Astley Cooper, bart. She was daughter of Thomas Cock, esq. merchant, of London, and was married Dec. 12, 1791, but had no children.

23. At Snarestone lodge, after a protracted illness, Geo. Moore, esq. high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1794.

— Aged 36, Mr. William Davis, late a bookseller in Southampton-row, Russell-square, and author of an *Olio of Literary Anecdotes*, and of a first and second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomane.

25. At Gottingen, aged 74, the celebrated oriental and biblical scholar, J. Gottfried Eichhorn. This distinguished writer commenced his literary career by three works which at once established his reputation for a profound knowledge of oriental history and literature ; viz. "A History of the Trade of the East Indies, from the time of Mohammed," which appeared in 1775 ; "A View of the most Ancient Historical Records of the Arabians ;" and "A Treatise on their Oldest Coins." His great work on "Biblical Criticism," commenced in 1788, and was completed, in 1810. His "Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," and his "Introduction to the Old and New Testament," are monuments of his unwearied industry and research. Besides these valuable and important works, the learned world is indebted to him for the plan of a General History of the Sciences and of Literature, which was commenced in 1796, by various men of letters in Germany. As an introduction to this series, Eichhorn wrote his "Geschichte der Cultur und Literatur des Neueren Europa," but he did not proceed with it beyond the first two volumes, so that it remains incomplete. He afterwards began a "General History of Literature from its Origin." In addition to the preceding voluminous labours, he wrote "A History of the French Revolution," in two volumes ; "A Course of General History ;" "The History of the Three Last Centuries," the third edition of which appeared in three volumes, in 1818 ; and his "Antiqua Historia ex ipsis Veterum Scriptorum Narrationibus Contexta." His last work was "A History of the House of Guelph," published at Hanover, 1817. Since the year 1818, he was the conductor of the "Gottingischen Gelehrten Anzeigen."

26. At North Perrott-house, near Crewkerne, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Hoskins, relict of the late William Hoskins, esq. mother of the present W. Hoskins, esq. one of the sitting magistrates of the police in London, and sister to the right hon. viscount Sidmouth.

— At Eden-Hall, Cumberland, aged 33, sir Philip Christopher Musgrave, eighth baronet of that place, M.P. for Carlisle, a justice of the peace for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, alderman of Carlisle, &c. He was the eldest son of

486 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

DEATHS.—JUNE.

Mr John Chardin, the seventh and late baronet, by Mary, daughter of the rev. Mr Edmund Filmer, sixth and late baronet of East Sutton in Kent. He succeeded his father July 24, 1806; and was first returned to parliament as M.P. for Petersfield about 1819. He was re-chosen for that borough at the general

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27. At Rome, aged 85, the Cavalier Italsky, envoy from the court of St. Petersburg to the Papal States. He was a distinguished and intelligent connoisseur of the fine arts, as is testified by his work on ancient Greek vases.

28. At Beaufort, aged 89, John Errington, esq. popularly called the "Chief of Beaufort."

29. At Langley-park, Norfolk, aged 70, Mr Thos. Beauchamp-Proctor, M.A. second baronet of that place; and uncle to Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England. Sir Thomas was born Sept. 29, 1756, the eldest son of Sir William, the first baronet. He succeeded his father Sept. 16, 1773.

30. In London, aged 76, Signor Sapio, long celebrated as a professor of singing. He was an Italian by birth, and in early life settled at Paris. He filled there the office of chapel-master, was the instructor of queen Marie Antoinette, and had the honour of being preferred to Piccini, Sacchini, and Gluck, his rivals at the French court. Such a connection of course drove him from France at the breaking out of the Revolution, although he had married a French lady. He came to this country, and so widely had his fame spread, that immediately on his arrival he was appointed singing master to the duchess of York, and then to the princess of Wales. His instruction was sought by all the highest nobility, and for a long period he continued at the head of his profession in the fashionable world. Signor Sapio was the father of Mr.

Sapio, the tenor singer at Covent-garden theatre, and of Mr. A. Sapio, the young bass singer, attached to the Royal Academy of Music.

Lately. At Montignou, aged 78, M. Larive, the oldest, and one of the most celebrated, of the French tragedians. He was born at Rochelle in 1748, and made his first theatrical appearance at Lyons, under the management of Madame Lobreau. In 1771, he went to Paris, when he appeared at the Theatre François, under the patronage of the celebrated mademoiselle Clairon. That lady regarded him as her protégé; but the public, indignant at the unequalled panegyric which she heaped upon him, estimated him below his real value. However, his fine person, and his powers of declamation, soon commanded applause; and for many years, he stood upon a level with Le Kain. Larive quitted the theatre rather earlier than is usual with first-rate actors. By some his retirement was ascribed to the severe criticisms of Geoffroi; but it may be more reasonably assigned to the superior merits of Talma, who supplanted him in the estimation of the public. Larive afterwards repaired to Naples on the invitation of Joseph Buonaparte, by whom he was liberally rewarded. He was the author of "Pyramus and Thisbe;" "Reflections on the Theatrical Art;" "a Course of Declamation," &c.

— At Charlestown, North America, Miss Anne Borlebrog, the oldest actress on any stage. She made her debut (say the American papers) fifteen years before Garrick, as queen Catherine, in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. She represented misses in their teens till she was 66, and the younger class of matrons till she had attained her 78th year.

— At Aleppó, of the plague, aged 22, the Hon. Henry Anson, brother of Sir Anson. He was the fourth son of Thomas the first and late viscount, by Anne

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— Aged 14, John, eldest son of John Hill, vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall.

DEATHS.—JULY.

JULY.

1. The advocate Carlo Bosellini, a native of Modena, where he was born in 1765. His "*Nuovo Essame delle Sorgenti della Publica, e della Privata Ricchezza*," has deservedly obtained for him a distinguished rank among writers on political economy. Many valuable papers also, from his pen, are to be found in the *Giornale Arcadico*.

— At Richmond, aged 85, Eleanor; relict of Henry Baldwin, esq. formerly an eminent printer, and first proprietor of the *St. James's Chronicle*.

2. At Tickhill-castle, Yorkshire, at an early age, Sydney Shore, esq. grandson of S. Shore, of Meetsbrook, county of Derby, esq. and eldest son of Sam. Sydney, of Norton-hall in the same county, esq. by Harriet, only surviving child of Fitzwalter Foy, esq. of Castlehill, Dorsetshire.

7. In Great George-street, aged 73, Richard Ellison, esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, county of Lincoln. Recorder of Lincoln, and lieut.-col. Royal N. Lincoln militia.

8. At Cheltenham, G. F. Tyson, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

12. At Westbourne, aged 74, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq.

13. Francis, wife of the hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, and of Stratford-place, London.

14. Mr. Henry Hinfrey, of Stamford-street Blackfriars, an eminent civil engineer, an active coadjutor of the late Mr. Rennie, subsequently the principal conductor of the Southwark-bridge and other public works, and at the period of his death, engaged in that of London-bridge.

14. Augustin Jean Fresnel, member of the Institute, born at Broglie in the department of the Eure, May 10th, 1788, who distinguished himself by many ingenious researches in natural philosophy, particularly by his observations on the refraction and polarization of light, &c.

— At Martens Hern, near Bracknell, aged 90, John Maslin. He served in the navy during the reigns of George II. and III.; was at the taking of Quebec and Martinique, and is supposed to have been the last surviving seaman who helped to carry the great general Wolfe off the field of battle.

15. At Queenhithe, aged 63, Mr.

Thos. Walker, well known as a composer and publisher of sacred music; and late principal alto-chorist in the concerts of ancient music.

15. At the castle of Taxis, of apoplexy, aged 57, his serene highness prince Charles Alexander of Latour and Taxis.

16. At the Mount, Staffordshire, aged 73, Josiah Spode, esq. potter to the king. He was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, where his father had established a flourishing trade. The blue printed services, then recently introduced; and the vitrified basalt, or black Egyptian ware, were much improved by his efforts. After his marriage, Mr. Spode settled in the metropolis. On his father's death, in 1797, he committed the management of the London warehouse to his eldest son and a confidential servant, and settled at Fenton-hall, in the neighbourhood of his manufactory at Stoke. The establishment was greatly extended; and, to the manufacture of earthenware, that of porcelain, before established only at Derby, Coalport, and Worcester, was added. In 1803, Mr. Spode erected a splendid mansion at the Mount, whither his family removed in 1804. In 1812, he erected a very large steam-engine on his premises, and made many important improvements. In 1823, having greatly enhanced the value as well as the beauty of his porcelain; he produced as a specimen, a large and superbly ornamented jar, of such elegance in form and embellishment, as to entitle it to the appellation of a *chef d'œuvre*.

16. The relict of sir Robert Baxter, knt. county of Monaghan.

— Aged 18, Chas. Wyndham, eldest son of sir Chas. Burrell; bart. by lady Frances, eldest daughter of the earl of Egremont. Mr. Burrell was a commoner of Christ Church, where he had been but a few months from Westminster school.

17. At his seat Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, aged 66, the right hon. George Douglas, sixteenth earl of Morton, K. T. lord lieutenant of the county of Fife; high commissioner to the Kirk of Scotland, V.P.R.S. and F.S.A. This nobleman was born April 3, 1761, and was the only child of Sholto Charles, the fifteenth earl, by Catherine, daughter of John Hamilton, esq. He succeeded his father in the family titles and estates at the age of thirteen, Sept. 27, 1774. He afterwards made some tours on the Conti-

DEATHS.—AUG.

ment, and visited most of the courts of Europe. At the general election in 1784, he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and he sat as such during that parliament till the dissolution in 1790. On the 11th of August, 1791, he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Douglas of Lochleven, county of Kinross. In 1792 the earl of Morton was appointed chamberlain of the queen's household; and he retained that office through every change of administration till her majesty's death in 1818. In 1808 he succeeded the earl of Crawford as lord lieutenant of Fifeshire. His lordship did not marry till late in life; but on the 13th of August 1814 was united to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of sir Francis Buller, the second and present baronet of Lupton in Devonshire, and granddaughter of the judge. By that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The earl was succeeded in his Scottish titles by his first cousin George Sholto Douglas, esq. a maternal nephew of the earl of Harewood, born in 1789, and married to the eldest daughter of the right hon. sir G. H. Rose. The English barony of Douglas of Lochleven is extinct.

18. At Devizes, when on a visit to R. Waylen, esq. aged 54, the rev. Mr. Priestley, of Fordingbridge, nephew to the celebrated Dr. Priestley.

19. At Sunbury, the widow of sir Andrew Bayntun, second and last bart. of Spye-park, Wilts.

20. At Woodside, near Kelso, aged 92, lady Diana Scott, relict of Walter Scott, esq. of Harden. She was the last survivor of the issue of Hugh, third earl of Marchmont, who died in 1794, and was the great grand-daughter of sir Patrick Home, of Polwarth.

20. At White Waltham, Berks, in his 80th year, Henry-John Kearney, esq. lieut.-col. of the 2nd Berks militia. This gentleman was great-nephew to the first, and son-in-law to the second, duke of Chandos. He was son of the rev. John Kearney, D.D. by Henrietta, 5th daughter of the hon. and rev. Henry Brydges, archdeacon of Rochester; and was married, first, Jan. 20, 1778, to his second cousin, lady Augusta Brydges, daughter of Henry second duke of Chandos, and his only child by his second wife Anne Jeffreys. Lady Augusta died without issue, in little more than a year after her mar-

riage, and colonel Kearney married, secondly, the daughter and heiress of Joseph Banks, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, chancellor of York. The colonel embraced the military profession at an early age, and served under general Elliot at the siege of Gibraltar.

20. At Bath, Mrs. Anstruther, relict of the hon. David Anstruther.

21. In Park-place, Edinburgh, Archibald Constable, esq. the celebrated publisher.

27. At Castle Cary, Somerset, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, J. Gillies, M. D. of Bath.

28. At Eridge Castle, aged 41, the hon. lady Henrietta Nevill, only surviving daughter of Henry, second and present earl of Abergavenny.

29. At the residence of his royal highness the duke of Clarence, in Charles-st. Berkeley-square, William Henry Adolphus, the infant son of col. and lady Augusta Fitzclarence.

— At her seat, Old Dalby, Leicestershire, the hon. Mrs. Bowater.

30. At the house of her father-in-law, earl Fortescue, in Grosvenor-square, aged 31, Louisa viscountess Ebrington. She was the eldest child of Dudley, first and present earl of Harrowby, by lady Susan Levison Gower, daughter of Granville first marquis of Stafford, &c. She was married to Hugh viscount Ebrington in June 1817, and has left several children.

— In Connaught-terrace, Mr. Stephens, father of Miss Stephens, the vocalist.

Lately. At the residence of her son-in-law, the earl of Dundonald, at Hammersmith, Dorothea, wife of Francis Plowden, esq. for many years a distinguished member of the English bar, and the historian of Ireland. She was the author of *Virginia*, a comic opera of three acts, printed in 1800.

— In Jersey, lieut.-colonel Francis B. Campbell, of the 58th regiment. He served in Spain and Portugal, and received a medal for the battle of Oporto, where he commanded a provisional battalion.

— At Burford-house, aged 13, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the hon. and late George Rushout, niece to lord Northwick and to the earl of Galloway.

AUGUST.

1. At Sudbury-hall, Dorsetshire, aged

DEATHS.—Aug.

60; the right hon. Alice Lucy lady Vernon. She was daughter of sir John Whiteford, bart. and became the second wife of Henry, third and present lord Vernon, Nov. 29, 1795.

1. At Isleworth, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of John Ellis, esq. of Bedford-row.

— At his seat, Wroxham-hall, Norfolk, Sigismund Trafford Southwell, esq.

— At Pickleton Rectory, Martha, relict of the rev. Wm. Cooper, formerly of Burbash, and vicar of Chertsey, who died in 1804. She was daughter of John Cooper, of Burbash, by Anne, sister to sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. M. P. for Surrey.

2. At Castle-hill, Edinburgh, aged 107, John M'Donald, father of Donald M'Donald, pipe-maker to the Highland Society of London. This old man was able to walk about till within a few weeks of his death.

5. At Homerton, aged 55, Ann, wife of Michael Gray, esq.

— Aged 74, Catherine, widow of Harden Burnley, of Brunswick-square, and mother-in-law of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P.

8. Lieut.-colonel Thomas Huxley, inspecting field officer in Nova Scotia. He was appointed captain in 1793, captain 2nd West-India regiment, 1795, brev.-major 1802, lieut.-colonel 1826.

9. In Jeffrey-square, aged 69, Wm. May, esq. consul-general of the king of the Netherlands in Great Britain.

— At Burnfield Links, aged 75, the rev. sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, of Tulliebole, bart. D. D., F. R. S. E. senior minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. This distinguished divine was for half a century one of the greatest ornaments of the Scottish church. He was the author of Sermons published in 1805 and 1806, and of one preached at the funeral of the rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D. in 1809, "Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, with Notes," 1815, and an "Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D. D. one of the Ministers of Edinburgh," 1818.

— At Stinsford, Dorset, aged 84, the hon. lady Susanna Sarah Louisa O'Brien, aunt to the marchioness of Lansdowne, and the earl of Chester. She was the eldest daughter of Stephen the first earl, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. and was married to William O'Brien, esq. of Stinsford, April 7, 1764.

9. At his country residence, near West Calder, aged 80, George Ferguson, lord Hermand, many years a judge of the court of sessions and justiciary. He retired from the bench last year.

11. At Quiddenharn, the seat of her uncle the earl of Albemarle, Mrs. Wakefield, only daughter of sir John Sydney, bart. of Penshurst, and wife of William Wakefield, who was lately sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, for aiding his brother in the abduction of Miss Turner.

12. At Ecton, Northampton, aged 77, Samuel Isted, esq.

13. At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. D'Oyly, widow of the rev. Matthias D'Oyly.

— Aged 68, Mr. William Blake, an excellent, but eccentric, artist. He was a pupil of the engraver Basire; and, among his earliest productions, were eight beautiful plates in the Novelist's Magazine. In 1793 he published in 12mo. "The Gates of Paradise," a very small book for children, containing fifteen plates of emblems; and "published by W. B. 13, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth;" also about the same time, "Songs of Experience, with plates;" "America; a Prophecy;" folio, and "Europe, a Prophecy, 1794," folio. These are now become very scarce. In 1797 he commenced, in large folio, an edition of "Young's Night Thoughts," of which every page was a design; but only one number was published. In 1805 were produced in 8vo. numbers, containing five engravings by Blake, some Ballads by Mr. Hayley, which were also discontinued abruptly. Few persons of taste are unacquainted with the designs by Blake, engraved by Schiavonetti, as illustrations to a 4to. edition of Blair's Grave. They are twelve in number; and an excellent portrait of Blake, from a picture by T. Phillips, R. A. is prefixed. Notwithstanding his talents, Blake was allowed to exist in a penury which most artists would have deemed intolerable. Pent up, with his wife, in a close back room in one of the Strand courts, his bed in one corner, his breakfast dinner in another, a rickety table holding his copper-plates in progress, his colours, books (among which his Bible, a Sesti Velutello's Dante, and Mr. Carey's translation, were at the top), his large drawings, sketches, and MSS.; his ankles frightfully swelled; his chest

DEATHS.—AND

disordered, old age striding on, his wants increased, but not his miserable means and appliances,—even in these circumstances, he had not merely a calmly resigned, but a cheerful and mirthful countenance. He was active in mind and body, passing from one occupation to another, without an intervening minute of repose. Of an ardent, affectionate, and grateful temper, he was simple in manner and address, and displayed an in-born courteousness of the most agreeable character. At the age of 66 he commenced the study of Italian, for the sake of reading Dante in the original, which he accomplished!

14. At Sierra Leone, before the first year of his residence had been completed, his excellency major-general sir Neil Campbell, knt. C.B. K.S.G. K.S.A. K.S.W., captain-general and governor-in-chief of that colony.

16. In Abbey-street, Carlisle, aged 21, Miss Ruth Thomson, teacher of drawing, &c. Her flower-drawings are amongst the finest productions of the pencil in that line of art.

17. At his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 77, the right hon. sir John Rous, first earl of Stradbroke, visc. Dunwich, and baron Rous of Dennington, in Suffolk, and sixth baronet of Henham Hall, in the same county. This Nobleman was born May 30, 1750, the eldest child and only son of sir John the fifth bart. and M. P. for Suffolk, by Judith, daughter and sole heiress of John Bedingfield, of Beeston, in Norfolk, esq. His father died in 1771; his mother, who married secondly, in 1772, the rev. Edward Lockwood, of Dews Hall, in Essex, survived till 1794.

18. At York House, Bath, aged 62, James Huller, esq. of Downes, county of Devon.

— At Richmond, Surrey, aged 60, Richard Bethell, esq. M. D.

19. In Arlington-street, aged 38, Thomas Christopher Glyn, esq. third son of sir R. C. Glyn, baronet. He married March 24, 1817, Julia Grace, daughter of Thomas Charles Bigge, of Benton-house, in Northumberland, esq.

20. At Merton, Surrey, aged 53, Thomas Bennett, esq.

— At Wicksnorth, Derbyshire, Caroline, the wife of Richard Hurst, esq.

21. At Great Malvern, Anne, wife of vice-admiral sir Wm. Hotham, K. C. B. and daughter of sir Edward Jaynes, bart.

22. At Lucerne, H. F. Hustler, esq. of Undercliff, Yorkshire.

24. Aged 60, William Loveday, esq. Huntingdon.

28. At Hastings, the hon. Orlando Bridgman.

— Suddenly, in his 63rd year, at Petersham, Charles Baratty, esq. F.S.A. of Fig-tree-court, Inner-temple.

30. At Hull, advanced in age, lieutenant W. Edgeworth, bart. of Edgeworth, county of Longford.

— At Newton Morrell, near Darlington, William Robinson, esq. aged 53.

31. At Marston-house, Somerset, in her 23rd year, lady Lucy-Georgiana Boyle, second dau. of the earl of Cork.

— In his 83rd year, Thomas Dyson, esq. of Willow-Edge, near Halifax. To his poor neighbours he bequeathed 170 full suits of mourning.

Lately. M. Malot, a man of letters, and an enlightened lawyer, who had for a long time exercised the functions of a magistrate at Avallon. On entering his study after his death, there was found in a secret chest, of which he alone kept the key, the body of his wife, who had been dead 25 years, embalmed and admirably preserved. It is supposed that he had prevailed on the gravedigger to exhumate the body.

— At the residence of M. Laffitte, Paris, M. Manuel, the celebrated opposition member, whose expulsion from the Chamber of Deputies some years since excited violent contention.

— At Mitford, near Morpeth, aged 82, Mr. Henry Walker, a native of Jamaica: he has, by his will, left 2*l.* and freedom to every slave on his estate there.

— At Plymouth, aged 67, Lt. Dennis Labiff, having spent 53 years in the service of his country in various parts of the world. He was the drill-master of Cobbett in North America for the 65th regiment.

— At Endicott, in Cadbury, aged 62, Mr. J. Turner, an eminent agriculturist, noted for the largest sheep fold in the West.

— William Francis, esq. of Biddiscombe: who has left by his will the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Salop County Infirmary, after the death of four persons, the youngest of whom is now forty years of age.

— At St. Peterburgh, aged 64, Paul Brookes, esq. much respected by great zoologists, as an indefatigable traveller in pursuit of subjects in natural history.

DEATHS.—SEPT.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Beaumont, aged 17, the hon. Harriet-Elizabeth Flower, third daugh. of the right hon. lord viscount Ashbrook, and youngest child by his first lady, Debora-Susanna, daughter and heiress of the rev. Wm.-Maximilian Friend.

4. At his residence in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, aged 68, the right hon. lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to the duke of Hamilton, M.P. for the county of Lanark. His lordship was the younger son of Archibald, the late and ninth duke, by lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of Alexander seventh earl of Gallo-way.

7. At Belton House, Lincolnshire, aged 37, the hon. Mary Cust, daughter of the late, and sister of the present lord Brownlow.

9. Aged 76, Mr. Charles Wheeler, the original proprietor of the Manchester Chronicle.

10. At Chipwick, of dropsy, aged 50, Ugo Foscolo, a distinguished Italian author, who had resided in this country since 1815. His first literary production was his tragedy of "Tieste," his next a romance entitled "Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis." In 1807 he published the first book of a translation of the "Iliad;" and in 1809 was appointed Professor of Literature at Pavia. In 1813 appeared his translation of "Sterne's Sentimental Journey." During his residence in England he edited "Boccaccio's Decameron" prefixing to it a masterly introduction; also a "Discurso sul Testo di Dante," besides which he contributed several articles to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster, Reviews.

10. In Upper Berkley-street, aged 83, Mrs. Christian Drummond, eldest daughter of W. Drummond, esq. of Calender.

— Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Watkins, of Park-place, Islington.

— William Sampson, esq. wine and brandy merchant, St. Mary-at-Hill, and for eighteen years a Common-councilman of London.

— Aged 71, T. Wybergh, of Iselhall, esq. justice of peace for Cumberland, and clerk of the peace for the West-Riding.

— At Hull, aged 70, Ann, relict of Mich. Pattinson, esq. of Burton Pidsa.

— At Farley, Hangerford, aged 71, Ellen, relict of the rev. E. H. Whin-

field, Rector of Battlesden, Bedfordshire.

11. At South-Hill-house, Somerset, aged 55, Thos. Chetham Styrde, esq. colonel of the East Somerset regiment of local militia, a dep. lieut. and magistrate, and one of the vice-presidents of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

— At Leeds, William Davy, esq. consul of the United States of America for Hull and its dependencies.

— In Portman-square, Jaqueline-Charlotte, countess de Hompesch.

— At his seat, Castle Ward, county of Down, aged 77, the right hon. Nicholas Ward, second visc. Bangor, and baron Bangor of Castle Ward.

— At Leamington, aged 66, Frances, widow of rev. Edward Conyers, vicar of Epping and of Walthamstow, in Essex.

12. At Stratford, aged 80, Harriet, relict of John Ekins, D. D. Dean of Salisbury.

— Aged 58, the wife of the rev. J. Overton, of York.

— In Addle-street, Aldermanbury, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Gale.

— At Newcastle, of Apoplexy, aged 63, John Fox, esq. collector of excise at that place, and formerly of Hull.

— At Enfield, Mrs. S. Pugh, widow of the late Thomas Pugh, esq. of Holywell-street, Shoreditch.

— At Falmouth, after a protracted illness, Richard Edwards, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a magistrate for Cornwall. He was the third son of the late Mr. John Edwards, for many years managing partner of the Cornish Copper Company; and a gentleman of great strength of understanding and integrity of principle. He graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, M. A. 1801, B. and D. M. 1802; and at first settled in London, where he delivered lectures on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and filled the office of censor at the College of Physicians.

13. At Tulse-hill, Brixton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Bardin, late of Kensington.

— Aged nearly 12, Amabel, youngest daughter of lord Grantham.

— In Ludgate-street, aged 63, Joseph Mawman, esq. who, having been formerly an eminent bookseller at York, about thirty years ago succeeded to the business of Mr. Dilly in the Poultry. Mr. Mawman, was a very intelligent man and

DEATHS.—SEPT.

spirited publisher; and was honoured with the friendship of Dr. Parr, Dr. Lingard, and numerous other learned individuals. He was himself an author, having published in 1805 an octavo volume, intitled, "An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland, and the English Lakes, with recollections, descriptions, and references to historical Facts."

13. Aged 93, Mr. Christ. Tarran, of Scotton, near Richmond. This eccentric gentleman had secluded himself from the world by confining himself to his bed-room for upwards of 20 years; during which time he was never seen by any person, except two or three confidential friends, whom he admitted into his chamber.

14. At Banstead, aged 76, Humphrey Howorth, esq. He was the representative of the borough of Evesham during five successive parliaments. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the election of 1802, was first returned in 1806, and retired in 1820.

— At Bath, Bulkley Gould, esq. only son of the late colonel Nathaniel Gould, of the Guards, and nephew to the late John Gould, esq. of Woodford-bridge.

18. At Shirley Common, near Southampton, of consumption, aged 28, the rev. Robert Pollock, M. A. of the University of Glasgow. He was bending his course from Scotland towards Italy for the recovery of his health. He had recently published a serious poem, entitled, "The Course of Time," of which a third edition has since been published.

18. At Elmswell, Suffolk, aged 31, Patience, wife of Robert Beeston, esq. of Wood-street, London, merchant.

19. At Naples, sir John Nesbitt.

20. At Bagniers de Luthen, in the Pyrenees, Wm. Aug. son of sir Wm. Aug. Cunynghame, of Melverning, bt.

23. At Great Bridge Cottage, Birmingham, aged 74, Robert Bill, esq.

24. Charlotte, fifth daughter of late sir John Morris, of Claremont, bart. by Henrietta, daughter of sir Philip Musgrave, baronet.

— At Campsall, Catherine relict of John Foljambe, esq.

— At Bradford, aged 36, the wife of the rev. William Morgan, minister of Christ Church in that town.

25. In Giltspur-street-compter, aged about 44, Mr. George Dodd, civil engineer, and the original designer of Waterloo Bridge. This talented, but unfortunate, individual, was son of Mr.

Ralph Dodd, the projector of Vauxhall Bridge, the South London water-works, the Tunnel at Gravesend, the Surrey Canal, and various other works. Having revived the idea of the Strand Bridge, which was first proposed in 1766 in Gwynn's "London and Westminster Improved," he was, on its being seriously undertaken, appointed the resident engineer, with a salary of 1,000*l.* a-year, though Mr. Rennie, from his superior experience and rank in the profession, became the principal engineer at the same salary. This situation Mr. Dodd was so imprudent as to resign, but the sums he received from the Company amounted altogether to upwards of 5,000*l.* To Mr. George Dodd the public were first indebted for the idea of steam passage boats from London to Margate and Richmond: he prevailed on a party of tradesmen to purchase an old steam-boat, called the Margery, which was brought from Scotland, altered, and adapted for the purpose, and the name changed to the Thames. This was followed by the building of the Victory, Sons of Commerce, and other Margate steam-boats. The want of encouragement to an invention for extinguishing accidental fire on board vessels at sea, which, by men of nautical experience, had been much approved, contributed, along with poverty, greatly to depress his spirits. On the 17th of September he was brought before the Lord Mayor from the Giltspur-street Compter, and took his place amongst other paupers, looking as wretched and destitute as any of them. He had been found in a state of intoxication on the preceding night, and appeared to suffer most dreadfully in his nerves from constant habits of drinking. His only request was to be sent back to the Compter for one week's support; after which he should, he hoped, have the power of rallying, and projecting new systems of life. His request was cheerfully granted, and the Lord Mayor directed that he should be placed under the care of Mr. Box, the surgeon of the prison. Upon his return to the Compter, he was conducted to the infirmary, and some medicines ordered to be given to him. This order poor Dodd would not obey. He said, "What, give me poison? No, if I am to die, I will not be instrumental to my own death—I won't take poison!" The interference of Mr. Tegg, the governor, was of no avail—he would not

DEATHS.—Oct.

any thing except the poison they called medicine. He lingered for a week, when, completely exhausted, he sunk into death. A Coroner's inquest returned as their verdict: "Died by the Visitation of God."

25. At Limpsfield, in her 55th year, Mary, widow of major Richard Hay, of the Bengal Establishment.

— At Beverley, at an advanced age, colonel Machell.

26. Suddenly, at his house in North-street, Westminster, aged 70, William Capon, esq. architectural Draughtsman to his late royal highness the duke of York, and formerly an eminent scene-painter at the Royal theatres.

27. At Greenock, aged 85, the mother of Burns's "Highland Mary." Among the little stores of the deceased, there was nothing to be found as mementoes of the bard, but the bible which he gave his beloved Mary on that day when they met by the banks of the Ayr, "to live one day of parting love." There is written in the first leaf of it, in Burns's hand-writing, the following passage of Scripture, which is strikingly illustrative of the poet's feelings and circumstances: "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thine oaths." The mother and daughter are now buried in the West Churchyard.

— At Beachampton rectory, Buckinghamshire, after a short illness, aged 60, the rev. sir George Lee, M. A. sixth baronet of Hartwell in the same county, rector of Beachampton, and F. S. A.

27. At Witney, in his 55th year, Mr. Batt, surgeon.

28. In Great Portland-street, aged 50, Christoph Gottfried Kiesewetter, the celebrated violinist. He was born at Anspach, and was son of Johann Fred. Kiesewetter, the first violin at the Royal Chapel of that court. The deceased was first introduced to a British audience, in the winter of 1821, at the Philharmonic Concert. His success before that judicious assembly was complete; and, since that time, he has spent much of his time in England and acquired great popularity by his concerto and solo playing. He was the first who introduced the compositions of the celebrated Mayabeer into this country. A competent judge of the science has observed, "Kiesewetter was on the violin what Munden was in comedy; like him, he could either raise a smile

by his comic skips and eccentric roulemens, or move the heart by his touches of exquisite feeling."

29. At Richmond, in her 65th year, Margaret, relict of Joseph Taylor, esq. of Bowes. She was a descendant of Addison.

— At Manningsford Bruce, Wiltshire, aged 33, Lucy, wife of Robert Falkner, esq. of Bath, and only daughter of the late Thomas Alexander, esq. of Manningsford.

30. At Pensacola, aged 42, John Home Purves, esq. for the last four years British Consul at that place. He was eldest son of sir Alexander Purves, the fifth and late baronet of Purves-hall, in Berwickshire.

Lately. At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Martha Graves, daughter of Morgan Graves, esq. of Micleton in Gloucestershire, who died in 1770, and niece of the late rev. Richard Graves, rector of Claverton and Croscome, Somerset. author of "The Spiritual Quixote," &c.

Mr. Thomas Weatherhogg, of Kirkby-moor. By his will he has disposed of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* To his only daughter who is married to an industrious cottager at Burgh in the Marsh, and to his eldest son, he has bequeathed 10,000*l.* each. His nephew Wm. Ashton, who worked as a labourer on the highway, has received an annuity of 250*l.*

At Norwich, aged 74, W. Herring, esq. alderman of that town, and second son of Dr. Herring, formerly dean of St. Asaph.

OCTOBER.

1. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 82, the right hon. Catharine, countess dowager of Liverpool. Her ladyship was born Nov. 30, 1744, the fifth and youngest daughter of sir Cecil Bishopp, fifth baronet of Parkham, by Anne, second daughter of Hugh first viscount Falmouth. She was first married, June 5, 1767, to sir Charles Cope, of Bruern, in Oxfordshire; and had issue one son, Charles, and two daughters, Arabella-Diana, the late duchess dowager of Dorset, and Catharine, the present countess of Aboyne. Sir Charles died June 13, 1781; and his son, a scholar at Eton, surviving him only six months, the baronetcy became extinct. On the 22nd of June, 1782, her ladyship be-

DEATHS.—Ours.

upon the second wife of the right hon. Charles Jenkinson (her late husband's cousin), who in 1786 was created lord Hawkebury, and in 1796 earl of Liverpool. By the earl she gave birth to one son, the hon. Charles-Cecil-Cope Jenkinson, M. P. now heir presumptive to the earldom, and lady Charlotte, married in 1807 to the present earl of Verulam. The countess of Liverpool became a second time a widow, Dec. 17, 1809.

1. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Cheltenham aged 67, sir Nelson Rycroft, second baronet, of Farnham in Surrey. He was the third, but eldest, surviving son of the rev. sir Richard Rycroft, D. D. the first baronet.

— At Charlton, Shepton-Mallet, aged 101, Geo. Lambert.

— Within a week of his 83rd birthday, having been born Oct. 7th, 1794, Wilhelm Müller, one of the most popular German lyric poets of his time. In 1816, he published his "*Blumenlese aus den Minne Sängern*;" and about the same time translated from the English, Marlowe's "*Faustus*." In 1817, he accompanied the Prussian ambassador, baron von Sack, to Italy, and on his return published his "*Röm, Romer, und Römerrinnen*," an interesting picture of the papal capital and its inhabitants. Yet it was his "*Gedichte aus dem hinterlassenen Papieren eines Reisenden Waldhornisten*" that first acquired for him public notoriety; and this popularity was confirmed by his "*Lieder der Griechen*," which breathe an enthusiastic spirit in favour of the oppressed natives of Greece. Many tales and other productions from his pen appeared in various pocket books; and in the "*Urania*" for 1820, an admirable novellette, entitled "*Deborn*." He also contributed to many publications of a higher class, viz. "*Hermes*," "*Hallische Literatur Zeitung*," and "*Erich and Grueber's Encyclopaedia*."

2. Aged 64, lady Isabella Turnour, sister to the earl of Winterton. She was the fourth dau. of Edw. the first and late earl, by Anne, dau. of Thom. lord Archer.

3. At Geneva, Maria, wife of lieutenant. Vernon Graham, of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, and youngest dau. of the late Geo. John Cook, esq. of Harfield-park, Middlesex.

— Aged 73, Wm. Day, esq. mayor of the borough of Heddon, for the fifth time.

4. In Berkeley-square, while on a visit to his mother, the duchess

dowager of Manchester, aged 55, the right hon. lord Frederick Montagu, formerly M. P. for Huntingdonshire, and only surviving brother to the duke of Manchester.

5. At Upper Gotton, Surrey, Louis Elia, eldest dau. of the late Edward Lockwood Percival, esq. of Down-hill, Essex, and niece of the archbishop of Canterbury.

6. At the Episcopal-palace, Worcester, aged 78, Rich. Hurd, esq. nephew to the late bishop of Worcester. He was editor of the complete edition of the bishop's works.

7. At the seat of her father, Wilderness-park, Kent, aged 36, lady Caroline Anne Stewart. She was the youngest of the three daughters of John Jeffreys, the first and present marq. of Camden, K. G. by Frances, dau. and heir of Wm. Molesworth, esq.; was married to Alex. Robert Stewart, esq. M. P. for the co. Londonderry (cousin to the marq. of Londonderry), July 28, 1823; and died without leaving issue.

8. At Benningborough-hall, in her 88th year, Mrs. Earle.

9. At Coonaught, aged 52, maj. T. W. Poppleton. He served early in life in India, and there had the charge of the captive Nabob of Oude. From thence he accompanied the famous expedition across the Desert, and up to the Red Sea, to join sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt. He was afterwards, as a capt. in the 58th reg., selected to fill the arduous and trying situation of being placed immediately about the person of the exiled emperor Napoleon, during his residence at St. Helena.

— At Cheltenham, Harriet wife of Hurt Sitwell, esq.

10. At Newnham, Thos. Lenn, esq. solicitor.

— At St. Omer's, of chronic inflammation, in his 59th year, Richard Edwards, esq. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Edwards, many years a bookseller of eminence at Halifax, who

DEATHS:—OCT.

presented by earl Spencer to the appointment of head registrar of the island of Minorca; which situation he retained till the surrender of that settlement. Unfortunately his residence in a tropical climate brought on a liver complaint, from the effects of which he never recovered. He has left a widow and five sons.

10. At Aston Ingham-rectory, Herefordshire, aged 22, Wm.-Holt, youngest son of the rev. C. Whatley, and a scholar of Pembroke-college, Oxford.

— At Weston-lodge, aged 47, Harriet, relict of Jas. Richard Miller, esq.

— At Pollorton, co. Carlow, the hon. Catherine Burton, widow of sir Charles Burton, of that place, bart. and cousin to the earl of Dysart. She was the youngest of the three daughters of John the second baron Dysart, by Sophia, only dau. and heiress of Brettridge Badham, of Rockfield, co. Cork, esq. (by Sophia, second dau. of John third lord Kingston), and widow of Richard-Thornhill Lawn, esq.

11. At the rectory, Oldberrow, Warwick, Marianne, eldest dau. of the rev. S. Peshall.

12. At Windsor, Cath. dau. of the late H. Bainbrigg Buckeridge, esq. late of Erley-court.

— At Windsor, aged 82, lieut.-col. S. Howe Showers, E. I. C.

13. At sea, lieut. W. B. Lamb, R.N. commander of the ship Prince Regent.

— At Wraxall, Geo. Gee, esq. deputy-lieutenant of Kent.

— At Gloucester Spa, Cheltenham, aged 63, the venerable George Trevelyan, archdeacon of Taunton, canon-residentiary of Wells, rector of Nettlecombe, Treborough, and Huish Champflower, in Somersetshire. He was the third son of sir John Trevelyan, the fourth baronet of Nettlecombe.

14. At the house of his sister the countess dowager of Sheffield, in Portland-place, aged 61, the right hon. Fred. North, fifth earl of Guilford, seventh baron Guilford in Surrey, knight grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George, chancellor of the university of the Ionian islands, hereditary high steward of Banbury, joint chamberlain of the exchequer Tally-court, D.C.L. and F.R.S. This amiable peer was the third and youngest son of Frederick the second earl, K. G. and celebrated minister, by Anne, daughter and sole heiress of George Speke, esq.

20. At his residence at Ludlow, aged 85, Jas. Vashon, esq. adm. of the white.

— At Crouch End, Hornsey, aged 83, James Cazenove, esq. formerly a merchant of great respectability in Old Broad-street.

21. Aged 74, Arthur Benson, esq. one of the principal committee-clerks of the House of Commons, younger brother to John Benson, esq. who held a similar situation.

22. At his seat, Rochetts, Osborne Markham, esq. the youngest son of the late archbishop of York.

26. At Hyde-park-corner, aged 44, Walter Young, esq. of the East India-house.

30. At his seat of Bentage, in Westphalia, the duke of Looz Corswaren, reigning prince of Rheine Wolbeck. As he has left no children, he is succeeded by the son of his late brother, duke Charles, who was colonel in the service of the Netherlands, and died at the castle of Uccle, Nov. 16, 1822.

— In Charles-street, Berkeley-square aged 92, sir Francis Willes, youngest son of the late Dr. Edw. Willes, bishop of Bath and Wells; and, many years ago, one of the under-secretaries of state.

Lately. Thos. Westropp, esq. of Ross-house, county of Clare, who has bequeathed 400*l.* to the charitable institutions of Limerick, as follows; 100*l.* to the Protestant free-school; 100*l.* to the Protestant female orphan school; and 200*l.* to the house of industry.

At the house of lady Riversdale at Dowdeswell, Miss Haly, dau. of lady Haly, of Cheltenham.

In Killarney, aged 75, the countess de Severac, aunt to the earl of Kenmare, and to Wilmot Horton, esq. M. P. She was daughter of Thomas the fourth viscount Kenmare, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Thos. Coke of Painstown, county of Carlow, esq. and was married in 1772.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 19, the hon. Matthew St. Clair, lieut. 84th foot. He was the second son of Charles, thirteenth and present lord Sinclair, by his first wife, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme, esq.

At Montreal, Canada, after giving birth to a son, since dead, Mary Aston, wife of Chas. Ogden, esq. solicitor-general, and youngest daughter of gen. J. Coffin.

Lieut.-gen. Edward Stehelin, colonel of the second battalion of roy. artillery.

DEATHS.—Nov.

At Woolwich, col. James Hawker, C. B. late commander of the royal artillery in the Plymouth district, and lieutenant-governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. He served in Spain and Portugal, received a medal for the battle of Albuero, and was also present at Waterloo.

At Stone-hall, Stonehouse, William Bedford, esq. vice-admiral of the white.

Frances Mary, third dau. of the rev. Henry Worsley, D. D. rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.

At the Admiralty-house, Devonport, aged 16, Georgiana Carnegie, youngest dau. of adm. the earl of Northesk, commander in chief at Plymouth.

At Portsmouth, commander Thos. Edwards, R.N.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Versailles, Louis François Cassas, inspector general of the Gobelins manufactory, &c., born June 3rd, 1756. This artist, so eminent both as a landscape painter and architect, is well known to the lovers of the fine arts, by his splendid works, the "Voyage d'Istria et de Dalmatia," and the "Voyage en Syrie en Phénicie," in which he has given most tasteful and accurate delineations of the various remains of antiquity in those countries, and of the surrounding scenery. He also formed, at a great expense, a very valuable collection of models of ancient buildings, which were purchased by the government, and are intended to be deposited in the new Ecole des Beaux Arts.

2. In South Audley-street, John Talbot, esq. formerly of the guards, and only son of R. Talbot, esq. M.P. for the county of Dublin.

3. Anna Maria, wife of rev. Thos. Clarke, of Mitcheldever, and cousin to the earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was born July 11, 1791, the youngest daughter of the late hon. John Grey, by Susannah, daughter of Ralph Leycester, esq. and was married Jan. 14, 1817.

4. At Windsor, aged 75, the hon. Mrs. Ariana Margaret Egerton, lady of the bedchamber to the late queen Charlotte. She was cousin to the earl of Bridgewater.

6. At Maparath, county of Meath, Eliza, wife of Thomas-Taylor Rowley, esq. She was the third daughter and co-heiress of the late Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, county of Tipperary,

knight of the Shire for that county during many parliaments, and elder brother to the earl of Norbury.

7. At Leipsic, of dropsy, aged 68, her majesty, Maria Theresa Josephine Charlotte Jane, queen of Saxony. She was a princess of Austria, and became the second wife of the king of Saxony in 1817.

— At Kentish-town, Sarah, lady of sir James Williams.

10. At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 61, Middlemore Clark Pilkington, esq.

— In Malta, lieutenant-col. Alexander Campbell Wyllie, C. B. late commanding the 95th reg. He served in Spain and Portugal as aide-de-camp to major-general Pakenham, and also in the same capacity in America; was engaged in the expedition against New Orleans, and sent home by sir J. Lambert with the despatches, in which he was very honourably mentioned. He subsequently served in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo.

— At Streatham, aged 49, Eliza, wife of Samuel Elyard, esq.

11. At Corsham, Wilts, aged 60, lieutenant-col. John Alex. Castelman, on half-pay of the 9th foot.

12. In Mansfield-street, aged 76, Thos. Hunter, esq. of Besley-hall, Worcestershire.

— Aged 69, Eleanor, wife of the rev. Dr. Dupré, of Wyke-cottage, Dorset.

14. At Costessy, Norfolk, aged 100, Anne Maria Teresa Vere, formerly of Norwich.

15. In Soho-square, aged 80, Isabella, relict of Davidson Rich. Grieve, esq. of Swarland-house, Northumberland.

17. At Stonehouse, county of Stirling, aged 85, sir William Bruce, sixth baronet of that place.

18. In Upper Brook-street, Isabella Ann, wife of rev. Algernon Peyton.

— In Connaught-square, Sophia Eliza, sister to sir Roger Martin, bart.

— At Stuttgart, where he was born, Nov. 28th, 1802, Wilhelm Hauff. This writer, whose literary career was prematurely cut short, when he was rapidly rising into eminence, was one of the most original and talented of his class, and a deserved favourite with the public. His principal productions are, "Lichtenstein," an historical romance in 3 vols; "Mittheilungen aus den Memoiren des Satan," and "Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller;" the two last of which display much of that wildness

DEATHS.—Dec.

and eccentricity which distinguish the works of Hoffmann. There are many tales by him in the "Abendzeitung" and "Morgenblatt;" the latter of which journals he edited for about a twelvemonth. Just before his death, appeared the first volume of a collection of tales by him, and he also left ready for publication, his "Märchenalmanach for 1828." He was the intimate friend of Müller, whose death we have recorded at page 258.

19. At Bletchington-park, Oxfordshire, Mary, wife of the rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, rector of Amersham, and third daughter of Arthur Annesley, esq.

— At his seat, South-park, Penshurst, Richard Allnutt, esq.

22. At Brentford, aged 73, the widow of George Nairne, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

23. At his seat, Bosworth-hall, Leicestershire, sir William Willoughby Welstan Dixie, eighth baronet of Fulstone-hall in that county.

26. In Castle-street, Holborn, aged 66, Dr. Poynter, Roman Catholic bishop of the London district.

27. At Ladywood-house, near Birmingham, the relict of sir William Essington, K. C. B.

28. At Grant-lodge, Elgin, lady Anne-Margaret Grant, sister to the earl of Seafield.

29. Lady Waller, wife of the rev. sir Chas. Townsend Waller, of Writlington-house, near Bath, and third bart. of Lisbrian, county of Tipperary.

Lately. — At Marseilles, Abraham Solomon, M. D. of Gilead-house, near Liverpool, and formerly of Birmingham.

The baron de Stael. His sister, the duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael.

DECEMBER.

1. At Hastings, aged 46, Charlotte, wife of John Goldsworthy Shorter, esq.

3. Aged 83, Joseph Planta, esq. principal librarian of the British Museum, which office he had held for twenty-eight years. Mr. Planta was born in the Grisons in Switzerland, Feb. 11, 1744. His father, the rev. Andrew Planta, resided in England from the year 1752, as minister of the German reformed church in London; and under him Mr. P. received the first part of his education. It was completed afterwards at foreign seminaries; at Utrecht, under

the learned professor Saxius and others, and at Göttingen. He also took early opportunities of visiting France and Italy, with a view to add the knowledge of those languages to that of German, which he already possessed. Being thus qualified for the diplomatic line, he gladly accepted the employment of secretary to the British minister at Brussels. In this line he would probably have proceeded with success, had not the early demise of his father, in 1773, recalled him to the care of his widowed mother and family. Mr. Planta, sen. had been honoured with the task of instructing queen Charlotte in the Italian language; which probably facilitated the appointment of his son, soon after his death, to the office of assistant librarian in the British Museum, where, in 1775, he was promoted to be one of the under librarians. In 1774 he was elected a fellow of the royal society, and soon after, by the recommendation of the president (sir John Pringle), was appointed to conduct the foreign correspondence of the society. In 1776 he was chosen one of the ordinary secretaries of the society, on the death of Dr. Maty; having already distinguished himself by a learned and curious memoir on the Romansh language, spoken in the Grisons. This, though a philological tract, received the peculiar honour of being inserted in the transactions of the society. After this, by the resignation of Dr. (afterwards bishop) Horsley, Mr. Planta became the senior secretary; in which situation it was a part of his duty to draw up abstracts of all the communications made to the society, to be read before the members attending their public meetings. This task he performed with the utmost accuracy and perspicuity for upwards of twenty years. In June 1778, Mr. Planta was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Atwood, whose death, in 1821, proved the first interruption to his domestic happiness. In 1788, he was appointed paymaster of exchequer bills.

5. In John-street, Berkeley-square, aged 35, capt. Robert Winthrop Yates, R. N.

— At Cheltenham, aged 57, Thos. Wilson Patten, esq. of Bank-hall, Lancashire, and Wotton-park, Staffordshire; next brother to Peter Patten Bold, of Bold, esq. He was formerly lieut.-col. of the 5th royal Lancaster militia.

DEATHS.—Dec.

6. The wife of major-gen. Cole, R.M.

8. At Oxford, aged 70, Eliz. relict of the right rev. John Parsons, D.D. bishop of Peterborough, and master of Balliol-college.

9. At Brighton, Susannah Maria, wife of John Paine Berjew, esq. M. P.

13. At Naples, aged 83, cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo. His eminence, who was born at Naples, Sep. 10th, 1744, distinguished himself by his financial talents during the pontificate of Pius VI, by whom he had been appointed treasurer-general to the Roman see. Although a churchman, he had no disinclination for military affairs. In 1799, he undertook the perilous task of reconquering Naples from the French, and notwithstanding that he landed at Reggio with only three men, such was the enthusiasm he excited, that he collected twenty-five thousand to his standard, with which force he encamped before the walls of Naples, and the city capitulated to him. In 1801, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary from the king of Naples to the court of Rome. After the imprisonment of Pius VII at Savona, Napoleon invited the cardinal to Paris, and bestowed on him the cross of the legion of honour. He returned to Rome with the pope in 1814. Ruffo was a man of very energetic mind, and also of much information, particularly with regard to the subject of political economy, which he understood more profoundly than almost any of his countrymen. During the latter years of his life, he resided chiefly on his estates in the kingdom of Naples, where he devoted his time to planting and agriculture.

— At the house of her son-in-law, lord le Despenser, in Nottingham-place, aged 81, Alice, widow of Sam. Eliot, esq. of Antigua.

15. At Harpole, aged 32, Mary Jane, wife of hon. and rev. Tho. Laurence

Dundas, rector of that parish, and brother to lord Dundas. She was the eldest dau. of the rev. James Bouquet, of Hardingsstone, in the same county.

15. At Eastbourne, aged 70, Mr. John Pendrill, the representative of the preserver of Charles II. His son, who formerly kept the royal oak at Lewes, is now clerk at the Gloucester-hotel, Brighton.

— At Paris, aged 69, Helen Maria Williams, a lady of some celebrity as a writer. Her first production was a poem entitled "Edwin and Elfida, a legendary tale," 1783, which was succeeded by two volumes of miscellaneous poems, containing "Peru," &c. It was, however by her political, not her poetical writings, that she excited public attention, particularly by her "Farewell to England," her "Sketch of the Politics of France;" "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic," in which she exhibited herself as the champion of liberty and republicanism. Latterly she had changed her tone, and espoused the cause of the Bourbons, in opposition to that of the party with which she had at first identified herself.

16. Aged 68, the hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, next brother and heir presumptive to the earl of Donoughmore.

— At Swithland, aged 43, lady Harriet Erskine, sister to the earl of Portarlington. She was the third dau. of John, the first and late earl, by lady Caroline Stuart, fifth dau. of John, third earl of Bute; and was married May 4, 1813, to the hon. and rev. Henry-David Erskine, rector of Swithland.

31. At Greenwich-hospital, Andrew Brown, at the advanced age of 105 years and nine months. The veteran had been an inmate of the college fifty years, having entered in 1777.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1827.

CLASS.

- I. - - - PUBLIC INCOME.**
- II. - - - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.**
- III. - - - DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.**
- IV. - - - PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.**
- V. - - - UNFUNDED DEBT.**
- VI. - - - TRADE AND NAVIGATION.**

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES and EXTRAORDINARY
Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.			Repayments, allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Remission of the Nature of Drawbacks, &c.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	20,582,924	11	8½	1,010,951	10	6½
Excise	22,541,969	14	6½	1,915,342	18	7
Stamps	7,101,503	18	6	261,473	11	7½
Taxes, under the Management of the Commissioners of Taxes..	5,030,028	18	8	6,519	12	1
Post Office	2,392,272	2	7½	95,870	6	9½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pen- sions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pen- sions	40,587	16	9½	..	..	..
Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars	74,370	7	9	..	..	..
Crown Lands	278,088	0	10½	..	..	..
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	9,343	0	0	..	..	..
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	69,160	14	11	..	..	..
Poundage Fees, Fells Fees, Casualties, Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees	9,394	10	8½	..	..	..
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues.....	58,138,843	17	2	3,999,157	18	4
OTHER RESOURCES.						
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of his Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.....	60,000	0	0	..	..	..
From the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, for the Employment of the Poor	117,000	7	2	..	..	..
Money received from the Trustees of Naval and Military Pen- sions	4,380,000	0	0	..	..	..
From several County Treasurers, and others in Ireland, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, for the Police, for Public Works, employment of the Poor, &c.....	156,581	8	11½	..	..	..
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	184,974	15	7½	..	..	..
Payment of the Balance settled by Treaty to be due from the King of the Netherlands.....	100,000	0	0	..	..	..
Repayment on account of Money advanced out of the Conso- lidated Fund, in the year 1825, for Silver Coinage	206,365	14	10	..	..	..
From the Bank of England, on account of Unclaimed Divi- dends	64,581	12	2	..	..	..
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom.....	63,468,547	15	11	3,999,157	18	4

FOR THE YEAR 1827.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR 1827.

RESOURCES, constituting the PUBLIC INCOME of the United for the Year ended 5th January, 1827.

NETT RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS &c.	TOTAL INCOME including BALANCES outstanding 5th Jan. 1826.	Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on the 5th January 1827.	Rate per Cent for which the Gross Receipt was col- lected.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
19,562,973 1 8½	20,083,083 10 8½	2,221,985 15 7	17,280,711 19 3½	580,385 15 9½	7 9 4
20,626,626 16 4½	21,791,369 0 6½	1,617,251 3 8½	19,172,019 13 0½	1,002,098 3 9½	5 13 7
6,840,030 6 10½	7,166,951 14 7½	186,212 9 9½	6,702,350 11 10½	278,388 12 11½	2 12 5
5,023,509 6 7	5,115,044 16 5½	309,141 0 0½	4,702,743 12 6½	103,160 3 10	6 14 9
2,296,401 15 10½	2,510,799 3 2½	747,018 0 11½	1,570,000 0 0	193,781 2 3	28 8 11
49,587 16 9½	52,731 15 4½	1,186 11 7	48,427 10 6½	3,117 13 3	2 7 10
74,370 7 9	74,376 9 1	9,848 1 1	64,151 10 0	376 18 0	13 4 10
278,088 0 10½	315,945 8 1	291,168 13 10½	.. ..	24,776 14 2½	15 16 2
9,343 0 0	13,698 17 5½	3,572 18 8	6,325 8 7	3,800 10 2½	14 15 10
69,160 14 11	69,160 14 11	.. ..	69,160 14 11	.. ..	..
9,594 10 8½	9,594 10 8½	.. ..	9,594 10 8½	.. ..	..
51,839,685 18 5½	57,402,756 1 1½	5,387,384 15 2½	49,625,485 11 6	2,189,885 14 5	6 18 7
60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	..
117,000 7 2	117,000 7 2	.. ..	117,000 7 2	.. ..	..
4,380,000 0 0	4,380,000 0 0	.. ..	4,380,000 0 0	.. ..	..
156,581 8 11½	156,581 8 11½	.. ..	156,581 8 11½	.. ..	..
184,974 15 7½	184,974 15 7½	.. ..	184,974 15 7½	.. ..	..
100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.. ..	100,000 0 0	.. ..	..
206,365 14 10	206,365 14 10	.. ..	206,365 14 10	.. ..	..
64,581 12 2	64,581 12 2	.. ..	64,581 12 2	.. ..	..
60,109,389 17 2½	62,472,259 19 10½	5,387,384 15 2½	54,804,989 10 3	2,189,885 14 5	..

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

An Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, in the year ended 5th January, 1827.

EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charges of Collection	4,030,337 7 2½	
Other Payments	1,357,047 7 11½	
Total Payments out of the Income, prior to the Payments into the Exchequer.....	.. ..	5,387,384 15 2½
<i>Payments out of the Exchequer.</i>		
Dividends, Interest, and Management of the Public Funded Debt, four Quarters to 10th October 1826, exclusive of 5,591,231 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	27,945,750 14 0	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	831,207 6 3	28,776,952 0 3
Issued to the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c. per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 51	2,214,260 0 0	
Ditto - Bank of England, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 22	585,740 0 0	2,800,000 0 0
Civil List	1,057,000 0 0	
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament on Consolidated Fund, four Quarters to 10th October 1826	364,268 6 3½	
Salaries and Allowances	69,115 13 5	
Courts of Justice	150,590 15 11½	
Mint	14,750 0 0	
Bounties	2,056 13 8	
Miscellaneous	204,064 7 9	
Ditto - Ireland.....	301,427 10 6½	2,164,173 7 7½
Advance on account of the Wet Docks at Leith.....	240,000 0 0	
For the purchase of the Duke of Athol's Interests in the Public Revenues of the Isle of Man	150,000 0 0	
Towards rebuilding London Bridge, per Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 40..	120,000 0 0	610,000 0 0
Army	8,297,360 15 8½	
Navy	6,540,634 9 2	
Ordnance	1,869,606 9 8½	
Miscellaneous	2,566,783 11 5½	19,274,265 6 0
Lottery Prizes	69,802 5 10	
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 86, for the employment of the Poor	443,500 0 0	
Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Works.....	546,922 2 6½	1,060,024 8 4½
TOTAL		59,272,925 17 5½
Surplus of Income paid into the Exchequer, over Expenditure issued thereout		1,009,448 8 0½
		60,282,374 5 5½

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for the Year 1826, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to 5th January 1827.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
NAVY.....	6,135,004	6	10	5,511,069	0	10
ORDNANCE	1,754,403	0	0	1,260,000	0	0
FORCES	7,711,629	3	11½	6,818,408	8	2
Civil Contingencies, for the year 1826	300,000	0	0	228,697	0	3½
Royal Military College.....	13,135	11	10	13,135	11	10
Royal Military Asylum.....	25,545	18	9	14,000	0	0
Salaries and Allowances of the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons	23,000	0	0	17,000	0	0
Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons	20,300	0	0	20,300	0	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Fund in the Departments of the Treasury, Home Secretary of State, Foreign Secretary of State, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Privy Council, and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.....	98,217	0	0	71,828	18	11
Contingent Expenses and Messengers Bills in the Departments of the Treasury, Home Secretary of State, Foreign Secretary of State, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Privy Council, and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.....	72,680	0	0	67,479	17	4
Salaries of certain Officers, and Expenses of the Court and Receipt of the Exchequer ...	6,700	0	0	6,700	0	0
Salaries or Allowances granted to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for reading Courses of Lectures	958	5	0	958	5	0
Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court, of their Clerks, and the Contingent Expenses of their Office; and also of the Expenses attendant upon the Circuits.....	15,870	0	0	8,935	0	6
Salaries of the Officers and the Contingent Expenses of the Office for the Superintendence of Aliens, and also the Superannuations or retired Allowances to Officers formerly employed in that Service	4,872	0	0	4,872	0	0
Usual Allowances to Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England, poor French Protestant Refugee Clergy, poor French Protestant Refugee Laity, and sundry small Ob-						

268 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Warrantable and other Allowances to the Poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and others	6,112	7	10	2,887	13	6
Expenses of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings	38,000	0	0	28,383	14	3
Expense of the Works at the Royal Harbour of George the Fourth, at Kingstown (formerly Donleary)	43,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Expense of Printing Acts of Parliament, and Bills, Reports, and other Papers, for the two Houses of Parliament.....	109,300	0	0	38,625	14	4
Expenses incurred in 1826, for Printing, by order of the Commissioners for carrying into execution the Measures recommended by the House of Commons, respecting the Records of the Kingdom	7,500	0	0	1,813	0	10
Expense of providing Stationery, and of Printing and Binding, for the several Public Departments of Government.....	102,060	0	0	72,630	0	0
Extraordinary Expenses of the Mint in the Gold Coinage	34,000	0	0	34,000	0	0
To make good the Loss upon the Irish Silver Tokens already recoined, and to be recoined	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	0
Extraordinary Expenses that may be incurred for Prosecutions, &c. relating to the Coin of this Kingdom	5,000	0	0	—		
Extraordinary Expenses in the Department of the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, for Fittings and Furniture, to the two Houses of Parliament	8,700	0	0	8,700	0	0
Expense of Law Charges	18,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Expense attending the confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts at home and at Bermuda	92,100	0	0	84,000	0	0
To pay Bills drawn from abroad by his Majesty's Governors and others, for the Expenses incurred under the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and in conformity to the Orders in Council for the Support, &c. of Captured Negroes, Free American Settlers, &c.	35,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Bills drawn or to be drawn from New South Wales	120,000	0	0	—		
The following SERVICES are directed to be paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever:						
For defraying the CHARGE of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS undermentioned; viz.						
Of the Bahama Islands	3,119	0	0	3,119	0	0
Of Nova Scotia	11,529	0	0	5,764	10	0
Of New Brunswick	6,247	0	0	—		

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Of the Island of Bermuda	4,102	10	0	1,000	0	0
Of Prince Edward Island	2,900	0	0	1,500	0	0
Of Newfoundland	11,135	0	0	5,700	0	0
Of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	11,942	0	0	11,942	0	0
Of Sierra Leone	15,462	5	0	11,000	0	0
Of the Civil and Military Establishments of the African Ports	45,110	10	3	18,000	0	0
To make Compensation to the Commissioners appointed by several Acts for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Re- venue in Ireland, and the several Establish- ments connected therewith, and into certain Revenue Departments in Great Britain, for their assiduity, care, and pains, in the exe- cution of the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament.....	5,675	0	0	5,675	0	0
Compensation to the Commissioners for in- quiring into the nature and extent of the Instruction afforded by the several Institu- tions in Ireland, established for the purpose of Education, for their assiduity, care, and pains, in the execution of the Trusts reposed in them	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Expense of the Penitentiary House at Milbank, from 24th June, 1826, to 24th June, 1827..	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Charge of the Allowances or Compensations granted or allowed as Retired Allowances to persons formerly employed in Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service	16,506	5	4	2,568	16	3
To enable his Majesty to grant relief, in 1826, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers, St. Domingo suf- ferers, and others who have heretofore re- ceived Allowances from his Majesty, and who, from Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have special Claims upon his Majesty's justice and libe- rality	15,120	0	0	8,300	0	0
National Vaccine Establishment	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute"	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Relief of American Loyalists	6,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Expense of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics	3,306	10	0	3,306	10	0
Expense of Works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh.....	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Expense of sundry Works executing at Port Patrick Harbour	16,750	0	0	16,750	0	0
Expense of sundry Works executing at Don- aghadee Harbour	19,989	0	0	14,990	0	0
Expenses of Buildings at the British Museum	25,000	0	0	5,412	8	11
Expense of the New Buildings at the Offices of the Privy Council, and of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade	15,000	0	0	2,226	4	10

870 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expense of Repairs and Works to be executed at Windsor	70,000	0	0	—		
Expenses incurred by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Streets and Places near to Westminster Hall, and the two Houses of Parliament; from 1821 to 1826	3,526	3	10	3,526	3	10
Expense of Works on the Roads and Harbours of Holyhead and Howth, and the Charges of the Establishment employed under the Commissioners of those Roads and Harbours	11,109	4	10	11,109	4	10
Purchase of Bangor Ferry, in lieu of which a Bridge has been erected over the Menai Straits	26,394	7	6	26,394	7	6
Expense of improving and rendering more safe the Navigation of the Menai Straits ...	5,000	0	9	5,000	0	0
For completing the building of a Bridge over the River Conway, and for the purchase of Conway Ferry.....	14,994	3	9	14,994	3	9
For his Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services	56,000	0	0	55,000	0	0
Expense of forming an Index to Twenty Volumes of the Journals of the House of Commons, commencing with the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and extending to the end of the Reign of his late Majesty and the Accession of his present Majesty, and also the Expense of incorporating the Indexes of the subsequent Volumes of the Journals of the House of Commons, to the close of the Session 1824	10,180	0	0	10,180	0	0
To pay in the year 1826, the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners appointed on the part of his Majesty, under the Treaties with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, for preventing the Illegal Traffic in Slaves, and in pursuance of the Acts for carrying the said Treaties into effect	18,000	0	0	—		
Expenses of the Missions and Special Commissions to the New States of America ...	60,000	0	0	45,998	14	10
Salaries and Contingent Expenses of his Majesty's Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-consuls in Spanish America.....	40,000	0	0	19,363	15	0
To provide for the Salaries of his Majesty's Consuls General and Consuls abroad, for 1826; for all contingent Charges and Expenses connected with the Public Duties and Establishments of such Consuls General and Consuls, and also to pay the amount of Superannuation Allowances granted to retired Consuls	52,370	0	0	24,390	0	0
Expense of certain Colonial Services	2,442	10	0	2,442	10	0
Expense of the Society for the Propagation						

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
of the Gospel in several of the Colonies of his Majesty, and for the Ecclesiastical Board	16,832	0	0	16,669	10	0
Expense of improving the Water communication between Montreal and the Ottawa, and from the Ottawa to Kingston	15,000	0	0	--		
Charge of providing Stores for the Engineer Department in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; Bedding and Clothing for Convicts, Clothing and Tools for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, and Indian Presents for Canada	49,763	0	0	47,780	3	0
For the purpose of defraying the Expense of the British Museum	13,992	0	0	13,992	0	0
For the Purchase of Pictures for the National Gallery	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
For defraying the CHARGE of the following Services in IRELAND for 1826; which are directed to be paid Net in British Currency.						
Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland	19,500	0	0	19,500	0	0
Society for Discountenancing Vice	9,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
To be applied in aid of the Funds, either under the direction of the Society for the Education of the Poor in Ireland, or for such other purposes of Education as may appear to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland most advisable	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Foundling Hospital in Dublin	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0
House of Industry, Hospitals and Asylums for industrious Children in Dublin	20,050	0	0	15,000	0	0
Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin	7,200	0	0	7,200	0	0
Hibernian Society for Soldiers Children	7,500	0	0	7,500	0	0
Hibernian Marine Society	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Female Orphan House in Dublin	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Westmorland Lock Hospital	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Lying-in Hospital in Dublin	2,282	0	0	2,282	0	0
Dr. Steven's Hospital in Dublin	1,663	0	0	1,663	0	0
Fever Hospital and House of Recovery	4,210	0	0	4,210	0	0
Hospital of Incurables in Dublin	465	0	0	465	0	0
Establishment of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland	8,928	0	0	8,928	0	0
Cork Institution	1,563	0	0	1,563	0	0
Dublin Society	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Commissioners of Wide Streets in Dublin ..	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Farming Society of Ireland	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland	700	0	0	700	0	0
Linen Board of Ireland	19,938	9	2½	19,938	9	2½
Board of Works in Ireland	24,150	0	0	12,841	16	8½
Printing, Stationery, and other Disburse-						

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
ments of the Public Offices in Dublin Castle, of the Deputy Pursuivants and Messengers attending the said Offices, and also of Superannuated Allowances in the Chief Secretary's Office	15,886 0 0	12,318 11 9½
Expense of publishing Proclamations and other Matters of a public nature in the Dublin Gazette and other Newspapers in Ireland	6,000 0 0	4,483 16 0
Expense of printing Statutes for the use of the Magistrates and Public Officers in Ireland..	4,615 0 0	3,505 2 8½
Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Expenses in Ireland	35,935 0 0	35,935 0 0
Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland	13,972 12 3	9,619 7 9
Salaries of the Lottery Officers in Ireland ...	1,072 12 4	1,072 12 4
Expense of the Establishment, and for the Maintenance of Inland Navigation in Ireland	5,299 0 0	5,299 0 0
Police and Watch Establishments of Dublin..	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Duties and Fees of the Officers of Courts of Justice in Ireland.....	7,324 0 0	5,324 2 3
Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Land Revenue of the Crown in Ireland	1,635 0 0	851 10 10½
Salaries and Expenses of the Record Commissioners in Ireland	3,500 0 0	2,750 0 0
Expense of carrying on certain Public Works in Ireland	36,000 0 0	33,000 0 0
	17,942,964 18 6½	15,183,541 1 1½
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills, and that the same be issued and applied towards paying off and discharging any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies of the years 1825 and 1826, now remaining unpaid and unprovided for.....	30,500,000 0 0	
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills, issued pursuant to several Acts for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and for building Churches, outstanding and unprovided for	271,650 0 0	23,206,400 0 0
	48,714,614 18 6½	38,479,941 1 1½

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 273

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

Not being part of the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year.

	Sums Paid to 5th January, 1827.			Estimated further Mis- cellaneous Payments.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grosvenor Charles Bedford, Esq. on his Salary for additional trouble in preparing Ex- chequer Bills, per Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 1.....	150	0	0	50	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Man- agement of the Revenue	4,000	0	0			
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, per Acts 57 Geo. 3; c. 34 & 124, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 86	4,000	0	0			
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills for building ad- ditional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 45	3,000	0	0			
Expenses in passing of Act for building ad- ditional Churches in Scotland	1,320	17	6			
Bank of England, Discount on the Contribu- tions towards funding £.8 000,000 in Ex- chequer Bills; anno 1826	—			33,067	1	3
- - Ditto - - for Management of the above	—			3,200	0	0
By interest on Exchequer Bills; viz. £. 15 000,000 per 5 Geo. 4, c. 115, 1825..	96,429	18	0			
20,000,000 per Act 6 G. 4, c. 2, 1826..	500,000	0	0			
10,500,000 per Act 6 G. 4, c. 70	173,570	2	0			
	782,470	17	6	36,317	1	3
				782,470	17	6
TOTAL Payments for Services not voted				818,787	18	9
Amount of Sums voted				43,714,614	18	6½
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted ...				44,533,403	17	3½

WAYS AND MEANS for answering the foregoing Services.

	£.	s.	d.
Trustees for the Payment of Naval and Military Pensions, and Civil Superannuations, per Act 3 Geo. 4, c. 51	4,320,000	0	0
East India Company, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71.....	60,000	0	0
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per 7 Geo. 4, c. 1	5,000,000	0	0
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 7 Geo. 4, c. 79.....	8,600,000	0	0
Surplus Ways and Means, per Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 79.....	257,934	13	1
Interest on Land Tax redeemed by Money	14	17	10
Exchequer Bills funded, pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 39	8,025,228	5	0
Repayments on account of Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to two Acts of the 57th year of his late Majesty, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom	100,000	7	2
Unclaimed Dividends, &c. after deducting Repayments to the Bank of England, for deficiencies of Balance in their hands.....	62,542	7	5
Exchequer Bills; viz. 7 Geo. 4, c. 2.....£.10,000,000	0	0	0
7 Geo. 4, c. 50	13,200,000	0	0
	23,200,000	0	0
TOTAL Ways and Means	19,623,717	10	6
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted.	19,533,403	17	3½
SURPLUS Ways and Means	90,314	13	2½

274 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1827.

PUBLIC

AN Account of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBTS of GREAT
January, 1827; including the Debt

DEBT.															
				1.			2. CAPITALS			3.					
				CAPITALS.			redeemed and transferred to the Commissioners.			CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.					
GREAT BRITAIN.															
Debt due to the South Sea Company				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
at £. 3 per cent				3,562,784	8	6	-	-	-	3,562,784	8	6			
Old South Sea Annuities..... Do.				4,574,870	2	7	372,000	0	0	4,002,870	2	7			
New South Sea Annuities..... Do.				3,128,330	2	10	282,500	0	0	2,845,830	2	10			
South Sea Annuities, 1751..... Do.				707,600	0	0	52,500	0	0	655,100	0	0			
Debt due to the Bank of England Do.				14,536,800	0	0	-	-	-	14,536,800	0	0			
Bank Annuities, created in 1726.. Do.				1,000,000	0	0	437	10	0	999,562	9	3			
Consolidated Annuities..... Do.				369,103,390	12	6	8,373,012	10	0	360,730,378	2	5			
Reduced Annuities..... Do.				132,770,009	8	0	4,304,079	11	10	128,465,929	15	1			
Total at £. 3 per cent..				529,539,784	11	11	13,584,529	12	0	516,055,254	19	8			
Annuities at £. 3½ per cent..				15,083,949	13	9	599,521	0	0	14,484,428	13	9			
Reduced Annuities do.				73,406,921	14	9	5,837,417	10	0	67,569,504	2	7			
New £. 4 per cent Annuities				145,550,336	13	0	108,171	9	10	145,442,165	3	8			
Annuities created 1826, at 4 per cent				8,560,000	0	0	-	-	-	8,560,000	0	0			
Great Britain.....				772,240,992	11	11	20,130,759	12	0	762,110,232	19	3			
IN IRELAND.															
Irish Consolidated £. 3 per cent Annuities				2,279,980	18	7		11	17	10	2,279,918	18	9		
Irish Reduced £. 3 per cent Annuities				931,123	3	9		2	10	0	931,120	13	9		
£. 3½ per cent Debentures and Stock				14,136,704	10	1	672,361	18	0		13,464,343	13	7		
Reduced £. 3½ per cent Annuities				2,140,321	13	2	366,367	1	11		1,773,954	11	8		
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 4 per cent				1,815,384	12	4	-	-	-		1,815,384	12	4		
New £. 4 per cent Annuities				10,593,166	16	3		206	0	3	10,592,960	16	0		
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at £. 3 per cent				1,015,384	12	4	-	-	-		1,015,384	12	4		
Ireland.....				32,731,545	4	11	1,040,058	8	8		31,691,486	18	5		
Total United Kingdom.....				804,972,537	16	10	21,170,797	19	8		783,801,739	17	8		

												STOCK.			
												£.	s.	d.	
<p>NOTE.—The above Columns, 1 and 2, show the Totals of Debt of the United Kingdom, after deducting the Stock directed to be cancelled by various Acts of Parliament, and by redemption of Land Tax, amounting to</p>												184,526,734	1	7	

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th of created by 7,500,000*l.* raised in 1824.

CHARGE.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND. (In Brit. Currency).	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sinking Fund.	The Annual Sum of £5,000,000, directed to be issued per 4 Geo. 4, c. 19, towards the reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom	4,440,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	
	Annual Interest on Stock standing in the names of the Commissioners	628,104 16 10	36,402 6 10	
	Long Annuities	8,350 18 8	—	
		5,076,455 15 7	196,402 6 10	
Due to the Public Creditor.	Annual Interest on Unredeemed Debt	24,513,592 14 1	1,160,419 17 9	
	Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,332,301 0 0	—	
	Life Annuities payable at the Exchequer, English	25,827 8 7	—	
	Do. .. Irish	35,476 18 7	7,038 0 9	
		25,907,198 1 3	1,176,457 18 6	
Annual Interest on Stock transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, towards the Redemption of Land Tax, under Schedules C. D. 1 and D 2, 23 Geo. 3, c. 123.		9,089 18 11	—	
Management		278,269 6 2	797 10 1	
The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, and Civil Superannuations		2,800,000 0 0	—	
		34,471,013 2 0	1,373,637 14 6	35,844,650 16 7

ABSTRACT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unclaimed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Due to the Public Creditors.	MANAGEMENT.	MINING FUNDS.	TOTAL.
Capital paid up by the public.....	172,840,308 11 11½	£. s. d. 20,120,759 18 6	£. s. d. 759,110,322 19 3½	£. s. d. 25,216,228 0 2½	£. s. d. 278,300 6 9½	£. s. d. 6,478,433 16 7½	£. s. d. (a) —
Capital paid up by the public.....	32,731,345 4 11	£. s. d. 1,140,088 6 6	£. s. d. 31,691,308 18 5	£. s. d. 1,178,437 18 6½	£. s. d. 197 10 1½	£. s. d. 196,402 5 10½	£. s. d. —
Capital paid up by the public.....	504,872,487 18 10.	£. s. d. 21,270,797 19 2	£. s. d. 772,403,729 17 9½	£. s. d. 97,092,745 13 9½	£. s. d. 279,000 16 4	£. s. d. 5,672,358 1 2½	£. s. d. —
Capital paid up by the public.....				£. s. d. 2,300,000 0 0	£. s. d. —	£. s. d. —	£. s. d. —
Capital paid up by the public.....				£. s. d. 20,892,745 18 9½	£. s. d. 279,000 16 4	£. s. d. 5,672,358 1 2½	£. s. d. 25,844,870 16 7

The Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions and Civil Superannuations.....

	£.	s.	d.
the Commissioners as £3½ per cent.....	6,149,348	17	4
.....	31,659,736	7	6
.....	2,308,394	0	0
.....	309,719	9	0
.....	540,500	0	0
Tax under Schedule C. D. 1,	302,398	5	4

Total transferred to the Commissioners, as above

£1,170,797, 19 2

National Debt Office, 17th February 1827.

S. HIGHAM, Compt. Gen.

(a) Charge with £. 500,000 12s. 6d. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 2, c. 148.
is for a Term of Years to the 48 Geo. 2, c. 34, payable by 17s. 4d. (by Quarterly Instal- 4d. Non-vested £. 4 per cent at 60th, per 5 Geo. 4, c. 46.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Demands outstanding on the
5th January, 1827.

	Provided.		Unprovided.		TOTAL.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Exchequer Bills, exclusive of £.459,000 issued for paying off £.4 per cents, the payment of which is charged on the Sinking Fund	772,650	0 0	23,793,900	0 0	24,565,850	0 0
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon aids granted by Parliament.....	3,282,828	3 8½	-	-	3,282,828	3 8½
Advances made out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, towards the Supplies which are to be repaid to the Consolidated Fund, out of the Ways and Means in Great Britain	246,417	10 4	-	-	246,417	10 4
TOTAL Unfunded Debt, and Demands outstanding.....	4,301,895	14 0½	23,793,900	0 0	28,095,095	14 0½
Ways and Means	4,383,649	15 0½	-	-	-	-
Surplus Ways and Means	81,754	1 0	-	-	-	-
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund..	-	-	5,703,718	11 0½	5,703,718	11 0½

J. C. HERRIES.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 8th February 1827

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An Account of the **VALUE**, as calculated at the Official Rates, of all **IMPORTS** into, and of all **EXPORTS** from, **GREAT BRITAIN**, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1827; stated exclusive of the Trade with Ireland.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1825.....	38,145,440 0 0	48,024,592 13 6	40,188,596 9 2	58,213,548 2 8	57,502,020 16 9
1826.....	42,661,054 8 11	46,453,091 17 1	9,155,205 5 0	55,608,297 2 1	58,077,330 9 0
1827.....	34,060,099 12 3	60,532,104 6 0	10,009,168 1 2	30,401,292 7 2	30,847,638 7 4

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector General's Office, Custom House,
London, 24th March 1827.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1827 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation and stated exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Manufactures.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	£. s. d.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1825.....	37,558,176 4 10	48,730,466 4 7	10,304,785 6 4	58,925,251 10 11	38,390,403 14 0
1826.....	44,308,907 7 0	47,150,689 12 11	9,169,494 8 3	56,320,184 1 2	38,870,945 11 11
1827.....	37,714,351 55 4	43,465,000 14 10	10,073,637 8 4	53,538,637 2 11	31,536,833 10 11

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, }
London, 24th March 1827.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

TRADE OF IRELAND.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January 1827 (stated exclusive of the Trade with GREAT BRITAIN).

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
VALUE, exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	1825...	£. s. d. 1,411,728 4 10½	£. s. d. 16,188.17 2½	£. s. d. 721,703 8 3	£. s. d. 822,382 17 3
	1826...	£. s. d. 1,547,852 18 1½	£. s. d. 14,189 3 3	£. s. d. 711,856 19 1	£. s. d. 793,615 2 11½
	1827...	£. s. d. 1,644,022 3 0	£. s. d. 10,439 6 11	£. s. d. 643,365 14 11	£. s. d. 689,195 3 7½

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were built and registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 5th January, 1825, 1826, and 1827, respectively.

	In the Years ending 5th January.					
	1825.		1826.		1827.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	799	91,083	975	122,479	1,115	118,363
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	58	2,136	28	1,550	24	2,171
British Plantations	342	50,522	536	80,895	383	58,486
TOTAL	1,179	143,741	1,539	204,924	1,522	179,020

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 30th of September, in the Years 1824, 1825, and 31st of December, 1826, respectively.

	On 30th Sept. 1824.				On 30th Sept. 1825.				On 31st Dec. 1826.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.		Vessels.	Tons.	Men.		Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
United Kingdom	20,803	2,321,953	149,742		20,087	2,298,836	146,703		20,469	2,382,069	149,894	
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, & Man	477	26,361	3,806		508	28,505	3,773		499	29,392	3,665	
British Plantations	3,496	211,273	15,089		3,579	214,875	15,059		3,657	224,183	14,077	
TOTAL	24,776	2,559,587	168,673		24,174	2,542,216	165,535		24,625	2,635,644	167,636	

LIST OF GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the First Session of the EIGHTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—7 Geo. IV. 1827.

- I. AN Act for applying a sum of money for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- II. An Act for raising the sum of ten millions, by exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- III. An Act to confirm an order in council for allowing the importation of foreign oats, oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans; to indemnify all persons who have advised or acted in execution of the same; and to permit the importation of such articles until the fifteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- IV. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.
- V. An Act for the regulating of his Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.
- VI. An Act for granting to his Majesty rates of postage on the conveyance of letters and packets to and from Saint Domingo and Cuba.
- VII. An Act for continuing to his Majesty for one year certain duties on personal estates, offices, and pensions in England, and also certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- VIII. An Act for more conveniently paying the pensions of widows of officers of the royal marines.
- IX. An Act to repeal an Act of the twenty-eighth year of his late Majesty, for the better regulation of the manufacture of ounce thread.
- X. An Act to enable his Majesty to make further provision for their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Clarence.
- XI. An Act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, an Act of the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.
- XII. An Act to amend an Act of the first year of his present Majesty, for the advance of money for carrying on public works in Ireland.
- XIII. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for those purposes respectively.
- XIV. An Act for fixing, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.
- XV. An Act for declaring the law in relation to bills of exchange and promissory notes becoming payable on Good Friday or Christmas Day.
- XVI. An Act for applying certain sums of money for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- XVII. An Act to extend the provisions of an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of king George the Third, for regulating the costs of certain distresses.
- XVIII. An Act to prohibit the setting of spring-guns, man-traps, and other engines calculated to destroy human life, or inflict grievous bodily harm.
- XIX. An Act to repeal an Act of the sixth year of his present Majesty, for regulating vessels carrying passengers to foreign parts.
- XX. An Act to regulate the prosecution of fraudulent bankrupts in Scotland.
- XXI. An Act to amend the laws relating to the duties of postage in Great Britain and Ireland,

- XXII.** An Act to continue for one year, and until the end of the then next session of parliament, the Acts for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.
- XXIII.** An Act to continue for one year, and until the end of the then next session of parliament, an Act of the sixth year of his present Majesty, for providing for the repairing, maintaining, and keeping in repair certain roads and bridges in Ireland.
- XXIV.** An Act to amend the Acts for regulating turnpike roads in England.
- XXV.** An Act for the relief of certain spiritual persons, and patrons of ecclesiastical preferments, from certain penalties; and rendering valid certain bonds, covenants, or other assurances for the resignation of ecclesiastical preferments.
- XXVI.** An Act for disappropriating, disuniting, and divesting the rectory and rectorial tithes of the parish of Youghal from and out of the bishopric of the diocese of Cloyne, in Ireland, whereby the incumbent of such rectory should have the actual cure of souls in the said parish.
- XXVII.** An Act for repealing various statutes in England relative to the benefit of clergy, and to larceny and other offences connected therewith, and to malicious injuries to property, and to remedies against the hundred.
- XXVIII.** An Act for further improving the administration of justice in criminal cases in England.
- XXIX.** An Act for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith.
- XXX.** An Act for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to malicious injuries to property.
- XXXI.** An Act for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to remedies against the hundred.
- XXXII.** An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to prevent the wilful and malicious destruction of dwelling houses in Ireland.
- XXXIII.** An Act for the further regulation of the general penitentiary at Milbank.
- XXXIV.** An Act to amend the Acts relating to the provision of ministers in cities and corporate towns in Ireland.
- XXXV.** An Act for the further improvement of the road from London to Holyhead, and of the road from London to Liverpool.
- XXXVI.** An Act to continue until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, respecting deserted children in Ireland.
- XXXVII.** An Act to make further regulations for preventing corrupt practices at elections of members to serve in parliament, and for diminishing the expense of such elections.
- XXXVIII.** An Act for discontinuing certain presentments by constables.
- XXXIX.** An Act to repeal such parts of two Acts of king William and queen Mary and of king George the Second, as relate to the settling the rates of the carriage of goods.
- XL.** An Act to continue, until the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty, an Act relating to duties of excise on crown, flint, and phial glass, and to alter certain laws of excise relating to flint glass.
- XLI.** An Act for raising the sum of thirteen millions eight hundred thousand pounds by exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- XLII.** An Act for granting and applying certain sums of money for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.
- XLIII.** An Act to consolidate and amend the laws in force in Ireland for unions and divisions of parishes, and for uniting or disappropriating appropriate parishes or parts of parishes; and to make further provision with respect to the erecting chapels of ease, and making perpetual cures.
- XLIV.** An Act to provide for the payment of a salary (in lieu of fees) to the judge of the Prerogative court and court of Faculties in Ireland.
- XLV.** An Act to allow, until the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the enrolment of certain articles of clerkship and assignments thereof.
- XLVI.** An Act for the better enabling the commissioners appointed by an

- Act passed in the third year of his present Majesty to complete the buildings of his Majesty's general register house at Edinburgh.
- XLVII.** An Act for the further amendment and extension of the powers of the several Acts authorizing advances for carrying on public works.
- XLVIII.** An Act to continue until the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, an Act of the third year of his present Majesty, for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in England.
- XLIX.** An Act to exempt persons who have procured game certificates in Great Britain from the duty on game certificates in Ireland, and to authorize persons who have paid duty on game certificates in Ireland to kill game in Great Britain, upon paying the additional duty only.
- L.** An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, quarter masters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons mates, and serjeant majors of militia, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.
- LI.** An Act for further amending an Act passed in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, for the better administration of justice in the equity side of the court of Exchequer in Ireland.
- LII.** An Act to consolidate and amend certain laws relating to the revenue of excise on malt made in the United Kingdom; and for amending the laws relating to brewers in Ireland, and to the allowance in respect of the malt duty on spirits made in Scotland and Ireland from malt only.
- LI I.** An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the collection and management of the revenue of excise throughout Great Britain and Ireland.
- LIV.** An Act to carry into effect the treaty with Sweden relative to the slave trade.
- L V.** An Act to consolidate the boards of stamps in Great Britain and Ireland,
- LVI.** An Act to amend the laws relating to the customs.
- LVII.** An Act to permit, until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, certain corn, meal, and flour, to be entered for home consumption.
- LVIII.** An Act to make provision for ascertaining from time to time the average prices of British corn.
- LIX.** An Act for further amending the laws for the recovery of small debts, and the proceedings for that purpose, in the manor courts in Ireland.
- LX.** An Act to amend the Acts for the establishing of compositions for tithes in Ireland.
- LXI.** An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of the butter trade in Ireland.
- LXII.** An Act to authorize the sale of a part of the clergy reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
- LXIII.** An Act to explain so much of an Act of the present session of parliament, for punishing mutiny and desertion, as relates to the transportation of offenders.
- LXIV.** An Act to establish a taxation of costs on private bills in the House of Lords.
- LXV.** An Act to explain and remove doubts touching the Admiralty.
- LXVI.** An Act to extend an Act of the fifty-sixth year of his late Majesty, for enabling his Majesty to grant small portions of land as sites for public buildings, or to be used as cemeteries.
- LXVII.** An Act for the better administration of justice at the holding of petty sessions by justices of the peace in Ireland.
- LXVIII.** An Act for the management and improvement of the land revenues of the crown in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- LXIX.** An Act to provide for the relief of persons aggrieved by unlawful or excessive distresses in Ireland.
- LXX.** An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five hundred thousand pounds by exchequer bills, and for appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.
- LXXI.** An Act to prevent arrests upon mesne process where the debt or cause of action is under twenty pounds; and to regulate the practice of arrests.

LXXII. An Act to amend the Acts for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes.

LXXIII. An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine, an Act of the fourth year of his present Majesty, for the better administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

LXXIV. An Act to carry into execution a convention between his Majesty and the emperor of Brazil, for the regulation and final abolition of the African slave trade.

LXXV. An Act to appoint commissioners for carrying into execution several Acts, granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, and continuing to his Majesty certain duties on personal estates, offices, and pensions, in England.

PUBLIC ACTS

Of a Local and Personal Nature to be noticed by the Courts.

- i. An Act for building a church or chapel of ease within the township of Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, in the parish of Rothwell, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- ii. An Act to enable the company of proprietors of the Birmingham and Liverpool junction canal navigation to alter the line of the said navigation, and to make certain branches therefrom, in the counties of Stafford and Salop.
- iii. An Act for enabling the company of proprietors of the Nantlee railway to raise a further sum of money, for completing the said railway and other works.
- iv. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Temple Normanston, in the parish of Chesterfield, to the Mansfield and Tibshelf turnpike road, at or near Tibshelf sidegate, in the county of Derby.
- v. An Act for making and maintaining a road from Chappel's Corner, in the parish of Ashcott, to join the Bristol turnpike road at or near Rowberrow Hill, all in the county of Somerset.
- vi. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Godley-lane-

head, near Halifax, to Northowram-green, in the West Riding of the county of York.

- vii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from the north-west parts of the county of Lincoln, through Nettleham-fields, Wragby-lane, and Baumby-fields, to the north-east part of the said county, and other roads therein described, in the said county and in the city of Lincoln.
- viii. An Act for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving the road from Cosham in the county of Southampton to the city of Chichester.
- ix. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from Hulme across the river Irwell, through Salford, to Eccles, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and a branch of road communicating therewith.
- x. An Act for enabling the justices of the peace for the county of Essex to raise money for defraying certain expenses incurred under an Act, passed in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled An Act for building an additional gaol for the county of Essex, and for enlarging, improving, and altering the existing prisons for the same county; and for amending the said Act, and for extending the powers thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xi. An Act to authorize the company of proprietors of the Canterbury and Whitstable railway to vary the line of the railway, to raise a further sum of money for completing their works, and to alter and enlarge the powers of the Act passed for making and maintaining the said railway.
- xii. An Act for more effectually repairing several roads in and through his Majesty's forest of Dean, and the waste lands thereto belonging, in the county of Gloucester, and in the parishes of Newland, Awre, and Lydney, in the said county, and for making and maintaining several new roads in and adjoining the said forest.
- xiii. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from Foxley Hatch, in the parish of Croydon, into the town of Reigate, in the county of Surrey.
- xiv. An Act for more effectually improving and keeping in repair the

several roads leading to and from the town of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, and for making certain new lines of road to communicate with the same.

xv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from the Buck's-head at Watling-street, to Beckbury and the New Inn, and from the Birches-brook to the Hand-post in the parish of Kemberton; and for making a new branch of road from a place called Ball's-hill in the parish of Dawley, adjoining or near to the said roads, to or near to a place called Lawley, in the parish of Wellington; all in the county of Salop.

xvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads from the city of Gloucester to the top of Birdlip-hill, and from the foot of the said hill to the top of Urickley-hill, in the county of Gloucester.

xvii. An Act for repairing the road from Alford to Boston, and from thence to Cowbridge, in the township of Frithville, in the county of Lincoln.

xviii. An Act for more effectually amending and widening the roads from Penryn to Redruth, in the county of Cornwall; and for building a bridge over Penryn river.

xix. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Shillingford, in the county of Oxford, through Wallingford and Pangborne, to Reading, in the county of Berks; and for repairing and maintaining a bridge over the river Thames at or near Shillingford Ferry.

xx. An Act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act relating to the Heckbridge and Wentbridge railway.

xxi. An Act for amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of an Act relating to the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

xxii. An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of life annuities granted or purchased by the Sun fire-office company.

xxiii. An Act for providing a farther maintenance for the rector of the parish of Saint John, Horslydown, within the town and borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey.

xxiv. An Act to enable the Birmingham coal company to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, or one of the members of the said company.

xxv. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from Chapel-en-le-Frith to or near to Enterclough-bridge in the county of Derby, and other roads therein mentioned, in the said county of Derby, and in the county palatine of Chester.

xxvi. An Act for repairing the roads from Warwick to Paddle Brook, in the parish of Stretton-on-the-Fosse, and from Warwick to Stratford-upon-Avon, in the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

xxvii. An Act for more effectually repairing, and otherwise improving, the road from the east end of Chapel Bar, in Nottingham, to the new china works near Derby, and from the guide post in the parish of Lenton to Sawley Perry, all in the counties of Nottingham and Derby.

xxviii. An Act for more effectually amending, widening, and maintaining the roads from the town of Bury, through Haslingden, to Blackburn and Whalley, and also from Portfield to Padiham, and for making, repairing, and improving other roads to communicate therewith, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

xxix. An Act to alter and amend an Act of the tenth year of queen Anne. Intituled An Act for erecting a workhouse in the city and county of the city of Norwich, for the better employment and maintaining of the poor there.

xxx. An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable approaches thereto.

xxxi. An Act for erecting a bridge over the river Bure, from Runham to Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

xxxii. An Act for explaining and amending three Acts for building a bridge across the river Clyde, from the city of Glasgow to the village of Gorbals; and for repairing, widening, and enlarging the old bridge across the said river, from the said city to the said village; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

xxxiii. An Act to empower the commissioners of sewers for the city and liberty of Westminster, and part of the county of Middlesex, to purchase certain premises situate at the corner

- of Soil-court, in Cuzson-street, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the said city and liberty; and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xxxiv. An Act for more effectually enlarging and improving the harbours of Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen.
- xxxv. An Act to continue and amend four Acts for the improvement of the port and harbour of Drogheda, in the county of the town of Drogheda, and the counties of Louth and Meath.
- xxxvi. An Act to extend the powers of an Act of his present Majesty, for supplying the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, with water, to Harrington and Toxteth-park, in the said county.
- xxxvii. An Act for better regulating the supply of water in the town of Leek, in the county of Stafford.
- xxxviii. An Act for enabling the company of proprietors of the Pottsea Island waterworks to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes relating to the said undertaking.
- xxxix. An Act to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act made in the last session of parliament, intituled An Act for fighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Camberwell new road, the Lambeth Wyke estate, and other places in the vicinity thereof, in the parishes of Lambeth, Camberwell, and Newington, in the county of Surrey.
- xl. An Act to amend an Act for enlarging the powers of the company of merchants of the city of Edinburgh.
- xli. An Act for improving and supporting the navigation of the river Brue, from the mouth thereof, at its junction with the river Parrett, to Cripps's house, and for making and constructing a canal from thence to the town of Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset.
- xlii. An Act for making and maintaining a navigable communication for ships and other vessels between the city of Norwich and the sea, at or near Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk.
- xliii. An Act for forming a carriage road or drive round the park or public green of Glasgow; and for the better regulation of the fire-places and chimnies of steam-engines and other works in the said city and suburbs.
- xliv. An Act for more effectually improving Golden-square, in the parish of Saint James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.
- xlv. An Act for paving, gravelling, and otherwise improving certain streets and places on the east side of Kentish town, in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex.
- xlvi. An Act for removing the corn, hay, and cattle markets of the town of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the county of York; for erecting a corn exchange and improving the market places, and regulating the fairs and markets of the said town, and erecting a bridge there over the river Dun.
- xlvii. An Act for improving the drainage of part of the south level of the fens within the great level commonly called Bedford Level, and the navigation of the rivers passing through the same, in the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and in the Isle of Ely.
- xlviii. An Act for maintaining and repairing the public drains, bridges, and highways, on certain extraparcial lands formerly called Biffin Moor, in the county of Derby.
- xlix. An Act for dividing, inclosing, and exonerating from tithes the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, fens, inges, and waste lands in the parish of Washingborough, in the county of Lincoln, and township of Heighington, in the same parish; and also for embanking, draining, and improving certain lands within the same parish and township.
- i. An Act for more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the road from the north side of Cavendish-bridge in the county of Derby, to the town of Derby, and from the said town to the guide-post on Hulland Ward in the same county.
- ii. An Act for amending, improving, and maintaining in repair the road between the point at which the great roads from the city of Carlisle to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively separate, and Westlinton-bridge, in the county of Cumberland.
- lii. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Speenhamland in the county of Berks, to Marlborough

- in the county of Wilts, so far as relates to the Marlborough district of the said road.
- liii. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the road from Whithy to Middleton, in the county of York.
- liv. An Act for repairing the road from Dunchurch to Hillmorton, in the county of Warwick, and from thence to Saint James's End, in the parish of Duston, in the county of Northampton.
- lv. An Act for making and maintaining a road from Hollinwood to Littleborough, and other roads communicating therewith, in the county of Lancaster.
- lvi. An Act for repairing the road from the High Bridge in Spalding to Tydd Goat in the county of Lincoln, and other roads in the same county.
- lvii. An Act for more effectually amending and improving the road from Hawtry-bridge in the county of Nottingham, to Hainton in the county of Lincoln, and other roads therein mentioned.
- lviii. An Act for amending, repairing, and maintaining the turnpike road from Rotherham to Swinton, in the West Riding of the county of York.
- lix. An Act for repairing the road from Blackburn in the county palatine of Lancaster, to Addingham and Cocking End, in the West Riding of the county of York; and for making and maintaining a new road from Old Accrington to the Burnley and Rochdale turnpike-road in Habergham Eaves, in the said county of Lancaster, and a branch therefrom.
- lx. An Act for continuing the term and altering and enlarging the powers of several Acts for repairing the roads from the Stone Pillar on Alconbury-hill to Wansford-bridge, and from Norman Cross to Peterborough-bridge, all in the county of Huntingdon.
- lxi. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads leading from Romsey to Stockbridge and Wallop, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of Southampton.
- lxii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Frodsham to the south end of Wilderspool Causeway, within Appleton, in the county palatine of Chester; and for making and maintaining a certain extension or new branch of road to communicate therewith.
- lxiii. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Rochdale, through Bamford and Birtle, to Bury, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county Palatine of Lancaster.
- lxiv. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Standedge in Saddleworth in the county of York to Oldham in the county of Lancaster, and other roads in the said county of York, and for making and maintaining two new branches to communicate therewith.
- lxv. An Act for more effectually repairing the road leading from the town of Kilcullen in the county of Kildare to the town of Carlow.
- lxvi. An Act for repairing and improving the road from Dublin, by Ashbourne, to Slane and Drogheda.
- lxvii. An Act for repairing the road from Barton Waterside House to Riseham Hedge Corner, and other roads in the county of Lincoln connected therewith.
- lxviii. An Act for more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the road from the end of Ardwick Green, near Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to Hyde Lane Bridge in the county palatine of Chester.
- lxix. An Act for repairing the road leading from Ealand to the town of Leeds in the West Riding of the county of York.
- lxx. An Act for more effectually making, amending, and improving the road from Buck Stones to Barkishad School, at the Highway leading from Ripponden to Stainland; and for making and maintaining an extension of the said road to join the Halifax and Huddersfield turnpike road at the south end of Elland Bridge, and a branch therefrom; all in the West Riding of the county of York.
- lxxi. An Act for making and maintaining a road from the town of Northampton in the county of Northampton to Cold Brayfield in the county of Buckingham.
- lxxii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act relating to the road from Barnsdale through Pontefract, to Thwaite Gate, near Leeds, and also an Act relating to the road from Leeds to Wakefield, in the West Riding of the county of York.

lxxlii. An Act for more effectually improving the road from Creed to Ruan Lasehorne, and from Dennis Water to Trethim Mill, in the county of Cornwall.

lxxiv. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from the south east end of the town of Loughborough in the county of Leicester, commencing at South Field Lane, to the south end of Cavendish Bridge, in the same county.

lxxv. An Act for the better regulation of the Watermen and Lightermen on the river Thames, between Yantlet Creek and Windsor.

lxxvi. An Act for carrying into effect certain improvements within the city of Edinburgh, and adjacent to the same.

lxxvii. An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving, the town of Ashton-under-Lyne in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for regulating the police thereof.

lxxviii. An Act for the more effectual repairing, maintaining, and improving the piers and harbour of the town and port of Whitby in the county of York.

lxxix. An Act to extend and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the fifty-second year of his late Majesty, for improving the port and harbour of Boston in the county of Lincoln.

lxxx. An Act for maintaining and improving the harbour of Ardglass in the county of Down.

lxxxi. An Act for enabling the company of proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey to make two branches or cuts from and out of the same navigation, and for further amending the Acts of the said company.

lxxxii. An Act for more effectually supplying with water the inhabitants of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and the neighbourhood thereof.

lxxxiii. An Act for supplying with water the town and suburbs of Shrewsbury in the county of Salop.

lxxxiv. An Act for supplying with water the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield in the West Riding of the county of York.

lxxxv. An Act for improving the outfall of the river Nene, and the drainage of the lands discharging their waters into the Wisbech river, and

the navigation of the said Wisbech river from the upper end of Kinderleys's Cut to the sea; and for embanking the salt marshes and bare sands lying between the said cut and the sea.

lxxxvi. An Act for watching, regulating, and improving the city of Carlisle, and the suburbs thereof.

lxxxvii. An Act to amend an Act of the forty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, incorporating the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal company; and to empower the said company to form a railway from Johnstone in the county of Renfrew to Ardrossan in the county of Ayr, and certain branch railways communicating therewith.

lxxxviii. An Act for altering and amending the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway Act.

lxxxix. An Act for removing doubts as to the legality of the erection of the portico of the parish church of the parish of Saint Mary-le-bone in the county of Middlesex; for declaring the whole of the site of Trinity church to be within the said parish; and for altering the boundary between the said parish and the parish of Saint Pancras.

xc. An Act for substituting a building lately erected by William Mitford esquire, deceased, as the future church or chapel of Exbury and Lepe in the county of Southampton, in lieu of the present church or chapel, and for other purposes relating thereto.

xci. An Act for providing the inhabitants of the parish of Saint John, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, with increased accommodation for attending divine service.

xcii. An Act for erecting and endowing a chapel of ease in the parish of Wisbech Saint Peter's in the Isle of Ely in the county of Cambridge.

xciii. An Act for enlarging the term and powers granted by several Acts for levying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale and beer brewed or vended within the town of Dundee, and the liberties and suburbs thereof, and for amending the said Acts.

xciv. An Act for draining, embanking, and protecting, certain low-lands lying on the north side of the river Dun in the West Riding of the county of York.

- xcv. An Act for more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the road from Crossford Bridge in the county palatine of Lancaster, to Altrincham in the county palatine of Chester.
- xvi. An Act for altering and maintaining the road from Stirling to Drymen Bridge, in the counties of Stirling and Perth,
- xvii. An Act for amending an Act of the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for making and repairing certain roads from Redrow to Peashill in the county of Stirling; and for making and maintaining certain new roads connected therewith.
- xviii. An Act for the better and more effectually repairing and otherwise improving the roads in the county of Glamorgan.
- xcix. An Act for repairing the road from the city of York to Kexby Bridge, and from Grimston to the upper end of Stone Dale, in the county of York
- c. An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Wotton-under-Edge through Kingswood to Wickwar, and branch roads therefrom, all in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts.
- ci. An Act for repairing and improving certain roads leading to and from Calington in the county of Cornwall.
- cii. An Act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating to the Ellesmere and Chester canal navigation.
- ciii. An Act for improving the harbour of Portrush in the county of Antrim.
- civ. An Act for the further improvement and maintenance of the harbour of Dunbar, and other Public works within the burgh of Dunbar; and for the better supplying the said burgh with water.
- cv. An Act for recovering, draining, and preserving, certain lands in the parishes of Kiaross, Orwell, and Portmoak, in the county of Kiaross, and in the parishes of Ballingry, Auchterderran, and Kinglassie, in the county of Fife; and for the better supplying with water the mills, manufactories, bleachfields, and other works situated on or near the river of Leven in the said county of Fife.
- cvi. An Act for separating the town or vill of Ramsgate in the county of Kent from the parish of Saint Lawrence, and making the same a distinct parish; and for completing the new church now building therein; and for other purposes relating thereto; and for altering and amending an Act of his late Majesty for establishing a chapel therein.
- cvi. An Act for taking down and rebuilding the parish church of Staines in the county of Middlesex; for providing an additional burial ground; and for equalizing the church rates of the said parish.
- ciii. An Act to enable the persons interested in the lands and hereditaments heretofore parcel of the possessions of the monastery or abbey of Stratford Langthorne in the county of Essex, to raise money for repairing and maintaining the bridges and other works liable to be repaired and maintained by such persons.
- cix. An Act for repairing and keeping in repair the turnpike roads in the county of Ayr; for making and maintaining certain new roads; for rendering turnpike certain parish roads; and for regulating the statute labour in the said county.
- cx. An Act for erecting a church in the parish of Doncaster in the West Riding of the county of York.
- cxi. An Act for building a new gaol for the town of Cambridge, and for other purposes connected therewith.
- cxii. An Act to provide for the municipal government of the town and suburbs of Leith; for the further administration of justice; and for the regulation of the police therein.

PRICE OF STOCKS in each Month in 1827,

Highest and Lowest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Cents.	New 3½ per Cts.	New 4 per Cts.	Long Annuity.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South S. Stock.	Excheq. Bills.
January .. {	202½ 200½	77½ 80½	76½ 79½	86 87½	84½ 87½	93 95½	18½ 19½	233½ 236½	27 p. 49 p.	86½ 86½	20 p. 28 p.
February.. {	202½ 208½	80½ 83½	79½ 83	87½ 90	87½ 89½	95½ 97½	19½ 19½	240 245½	48 p. 54 p.	88½ 90½	28 p. 34 p.
March {	206		81½ 82½	89½ 90	89 90	96½ 98½	19½	244	52 p. 62 p.	89½ 90½	32 p. 42 p.
April {	202½ 203½	81½ 82½	82½ 83½	88½ 89½	87½ 88½	97½ 99½	19 19½	246 247	61 p. 70 p.	81½ 82	41 p. 47 p.
May {	202½ 204½	81½ 83½	81½ 84	87½ 90	87½ 90½	98½ 100½	18½ 19½	243½ 247½	70 p. 84 p.	92½ 92½	45 p. 53 p.
June {	203½ 206½	83½ 85½		90 92½	90½ 92½		19½ 19½	249½	76 p. 89 p.		44 p. 56 p.
July {	206½ 214	89½	85½ 88½	92½ 96	92 95½	100 102½	19½ 20½	250½ 258	84 p. 94 p.	94½	54 p. 61 p.
August..... {	217 210	90½ 87	89½ 86½	97 94	96½ 94	102½ 100½	20½ 20	263 254½	95 p. 87 p.	94½	57 p. 61 p.
September {	212 214	87½ 88½	86½ 88½	95½	94½ 95½	101½ 100½	20½	254½	94 p. 92 p.		62 p. 54 p.
October .. {	214½ 216	86 87½	86½ 88½	92½ 94½	92½ 94	100½ 102½	19½ 19½	255 257½	87 p. 101 p.	93½ 96	53 p. 63 p.
November {	214½ 204½	86½ 83½	87½ 84	93½ 90½	93½ 89½	102½ 100	19½ 18½	256½ 249	100 p. 79 p.	95½ 93½	61 p. 51 p.
December {	206 204	81½ 84	84½ 82½	89½ 90½	89 90½	101 99½	18½ 19½	250 245	65 p. 87 p.	91½	40 p. 58 p.

AVERAGE OF BRITISH CORN.
FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	55	1	36	0	28	8	40	10	47	3	50	0
February.....	55	3	38	1	29	2	40	6	48	6	50	3
March	57	4	38	3	31	3	39	2	49	10	51	4
April	57	11	39	4	31	4	41	2	48	9	49	1
May.....	58	4	40	8	31	3	41	3	49	8	49	2
June	59	10	41	8	29	5	43	10	51	8	49	9
July.....	61	9	41	8	29	4	44	9	51	8	50	1
August	59	10	37	0	27	1	39	0	50	1	43	5
September	56	9	33	0	24	3	34	9	45	9	44	3
October	52	9	30	4	22	10	32	2	42	4	47	7
November	52	8	31	5	22	2	34	7	43	3	45	10
December	52	0	30	8	22	1	32	9	42	0	44	0

PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lb. of BUTCHER'S MEAT in Smithfield Market, in the Year 1827.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.				Lamb.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.... 24	4	6	to	4	8	3	0	to	4	8	5	0	to	6	6	5	0	to	6	0
Feb.... 21	4	6	to	5	2	4	0	to	4	8	4	6	to	5	8	4	2	to	5	4
March 28	4	6	to	5	4	4	4	to	5	6	5	0	to	6	0	4	0	to	5	4
April 25	4	0	to	5	4	4	4	to	6	0	5	0	to	6	0	4	0	to	5	4
May... 21	4	0	to	5	2	4	0	to	5	2	4	8	to	5	4	4	6	to	5	2
June... 25	4	0	to	5	4	3	8	to	5	2	4	6	to	5	8	4	0	to	5	4
July... 25	4	0	to	5	4	4	9	to	4	10	5	0	to	5	8	4	0	to	5	4
Aug... 27	3	6	to	5	4	3	6	to	5	0	4	6	to	6	0	4	0	to	5	6
Sept... 24	3	8	to	5	0	3	4	to	4	8	5	0	to	5	8	4	0	to	6	6
Oct... 22	3	2	to	4	6	3	0	to	4	6	4	0	to	5	0	4	0	to	5	0
Nov... 26	3	6	to	4	10	3	6	to	4	10	5	0	to	6	0	5	0	to	6	8
Dec... 24	4	6	to	5	2	4	6	to	4	10	5	2	to	6	0	5	4	to	6	4

BILLS OF MORTALITY, *from December 13, 1826, to December 12, 1827.*

Christened { Males.. 15,205 } 29,925 || Buried { Males.. 11,296 } 22,292
 { Females, 14,720 }

WHEREBY HAVE DIED,

Under two years of age	6580	Sixty and seventy.....	2044
Between two and five	1875	Seventy and eighty	1680
Five and ten	850	Eighty and ninety	666
Ten and twenty.....	862	Ninety and a hundred	74
Twenty and thirty	1565	A hundred	1
Thirty and forty	1831	One hundred and one.....	1
Forty and fifty	2134	One hundred and two	1
Fifty and sixty	2128		

Increased in the Burials reported this year, 1534; arising principally from two years being included in the return from St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

TABLE of the Number of BANKRUPTS & DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

	Bankrupts.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January	81	20
February	207	28
March	118	10
April.....	85	11
May	131	23
June	141	12
July	81	5
August	84	12
September	63	8
October.....	69	11
November.....	104	14
December.....	76	13
	1040	167

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1827.

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Pluvia- meter.	Winds.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
January	29.16	28.92	29.7280	52	8	33.88	.3	3	2	0	1	6	0	5	14
February	29.40	29.39	29.9079	56	10.5	32.41	.225	2	1½	1	0	15½	0	2½	5½
March	29.18	28.70	29.5932	61	24	43.63	2.625	2	2	0	0	1	0	3½	22½
April	29.19	29.44	29.8544	77	24	48.60	.85	2½	2½	2½	4	2½	8½	5	7½
May	29.03	29.10	29.6865	76	31	54.84	1.975	3½	0	1½	1	6½	1½	2	15
June	29.19	29.50	29.8377	79	34	59.67	.1	4	½	1	2½	4½	1	3	3½
July	29.30	29.64	29.9836	83	40	64.78	1.3525	0	1½	1	3	2	5	5	13½
August	29.25	29.30	29.9033	80	38	60.44	1.5	6	0	1	1	7	1½	6	8½
September	29.24	29.40	29.8883	70	33	57.74	3.225	8	2	2	1½	2	4	2	8½
October	29.30	29.05	29.6625	65	30	51.82	3.375	5½	4	1½	0	4	5	3½	7½
November	29.32	29.34	29.8869	63	19.5	42.57	1.45	5	0	1	2	0	5	9	8
December	29.28	28.97	29.7886	57	27	43.96	4.325	1	2	0	4	0	2	4	18
Year	29.56	28.70	29.8107	83	8	49.53	22.2025	42½	18	12½	20	51	28½	50½	142

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM—MICHAELMAS, 1826.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

George A. Denison, *Christ Church*.
J. T. Hope, *Christ Church*.
G. W. F. Mortimer, *Queen's*.
Viscount Newark, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Lord Hep. W. C. Bentinck, *Christ Ch.*

Edward P. Blant, *Corpus*.
John A. Gower, *Magdalen*.
George Lea, *Wadham*.
Edward Simms, *Wadham*.
Walter J. Frower, *Christ Church*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

George Dawson, *Exeter*.
Jôseph Maude, *Queen's*.
Robert B. Maurice, *Christ Church*.
Walter J. Frower, *Christ Church*.
Rowland Webster, *Lincoln*.
Samuel Wilberforce, *Oriel*.

CLASSIS II.

Samuel Wilberforce, *Oriel*.
Lovelace B. Wither, *Oriel*.

CLASSIS III.

Charles D. Bevan, *Balliol*.

Henry J. Buckoll, *Queen's*.
J. D. Chambers, *Oriel*.
James Clay, *Balliol*.
Thomas Collett, *Trinity*.
John Crosse, *Exeter*.
Morgan Davies, *Wadham*.
George Dawson, *Exeter*.
Robert Eden, *Christ Church*.
John Harding, *Worcester*.
Thomas J. Heming, *Christ Church*.
Charles W. Lawrence, *Brasen-nose*.
Patrick M. Smythe, *Christ Church*.

TERM—PASCHAL, 1827.

CLASSIS I.

Edmund W. Head, *Oriel*.
Francis Jeune, *Pembroke*.
Herman Merivale, *Trinity*.
William Sewell, *Merton*.
Charles Williams, *Jesus*.

CLASSIS II.

Frederick Calvert, *Christ Church*.
Robert D. Cartwright, *Queen's*.
Viscount Holmesdale, *Christ Church*.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Edward Jackson, *Brasen-nose*.
William Jacobson, *Lincoln*.
Henry W. Maddock, *St. John's*.
George W. Newnham, *Corpus*.
W. A. Rewd, *St. John's*.
Henry Reynolds, *Jesus*.
Culling Eardley Smith, *Oriel*.
Fred. F. Underwood, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS III.

Francis H. Butterfield, *Magdalen*.
W. Butterfield, *Edmund Hall*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Frederick Calvert, *Christ Church*.
Robert D. Cartwright, *Queen's*.
Joseph Corfe, *Magdalen*.
Charles A. Heartley, *Corpus*.
William Hind, *University*.
Henry Reynolds, *Jesus*.
Fred. F. Underwood, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

John S. Priestman, *Queen's*.
W. A. Rewd, *St. John's*.
Thomas Tyers, *New College*.
Charles Williams, *Jesus*.

CLASSIS III.

George W. Newnham, *Corpus*.

George Carr, *Merton*.
Charles W. Davis, *St. Mary Hall*.
Charles Griffith, *Christ Church*.
Thomas Hand, *Trinity*.
William Hind, *University*.
Hungerford Hoskyns, *Oriel*.
Thomas P. Hutton, *Magdalen*.
Philip H. Lee, *Brasen-nose*.
Francis R. Nixon, *St. John's*.
Seth Borge Plummer, *University*.
William Purton, *Trinity*.
James Sutcliffe, *Edmund Hall*.
Thomas Tyers, *New College*.

TERM—MICHAELMAS, 1827. *In Literis Humanioribus.*

CLASSIS I.

Hon. Frederick Amherst.
W. R. Courtenay.
Clement Greswell, *Corpus*.
Thomas Lewin, *Trinity*.
Charles Neate, *Lincoln*.
James Vaughan, *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

J. B. Bennett, *Magdalen*.
W. Brock, *Queen's*.
Walter L. Brown, *Christ Church*.
W. J. Chesshyre, *Balliol*.
Tully Cornthwaite, *Trinity*.
J. Evans, *Worcester*.

Nathaniel Goldsmid, *Exeter*.
John Griffiths, *Wadham*.
George H. Hadfield, *Pembroke*.
W. Hill, *Wadham*.
George W. Hope, *Christ Church*.
John G. Phillimore, *Christ Church*.
Henry Sanders, *Christ Church*.
Charles Saxton, *Christ Church*.
John R. Wood, *Christ Church*.
Henry T. Worley, *Queen's*.

CLASSIS III.

Henry G. P. Cooke, *Exeter*.
William H. Fellowes, *Christ Church*.
John G. Gifford, *St. John's*.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Walter L. Brown, *Christ Church*.
Theodore J. Cartwright, *University*.
G. W. Hope, *Christ Church*.
Charles Saxton, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

John Evans, *Worcester*.
John Griffiths, *Wadham*.
George H. Hadfield, *Pembroke*.
Henry D. Harington, *Exeter*.

CLASSIS III.

Ralph Grenside, *University*.
Philip Guile, *Pembroke*.
Henry D. Harington, *Exeter*.
Whittington H. Landon, *Worcester*.
Walter B. Mant, *Oriel*.
Frederick Maude, *Brasen-nose*.
Edward A. Ommaney, *Exeter*.
Richard Seymour, *Christ Church*.
James Tanner, *Queen's*.

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essay.—“*Lex apud Romanos Agraria.*” William J. Blake, *Christ Church*.
English Essay.—“*The influence of the Crusades upon the Arts and Literature of Europe.*” Frederick Oakeley, *Balliol*.

POETICAL PRIZES.

Latin.—“*Mexicum.*” Charles Wordsworth, *Christ Church*.
English.—“*Pompeii.*” (Sir R. Newdigate's Prize). Robert S. Hawker, *Magdalen*.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—TRIPOSES, 1827.

Moderators. { Henry Coddington, M. A. *Trinity*.
Watkin Maddy, M. A. *St. John's*.

Wranglers.

Ds. Gordon, (2.) *Peter*.
Turner, (1.) *Trinity*.
Cleasby *Trinity*.
De Morgan *Trinity*.
Cankrien *Trinity*.
Yate *St. John's*.
Hopkins *Peter*.
Butterton *St. John's*.
Tinkler *Corpus*.
Thompson *St. John's*.
Peacock *St. John's*.
Venn *St. John's*.
Stuart *St. John's*.
Moore *St. John's*.
Hoare *St. John's*.
King *Corpus*.
Biley *Clare*.
Charlesworth *Trinity*.

Pinder *Caius*.
Cooper *Trinity*.
Lewis *Trinity*.
Kelly *Caius*.
Brooke *St. John's*.
Colville *St. John's*.
Dodd *Corpus*.
North *St. John's*.
Kempthorne *St. John's*.
Carns *Trinity*.
Webster *Trinity*.
Burnaby *Caius*.
Dawes *Caius*.
Farre *St. John's*.
Dobbs *Trinity*.
Jarrett *Catherine Hall*.

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Hovenden (B.) .. *Trinity*.
Beechey *Caius*.

Eade.....	<i>Caius.</i>	Dykes	<i>Peter.</i>	} <i>Aequales.</i>
Cumby.....	<i>Corpus.</i>	Sergeant ..	<i>Corpus.</i>	
Haselwood	<i>St. John's.</i>	Johnson	<i>St. John's.</i>	
Owen	<i>St. John's.</i>	Bowstead.....	<i>St. John's.</i>	
Burch	<i>Emmanuel.</i>	Cooper.....	<i>Pembroke.</i>	
Rowsell	<i>Sidney.</i>	Leatherdale.....	<i>St. John's.</i>	
Colbeck	<i>Emmanuel.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>		
Smith	<i>Trinity.</i>	Ds. Cartwright	<i>Christ's.</i>	
Cape	<i>Corpus.</i>	Collyer	<i>Trinity.</i>	
Row	<i>Caius.</i>	Kenrick	<i>Trinity.</i>	
Newland	<i>Corpus.</i>	Chatfield	<i>Trinity.</i>	
Talbot	<i>Trinity.</i>	Cottingham.....	<i>Clare.</i>	
Sanders	<i>Pembroke.</i>	Malins	<i>Caius.</i>	
Luard	<i>St. John's.</i>	Stamforth.....	<i>Caius.</i>	
Barrs, A.	<i>St. John's.</i>	Easton	<i>Emmanuel.</i>	
Stammers	<i>St. John's.</i>	Smith, S.	<i>Trinity.</i>	
Grose	<i>Clare.</i>	Bernard	<i>Corpus.</i>	
Paull.....	<i>St. John's.</i>	Willan	<i>Peter.</i>	
Fosbrooke.	<i>Pembroke.</i>	Antrobus	<i>St. John's.</i>	
Deans	<i>Christ's.</i>	Barrs, F.	<i>St. John's.</i>	
Appleton.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Cartmell	<i>Pembroke.</i>	
Spyers	<i>St. John's.</i>	Vinall	<i>Catherine Hall.</i>	
Rees	<i>St. John's.</i>	Breynton.....	<i>Magdalen.</i>	
Dewdney	<i>St. John's.</i>	Braine	<i>Trinity.</i>	
Walford	<i>Trinity.</i>	Woodhouse	<i>Sidney.</i>	
Kennedy	<i>St. John's.</i>	Appleyard	<i>Caius.</i>	
Lay	<i>St. John's.</i>	Robson.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1827.

Examiners.

John Weller, B.D. *Emmanuel.*

Richard B. Byam, M.A. *King's.*

John Graham, M.A. *Christ's.*

Thomas Pell Platt, M.A. *Trinity.*

<i>First Class.</i>		<i>Second Class.</i>	
Ds. Kennedy (A.)	<i>St. John's.</i>	Ds. Collyer	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hovenden (B.) ..	<i>Trinity.</i>	Appleyard	<i>Caius.</i>
Butterton.....	<i>St. John's.</i>	Appleton	<i>Trinity.</i>
Smith	<i>Trinity.</i>	Vinall	<i>Catherine Hall.</i>
Chatfield	<i>Trinity.</i>	Kempthorne	<i>St. John's.</i>
Hoare	<i>St. John's.</i>	Peacock	<i>St. John's.</i>
Jarrett'.....	<i>Catherine Hall.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>	
Rees.....	<i>St. John's.</i>	Ds. Spyers.....	<i>St. John's.</i>
Carns	<i>Trinity.</i>	Willan	<i>Peter.</i>
Talbot	<i>Trinity.</i>	Charlesworth	<i>Trinity.</i>
Walford	<i>Trinity.</i>	Paull	<i>St. John's.</i>
Braine.....	<i>Trinity.</i>	Cottingham.....	<i>Clare.</i>
Cleasby	<i>Trinity.</i>		
Robson	<i>Trinity.</i>		

CHANCELLOR'S MEDALLISTS.

B. H. Kennedy.....

St. John's.

V. F. Hovenden

Trinity.

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE.

English Verse.—Ch. Wordsworth, *Trinity.*

SIR W. BROWNE'S MEDALS.

Greek Ode.—W. Selwyn, *St. John's.*

Latin Ode. }

Epigrams. }

C. Wordsworth, *Trinity.*

PORSON PRIZE.

J. Wordsworth.....*Trinity.*

LAW CASES AND NARRATIVES.

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

Wellesley v. the Duke of Beaufort.

CATHERINE POLE TYLNEY LONG, being entitled, in fee-simple, to certain estates, and tenant for life of other estates, with remainder to her first and other sons in tail male, the whole producing an income of about 40,000*l.* a-year, intermarried, in March 1812, with William Wellesley Pole. By her marriage-settlement, an income of 13,000*l.* a-year was secured to her as pin-money. Subject to the payment of that annuity and of certain other sums, a life-interest in those estates of which she had the fee, was given to her husband, a power being reserved to him and her to charge them by way of mortgage with the sum of 100,000*l.*; and the entailed estates were settled on him during the joint lives of himself and his wife. The three infant plaintiffs were the only issue of the marriage.

Though the 100,000*l.* had been raised, Mr. Wellesley became so embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances, that, in 1821, he was compelled to take refuge from his creditors by withdrawing to the continent, where he lived on the separate property of his wife. He and his family, after spending some time in France, took up their abode at Naples, in 1822; and, about the end of May 1823, they renewed their acquaintance with a Mrs. Bligh, who had been formerly known to them, and who, along

with her husband, had just arrived in that city. On the 31st of July following, Mrs. Bligh quitted her husband's house, in consequence (at least such was the general rumour) of an illicit intercourse which had commenced between her and Mr. Wellesley. To contradict this report, Mr. Wellesley made an affidavit before the British vice-consul, denying that any such intercourse had taken place, or that he had ever visited Mrs. Bligh, except in an open manner; and he prevailed upon his wife to give countenance and protection to that lady, and to admit her into her house. In the following October, Mrs. Bligh travelled with the family from Naples to Albano; and, joining them at Florence a few days afterwards, continued to reside with them; but, after some time, the circumstances which occurred there induced Mrs. Wellesley to communicate to Mrs. Bligh, that it was necessary for her to quit their house, and to seek the protection of her own friends in England.

Accordingly, in December 1823, Mrs. Bligh quitted, in appearance, Mr. Wellesley's family. In fact, however, she remained in an apartment in the same hotel till the April following, when the fact came accidentally to Mrs. Wellesley's knowledge; and, during the whole of that interval, Mrs. Bligh was in constant intercourse with Mr. Wellesley. In May 1824, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley arrived in

Paris, whither Mrs. Bligh had gone before them. Mrs. Wellesley immediately wrote to her husband's father, lord Maryborough, requesting him and lady Maryborough to come to her assistance; expressing at the same time her readiness to continue her affection to her husband, notwithstanding what she called "his profligate and unprincipled conduct," and even to sacrifice part of her own fortune, in order to make a provision for Mrs. Bligh, if he would separate himself from that woman, and never visit her more. Lord and lady Maryborough hastened to Paris, but were unable to detach their son from the connection he had formed. His wife then wrote to him, declaring, that the treatment she had for many months endured from him, had been such as she could no longer submit to, "and that she was resolved to separate from a husband who, in conduct, had already abandoned her." Shortly afterwards, she returned to England, with the purpose of living separate from him. He consented that the children should go with her; and wrote her a letter, in which he observed, that, "having, with a deep infliction of suffering to his feelings, assented to a separation from his children, he considered it was not too much to request and hope, that she would attentively follow his wishes with regard to their treatment." Mrs. Wellesley, in her answer, expressed the great satisfaction she felt at her children being allowed to accompany her; and assured him that, as far as should lie in her power, she should be happy to attend strictly to the wishes he had expressed, and to the instructions he had given for their management.

Mr. Wellesley remained on the

continent; residing with Mrs. Bligh at Paris, Dieppe, the Hague, and other places. Early in June 1825, his wife resolved to institute proceedings for a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, and this her resolution was made known to him. About the 25th of that month, he and Mrs. Bligh came to England; but his return was not known to his family or to his wife, till the evening of the 7th of July, when he went to the house in London where his wife was residing. Mrs. Wellesley, alarmed and surprised at hearing his voice, escaped with her daughter from the house without seeing him, and took refuge with her uncle. On the following day she caused a bill to be filed in Chancery, with a view to make the infants wards of court, and to protect them against the attempts, which, it was apprehended, the father might make to obtain possession of their persons, and to remove them abroad. On the same day, he was served with a citation for a divorce at her suit. Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh returned immediately to the continent; and Mrs. Wellesley gave notice to the trustees of her marriage-settlement to discontinue the annual payment which she had hitherto caused to be made to him out of her pin-money. On the 12th of September, she died; having, five days before, enjoined her sisters, the Misses Long, to resist every attempt which Mr. Wellesley might make to remove the children. After her death, the infants remained under the care of their aunts; Mr. Pitman, a tutor selected for them by their father, who had been with them during the whole of the time they had spent abroad, and ever since their return to England, continuing to

reside with them. On the 30th of September, a bill was filed in their name, by their next friend, against the persons in whom the legal interest in their mother's estates was vested, praying that the usual accounts might be taken; that the portions of the two younger plaintiffs might be raised; that a proper person might be appointed to have the care of the persons of the three infants during their minorities; and that an allowance might be made for their maintenance. The bill was afterwards amended, for the purpose of adding formal parties. In the mean time, Mr. Wellesley was residing in France with Mrs. Bligh, who had there given birth to a child, the offspring of their illicit connection. After the death of his wife, he made repeated applications to the Misses Long for the custody of his children; directing at first that they should be sent abroad to him, but subsequently stating that he was only desirous that they should be taken to the family-seat in Wiltshire. With these applications the Misses Long refused to comply; and in their refusal they were sanctioned, as they alleged, by the approbation of the nearest relations of the infants, as well on the father's as on the mother's side.

In October 1825, Mr. Wellesley caused a writ of *habeas corpora* to be issued from the court of king's-bench, and served on the solicitor of the Misses Long, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the persons of the infants. On the 3rd of November, and before the return of the writ, a petition in the cause was presented to the lord chancellor, in the names of the infants, alleging that Mr. Wellesley, who was then resident in France, intended to remove them out of

England, and praying that he might be ordered to desist from prosecuting the writ of *habeas corpora*, and from taking possession of the persons of the infants, or attempting so to do. This petition came on to be heard on the 5th day of November 1825; and, after considerable argument, the lord chancellor having intimated his opinion that the circumstance of Mr. Wellesley being then resident in France was alone sufficient to justify the court in refusing to him the actual custody of the infants, Mr. Wellesley's counsel desisted from pressing his claim. On the 8th of November 1825, Mr. Wellesley presented a petition, in which he stated that, being then in France, and having no establishment fit for the residence and superintendence of the education of his children, he was desirous of having a proper scheme and plan for that purpose, settled and approved of by one of the masters of the court; and that he was willing to conform to and promote such plan for the benefit of the infants. The prayer was, that it might be referred to one of the masters to approve of a plan for the education of, and a proper and suitable establishment for, the infants, and for their residence. Both petitions came on to be heard before the lord chancellor on the 9th of November 1825, when his lordship made an order, "That it should be referred to the master to consider and approve of a plan for the education of, and a proper and suitable establishment or proper and suitable establishments for, the infants, and for their residence; that the master should approve of a proper person or persons to act as guardian or guardians of the infants, until the further order of the court; that, in order thereto,

the master should inquire what relations, other than their father, the infants had, and state on what evidence or ground he approved of any particular person or persons to act as aforesaid ; that the infants should not be removed out of the custody of the person or persons in whose custody they then were, until the further order of the court ; and, that Mr. Wellesley should be restrained from interfering with the infants in their then present situation, until the further order of the court."

Before this order could be drawn up and acted upon, Mr. Wellesley, having returned to England, presented a petition on the 4th of January, stating, that the infants were still residing with the Misses Tylney Long ; that the petitioner had returned to England, with the intention of taking up his permanent residence in this country ; that he had purchased, and was in possession of, and resident in, a suitable mansion, with two acres of land, immediately adjoining to the Regent's park, which was intended by him for the future residence of himself and family, and was in every respect a proper and suitable residence for them ; and that he claimed, as the father and natural guardian of the infants, the immediate custody of their persons, and the future management and control of their education and maintenance. The prayer was, that the order dated the 9th day of November, 1825, might be rescinded, and "that the Misses Long might forthwith, on a day to be named, deliver over the infants to the care and guidance of their father." Various affidavits were filed in support of, and in opposition to, this petition ; and, after considerable argument, the lord chancellor,

having alluded to the many direct contradictions as to matters of fact which the affidavits presented, expressed an opinion, that upon some points further explanation and evidence might be given. Additional affidavits were then filed on both sides. Mrs. Bligh having come to London in the month of February, while the petitions were pending, renewed her intercourse with Mr. Wellesley ; and part of the case ultimately made against Mr. Wellesley, related to his connection with her, subsequently to the presenting of his petition. In the mean time, her husband had brought an action against him for adultery, and had recovered heavy damages. Under these circumstances, the petition came again to a hearing. The evidence before the Court consisted of a vast mass of affidavits and of various documents ; such as, letters from Mrs. Wellesley to Mr. Wellesley, and to other persons, particularly to his father ; letters of Mr. Wellesley to her and to his children, to their tutor, &c. ; letters of lord Maryborough and other members or connections of Mr. Wellesley's family, &c. &c. The lord chancellor also, in the course of the discussion, called for an explanation of the situation in which Mr. Wellesley stood with respect to his creditors. The result of the explanation given to the Court was, that he had made such pecuniary arrangements as not to be exposed to the necessity of quitting the country.

The case made by the affidavits filed in support of the petition of the infants, imputed to Mr. Wellesley very profligate and immoral conduct. His behaviour towards his wife was stated to have been without kindness or affection ; and

instances were specified in which he had treated her in an unfeeling and insulting manner, though he was aware, that she laboured under a disease in which mental agitation was highly dangerous. Circumstances connected with the adulterous connection between him and Mrs. Bligh were sworn to, which, if true, implied a total want of all moral principle. The general tenor of his life and conversation was described as loose and profligate; and it was alleged, that, not only was he in the habit of swearing and of using obscene language in the presence of his own children, but that he encouraged them in such immorality, and caused even the girl to learn to repeat indecent words, and the most vulgar oaths. The letters which he wrote to his sons, after their return to England in 1824, though some of them contained very objectionable passages, manifested, upon the whole, much attachment towards his children, and anxiety for their improvement.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR:—It has not been doubted at the Bar, that this jurisdiction belongs to the Court and to the individual who sits in it. It is right that the Bar should so treat the subject, because (whether it be fit or not that such a jurisdiction should be suffered to remain) I take it to have been long settled by judicial practice, that such is the law of the country; and, when it has been so settled, counsel do not act according to a right view of their duty, if they seek to disturb that settled course of practice. That settled course forms the law of the land; and the judge is bound to follow that law so settled, and to see that it is put into execution. So much has passed with reference

to this subject, as to make it not altogether inexpedient to say something on the nature of the law, as between parent and child, which is administered in this Court. I do apprehend, that, notwithstanding all the doubts that may exist as to the origin of this jurisdiction, it will be found to be absolutely necessary that such a jurisdiction should exist, subject to correction by appeal, and subject to the most scrupulous and conscientious conviction of the judge, that he is to look most strictly into the merits of every case of this kind, and with the utmost anxiety to be right. It has been questioned, whether this jurisdiction was given to this Court upon the destruction of the Court of Wards (which, however, it is impossible to say could have been the case, when we recollect the nature of the jurisdiction), or whether it is to be referred to circumstances and principles of a different nature; more especially, whether it belongs to the king, as *parens patriæ*, having the care of those who are not able to take care of themselves, and is founded on the obvious necessity that the law should place somewhere the care of individuals who cannot take care of themselves, particularly in cases where it is clear that some care should be thrown round them. With respect to the doctrine that this authority belongs to the king as *parens patriæ*, exercising a jurisdiction by this Court, it has been observed at the Bar, that the Court has not exercised that jurisdiction, unless where there was property belonging to the infant to be taken care of in this Court. Now, whether that be an accurate view of the law or not; whether it is founded on what lord Hardwicke says in the case of *Butler v.*



Freeman, "that there must be a suit depending relative to the infant or his estate" (applying, however, the latter words rather to what the Court is to do with respect to the maintenance of infants); or whether it arises out of a necessity of another kind, namely, that the Court must have property in order to exercise this jurisdiction:—that is a question to which, perhaps, sufficient consideration has not been given. If any one will turn his mind attentively to the subject, he must see that this Court has not the means of acting, except where it has property to act upon. It is not, however, from any want of jurisdiction that it does not act, but from a want of means to exercise its jurisdiction; because the Court cannot take on itself the maintenance of all the children in the kingdom. It can exercise this jurisdiction usefully and practically only where it has the means of doing so; that is to say, by its having the means of applying property for the use and maintenance of the infants.

That such has been the doctrine of this Court for a long series of years, no one can deny. The law makes the father the guardian of his children by nature and by nurture. An act of parliament has given the father the power of appointing a testamentary guardian for them: one should think that the guardian so appointed must have all the authority that parliament could give him; and his authority is, perhaps, as strong as any authority that any law could give. But it is above a century ago, since, in the case of the duke of Beaufort v. Berty, the lord chancellor of that day, lord Macclesfield, determined, that the statute-guardian was subject to all the jurisdic-

tion of this Court. The lord chancellor in effect said, "I will not place the statute-guardian in a situation more free from the jurisdiction of this Court than the father is in:" so that he applied the acknowledged jurisdiction over the father, as a justification for interfering with the testamentary guardian. The former jurisdiction he stated as the acknowledged law of the Court. And he went further, for he added, that, "if he had a reasonable ground to believe that the children would not be properly treated, he would interfere, upon the principle that preventing justice was preferable to punishing justice."

The important consideration is,—is it necessary that the Court should thus interpose? If this Court has not the power to interpose, what is the provision of law that is made for the children? You may go to the Court of King's-bench for a *habeas corpus* to restore the child to its father; but when you have restored the child to the father, can you go to the Court of King's-bench to compel that father to subscribe even to the amount of five shillings a year for the maintenance of that child? A magistrate may compel a trifling allowance, but I do not believe that there was ever a mandamus from the Court of King's-bench upon such a subject. Wherever the power of the law rests with respect to the protection of children, it is clear that it ought to exist somewhere: if it be not in this Court, where does it exist? Is it an eligible thing that children of all ranks should be placed in this situation—that they shall be in the custody of the father; although, looking at the quantum of allowance which the law can compel the

father to provide for them, they may be regarded as in a state little better than that of starvation? The courts of law can enforce the rights of the father, but they are not equal to the office of enforcing the duties of the father. Those duties have been acknowledged in this his majesty's Court for centuries past.

I find myself in this seat humbly representing his majesty, and bound by the settled law of the land, I dare not violate the principles which grow out of the practice of the court. My duty is to apply those principles honestly; to look diligently to all the circumstances of the case, and, with judicial integrity (by which must be always meant an integrity of the purest nature), to determine manfully, and manfully to declare what my opinion is.

In most of the cases of this kind, the Court has had the satisfaction of being enlightened by a species of evidence, of which I have little or none in the present case—I mean, the evidence of near relations. It is unquestionably a most painful duty for persons, who are near relations, of the family, to come forward to give information on subjects of this nature. Whenever they do so, however, they furnish the Court with the best evidence which it can obtain—evidence which must be painfully and reluctantly given, and which, in general, therefore, may be much relied on. That this has been the opinion of Mr. Wellesley himself, as well as my own opinion, I think I may venture to state, because it appears on his affidavits. [Here the lord Chancellor read some passages of Mr. Wellesley's affidavits, which intimated that it was not the wish of his family

that he should be deprived of the custody of his children. His lordship read also the counter-evidence which had been adduced, concerning the sentiments of Mr. Wellesley's uncles, the duke of Wellington and the marquis Wellesley, and of his father, lord Maryborough, on that subject.]

The Lord Chancellor then continued.—Now, do I go too far when I say, that this is negative evidence of what the family think upon the subject? That this is at least a case, in which none of the family will suggest to the Chancellor, that they think Mr. Wellesley should have the care of the children. I do not carry it so far, as to say, that they give their opinions that he ought not, though it is not difficult to collect that the opinions of some of them are so. Neither the duke of Wellington, nor lord Maryborough, nor the marquis Wellesley, think it proper, with respect to their infant relations, to suggest to me, that it is their opinion, that this gentleman ought to be intrusted with the care of his children.

I come now to consider the history of those proceedings which took place between the time of Mr. Wellesley being obliged to go abroad on account of the demands of his creditors, and the period when the first petition was presented to me. I was particularly anxious to know what the pecuniary circumstances of Mr. Wellesley are, for two reasons. First, if it were proved that his circumstances were not such as to enable him to maintain the children, I should have been spared the agonizing duty of attending to various facts alleged to have taken place. I was anxious upon that point for another reason; namely, because,

reflecting upon the nature of the jurisdiction as connected with property, it appears to me, that, whilst the Court looks at the duties of the father, it considers those duties as duties that impose upon him thus much—that if he be himself of ability to maintain the children (be their fortunes what they may), and to provide for them according to their expectations, it says, ‘you shall provide for them out of your own means, and not encroach upon the property of the children.’ What does the Court do further with respect to the maintenance of children in a certain class of society? Can any Court of law do that which this Court is in the constant habit of doing, and that most usefully, for families and the public? In many great families, the eldest infant is in possession of a large property; the younger infants have some little property; and in such a case, the Court does not measure the duty of maintaining the eldest child by looking at him only, but it considers that it is for his interest that his brothers and sisters should be brought up in respectable stations; and it says, ‘we will go the length of giving them maintenance, or a part of maintenance, out of his provision, as a part of the maintenance made for him, though to be applied to them’—and upon this ground, that it is for his benefit, not that this portion of his fortune should be saved, but that it should be applied to bringing up his brothers and sisters to such situations as to reflect honour upon him. So, also it is as to wards of this Court. There being a father who consents to the marriage of a lady with a gentleman who is old enough to make a contract according to law, there is no doubt that,

the bans being published, or a licence being obtained, they may marry according to law; but what does the Court do? It says, ‘you shall not marry: if, during your infancy, you are about to enter into a contract which will be injurious to you, although it may be otherwise lawful for you to enter into it, we will restrain you.’ A case came before me not long since, in which an infant of a considerable family, the representative of a very old baronet, was about to be entrapped into a marriage with a young woman, the daughter of a common bricklayer; the Court would not allow that to take place, and stopped the marriage. //

There is another circumstance, which makes it of additional importance, that the duty which I have to discharge should be most anxiously considered. If Mr. Wellesley’s circumstances be such as have been represented upon affidavits handed up to me, (and which I am bound to believe), there is an end of all objection upon the ground of his pecuniary situation, or as to his being of ability to maintain the children according to their expectations. But I am not aware of any case, in which the Court, where it has taken away from the father the care and custody of the children, has called in aid of their own means the property of the father. The consequence is, that I am to consider this case with reference to different considerations besides those which affect the care of the children. Looking, however, to a moral and religious education, as the foundation of all that is valuable, or is to be hoped for hereafter, I cannot put pecuniary considerations in the balance with the important duty imposed upon me. //

care that these children shall have a moral and religious education.

I come now to consider the nature of the case itself. I am not called upon to say what would be the consequence of the mere act of adultery on the part of the father. I will give no opinion upon that, because it may be attended with so many circumstances, or it may be unattended with so many circumstances, as quite to alter the character of a case: and here I am not required to give an opinion upon that subject. All the antecedent conduct of Mr. Wellesley must be considered as having received the condonation of Mrs. Wellesley; and that condonation I am disposed to look at as testimony on her part, that she thought it would be for the interest of the family that the whole of the past should be overlooked. Nor is it necessary that I should give an opinion upon the subject of drunkenness, as there is no such imputation in this case. At the same time, I have no difficulty in saying, that, if a father be living in a state of habitual drunkenness, incapacitating himself from taking care of his children's education, he is not to be looked upon as a man of such reason and understanding as to enable him to discharge the duty of a parent; and, if such a case were to occur again, as it has occurred before, the Court would take care that the children should not be under the control of a person so debased himself, and so likely to injure them.

It does appear, with reference to the evidence before me, that there has been adultery to an extent about which nobody can doubt. Whatever happened or did not happen at Naples—at Albano—at Florence—I should say, that, from

VOL. LXIX.

the moment Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh left Florence and came to Paris, the system of adultery has been carried on (saving the observation which I have to make as to what passed between December 1825, and March 1826) till Mr. Wellesley came to London in December 1825, in the most shameless manner;—and that it has been carried on from March 1826, with this Mrs. Bligh, down to the day when the petition was heard, and during a long part of the time that those applications have been depending, in a manner so disgraceful to Mrs. Bligh, that I do declare, that I ought to be hunted out of society if I hesitated for one moment to say, that I would sooner forfeit my life than permit the girl Victoria to go into the company of such a woman, or into the care and protection of a man who had the slightest connection with that woman.

[Here the lord Chancellor read and commented upon various parts of the correspondence that passed between Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley after she had determined to live apart from him, and before she had taken her resolution to institute proceedings in the Ecclesiastical court. One of these letters of Mr. Wellesley gave what purported to be a statement of the conduct, and a narrative of the proceedings, of Mrs. Bligh from the time when the family were at Florence, till after his departure from Paris. His representation was, that Mrs. Bligh had been insane during that period; and that his behaviour had proceeded from humanity towards her, and a desire to induce her to return to her family.]

The lord Chancellor continued—I repeat again, that, at the period at which Mrs. Wellesley left

X

Mr. Wellesley, I do not think she left him bereft of the hope of reconciliation. I think also, she undertook that the children should be educated as he had prescribed, but she afterwards determined not to follow his directions; and her dying declarations shew she was convinced of the impropriety of committing these children to his care.

Mr. Wellesley, in his affidavit, states, "That he came to England for the purpose of a personal interview with Mrs. Wellesley, on or about the 7th day of July 1825." Now, what is the fact?—He comes to England on the 25th of June; he comes with Mrs. Bligh in the same coach with him; he sleeps in the same bed-room with Mrs. Bligh, up to the 7th of July. On that night, having come to England for the express purpose of obtaining a personal interview with his wife, he goes to the house where Mrs. Wellesley was residing in Clarges-street with her daughter Victoria; and he goes, without, so far as I can find, the least previous communication being made to her, that he had arrived in England. What happened in that house upon that occasion, it is very painful to state, and therefore I avoid it; but let it be remembered, that what did take place in the house is very differently represented in different affidavits; and I do not know, upon all the rules of evidence I have ever heard of, that I am to disbelieve every body, merely because Mr. Wellesley says, "do not believe them." He comes to visit his wife under these circumstances (that wife whom he had married under such splendid circumstances of fortune): and she is forced to take refuge in a pantry, and to make her escape from the

house by the assistance of a Bow-street officer. By stratagem she gets out of the house, accompanied by her child. It appears, in the meantime, that Mrs. Bligh knew of this visit to Clarges-street; for she had been in the same carriage with Mr. Wellesley on that occasion, and had gone to visit a Madame Vestris. It further appears, that John Johnstone, the servant of Madame Vestris, is sent by Mrs. Bligh with repeated notes to Mr. Wellesley, while he was at the house in Clarges-street, where Mrs. Wellesley had been residing: so that, from that circumstance also, it is evident, that Mrs. Bligh knew that he had gone to his wife's house, although Mrs. Wellesley did not then know that he had come to England. Thus, Mrs. Bligh is not only connected with him in the lodging-house, where a residence was procured for her under a false name, but she is in the coach accompanying him to Clarges-street, and is waiting at the house of Madame Vestris, to know the result of the visit. Afterwards, the officers, who had been called in, traced Mr. Wellesley to Seymour-place, the habitation and lodging of Mrs. Bligh: Mrs. Bligh comes to that very house, and into one and the same bed-room they go together. [Here the lord Chancellor read and commented upon a letter in the handwriting of Mr. Wellesley, and addressed to Mrs. Bligh, highly indecent both in matter and language, which was found in Mrs. Bligh's lodging after their departure. Mr. Wellesley stated, that it had never been out of his own possession. Lord Eldon stated and commented upon various parts of the evidence, relating to the adulterous intercourse, between Mr. Wellesley and

Mrs. Bligh, and to the circumstances under which it was carried on.] It has been stated, that there is evidence of Mr. Wellesley's having attempted to get rid of Mrs. Bligh; but either there was no attempt to get rid of her, or, for some reason or other, she is a woman whom he cannot get rid of; and, in either way of putting it, that circumstance is extremely material to the determination of this question as to the children. I have Mr. Wellesley's own authority for saying, that it would be a grievous thing to separate the daughter from the sons; and in what he has so stated I believe him. Now, I own I never will let that girl go into the custody of Mr. Wellesley, as long as he has any connection with Mrs. Bligh. Let me say, that the jurisdiction of the Court extends to restrain altogether where it is necessary that it should do so; to modify that restraint, so as to shew that the sentiments of filial duty should be protected and cultivated in the children, by those who have the care and custody of them; and to take off the restraint which it has imposed. But, under the existing circumstances, is it proper that the girl should be placed under the care of Mr. Wellesley, while he has any connection with this woman, Mrs. Bligh? Certainly not.

Then again, with respect to his conduct, as it affects the boys, there is a great deal of exceedingly strong evidence. Mr. Wellesley left Paris in July 1824. Dr. Southcote in his affidavit, says, "that in September 1824, Mr. Wellesley applied to him for advice as a surgeon" (he Mr. Wellesley being at Dieppe), "in consequence of an inflammation in his eye; that he accordingly attended him, and in-

formed him that he strongly suspected the complaint was not a common one, but that it proceeded from the venereal disease; that it was a secondary symptom of that disorder; that he accordingly prescribed for that disease, removed a venereal tumour from the eye, and performed other operations necessary in a disease of that nature." He further says, "That Mrs. Helena Bligh was at Taylor's Hotel, where Mr. Wellesley put up; and he informed the deponent, that in consequence of the arrival of Mrs. Bligh, he had taken the furnished house in which he resided, &c.: that Mr. Wellesley used to consult him, not only as a medical adviser, but also upon various other subjects, &c.: that, among various topics of conversation which took place between this deponent and Mr. Wellesley, a common and general one was, upon the subject of his (Mr. Wellesley's) male children; and, in the course of conversation, Mr. Wellesley often expressly declared his determination to let them associate with company, or with children of the lowest classes of society, and of the most depraved habits; and also, that it was his particular wish and desire that his children should adopt the manners and language of the lower classes, in order that they might obtain a knowledge of the world; and, upon many occasions, Mr. Wellesley has made it a boast to deponent, that he, while residing in Paris, had frequently procured children of the lowest description to come to the back of his house, to teach his children to learn and repeat the oaths and blasphemous language made use of by such vagabonds and others of the lowest order; and that, in return for the oaths so taught to, and learned and

repeated by the infant plaintiffs in the French language, he made his boys teach those low children to swear in English: That Mr. Wellesley repeatedly observed to deponent, that it was his wish that his boys should associate with persons of the lowest description, to give them a thorough knowledge of low society; and that, if he had the government of his children, he would take care that they should be present at bull-baits, cock-fights, dog-fights, and all other sports of the like nature, in order to afford them opportunities of hearing and learning to repeat oaths and blasphemous language made use of by people usually attending such sports, which were manly sports, and ought to be pursued by his children in preference to any other." Here I may observe, that it appears from one of Mr. Wellesley's letters*, that he considers swearing as a remedy against lying. Dr. Southcote goes on further to say, "That Mr. Wellesley repeatedly stated to deponent, that he considered it the principal branch of his children's education, that they should know how, if necessary, to make themselves perfect blackguards; it being his wish that they should be qualified to enter into and associate with the lowest and most vulgar

* The Chancellor here alluded to a letter from Mr. Wellesley to Mrs. Wellesley, dated "Paris, 15th July, 1824," in which, giving her directions with respect to the management of the children, he says: "The little girl's faults require to be corrected by an able hand. I would recommend you something similar to the course I adopted with William, when I found he had a slight propensity to lying, the parent of all evil. You remember, I allowed him to swear, in order to establish in his mind a distinction between a vice and a venial fault."

society, without the persons with whom they should associate being able to discern that they were the children of a gentleman, or gentlemen themselves. That, from the aforesaid repeatedly expressed and openly avowed ideas, wishes, or intentions of Mr. Wellesley, as to the management and education of his male children, deponent feels convinced, that, if the sole and uncontrolled management of their education be left to and intrusted with their father, they will be trained up in a course of conduct, and with feelings and sentiments, which must inevitably destroy their moral and civil characters, and render them unfit for the society to which their birth and station in life entitle them."

There is another witness, who gives extremely important evidence on this subject, Mr. Pitman, the tutor of the children. He swears, "That, when he first joined the family of Mr. Wellesley, at Calis, in 1822, he was much surprised and shocked on hearing the eldest infant plaintiffs use some very disgusting expressions, and utter the most coarse and vulgar oaths in French; that this led to his reproving them for such language, and to his pointing out that it was very sinful and improper; that the infant plaintiff, William, informed him that his father liked it, and always allowed him to do so; that he the deponent forbade him to use such language under the pain of his severe displeasure, and that the said infant plaintiff, by degrees, ceased to be guilty of it in his hearing; that, observing that Mr. Wellesley was in the almost constant habit of swearing, and considering himself authorized to take upon himself the office of director of Mr. Wellesley's education,

deponent confined himself to admonishing and correcting the infant plaintiffs in this respect; that he has never heard Mr. Wellesley directly encourage the infant plaintiffs to swear, unless the circumstance of himself swearing in their presence, and not reproving them (except as hereinafter mentioned) when he heard them swear, can be so considered; that, having heard from others that Mr. Wellesley did encourage the infant plaintiffs to swear, and use obscene language and expressions, he is induced to believe that Mr. Wellesley abstained from so doing in the presence of deponent, out of regard and consideration for him and his office of tutor to the infant plaintiffs; that, on one occasion, during the latter part of the time of deponent's residing with Mr. Wellesley abroad, viz. either at Florence or at Paris, the eldest infant plaintiff having uttered some oath, Mr. Wellesley said, "Mind, William, I don't allow you to swear, except when you are in a passion, or words to that effect."

With regard to the language which Mr. Wellesley is said to have used to his children, as shown in his letters, this observation is to be made,—that the passages, which have been most animadverted upon, and which are highly objectionable, are found intermixed in letters which contain much good moral advice. The letter of the 9th of February, 1825, addressed to his son William, is in these words, "According to my ordinary custom, I have perused your letter of the 3rd instant: I find it in every respect better written than those that have preceded it. I find it with less erasures, and more correct as to spelling; so that I place the flattering unctious to my

soul, that you have become less giddy, and more attentive to your studies. I beg of you to realise these my most anxious hopes. Rely upon it, a little attentive study now will amply repay you hereafter. Pshaw for your postscript. If the fellow be a sportsman who told you that you could not hunt your terriers till next winter, because you find an unseasonable hare with young, damn his infernal soul to hell; tell him, if the hares be unseasonably with young, that is no reason why the young squire should not take his pastime—kill all the young ladies with or without young." In another letter he says, "I have nothing to do with your mystic rites with Mr. Pitman, they are too sacred; study hard, but as soon as you have completed your tasks, go out in all weathers, and play hell and tommy; make as much riot as your tongues can admit—chase cats, dogs, and women, old and young, but spare my game." Dr. Bulkeley* says, "That W. P. L. Wellesley said, in the presence of his children, 'debauch all the women you meet with, young and old.'" But it is alleged, that it is very improbable that he should have so expressed himself, when we consider that the oldest of these boys was at that time only nine years of age. I think that it is not at all improbable that a man who could write letters containing such passages as

* Dr. Bulkeley was a physician, who in his medical capacity, had attended Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley's family at Naples, and who subsequently resided in the family and travelled with them. His evidence went to substantiate completely the charges against Mr. Wellesley: but many of the facts and circumstances to which he swore, were positively contradicted, particularly by the affidavits of Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh.

those I have referred to, might make such an observation as is sworn to by Dr. Bulkeley. Then, am I to pay no attention to the other witnesses who speak to the swearing? Under these circumstances, I cannot withdraw myself from the perfect conviction, that Mr. Wellesley was in the habit of constantly swearing himself, and that he encouraged his children to swear.

As to the result of the whole case, I must now say, I have no difficulty whatever—none with respect to the circumstances that took place towards the close of the business at Florence; none as to what was the nature of Mr. Wellesley's conduct to Mrs. Wellesley on their way to Paris; none with respect to what took place at Paris; nor have I any difficulty whatever in respect to any thing that took place from the time of their going to Paris to the moment when this matter was brought before me. In addition to all that belongs to the nature of the connection with Mrs. Bligh—to that course of adultery between her and Mr. Wellesley, which has been carried on through all this length of time under the most disgraceful circumstances—there has been, in my judgment, most grossly improper conduct on the part of Mr. Wellesley towards his children. Under these circumstances, I can never suffer the daughter to go under the care and custody of Mr. Wellesley, so long as there is any connection between him and a woman so abandoned as Mrs. Bligh appears to be. I cannot consent to separate the boys from the daughter; and, upon this point, I have the authority of Mr. Wellesley himself to say, that that is a thing which ought not to be done. When I look at the whole

conduct of Mr. Wellesley towards Mrs. Bligh, towards his children, and with reference to other points, which show the tenor and bent of his mind upon certain subjects, and the nature of his sentiments, I say that, if the House of Lords think proper to restore these children to Mr. Wellesley, let them do so; it shall not be done by my act. I therefore refer it to the Master to consider under whose care and custody these children should be placed. I know not whether there be any body who will accept this guardianship; but they who do accept it will deserve the thanks of this family so long as there are any members of it able to render thanks. The office which the individual may have to take is not an enviable one. Into whatsoever hands these children may fall, it will be their duty to consult the interest and happiness of the children, by allowing filial affection and duty to their father to operate to the utmost.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 1.

Beaumont v. Thwaites.

This was an action to recover damages for a libel. The declaration stated, that, before, and at the publication of, the libels, the plaintiff (J. T. Barber Beaumont) was the treasurer and director of the County Fire-office, and that the defendant published in the "Morning Herald" newspaper the libel complained of. The defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Brougham.—The libel pretends to be extracts from the fourteenth Report of the Revenue Commissioners. It does not pretend to be the whole of the report, nor to give what it does give in regular

order: all the extracts are on one side. It is no justification of a libel that it is the print of a speech in the House of Commons, but none can deny that it is a mitigation. The defendant, however, has not pleaded that he has copied the report. There are two ways of copying a document; one is, to copy the whole of it, the good and the bad, both sides together, the antidote with the bane, the evidence of all the witnesses, the calumny with the contradiction. This the defendant has not done.

The publications in the "Morning Herald" were put in and read. One of the libels consisted of a letter from a Mr. Lye.

The Attorney-general stated, that he had been considering what could have been Mr. Beaumont's object in bringing the action, for very little had been said about damages. It was not the conduct of the commissioners, nor the conduct of Mr. Beaumont, that the jury were to try; they were not now called upon to do reparation to Mr. Beaumont for any imputation that might have been made upon him in the course of that inquiry; but their business was, to see if there were any thing in the present publication, of which he had a right to complain. The proceedings in question were published by the House of Commons; would his learned friend say, that when he presented a petition to the House, containing imputations upon the conduct of some individual, an action could be maintained against the editor?

Mr. Brougham said, he conceived that the publication of a libellous proceeding would be treated as a gross breach of privilege; and referred to the cases of lord Abington and Mr. Greevy.

Lord Tenterden. — I am of opinion an action would lie.

The Attorney-general proceeded. — The publication before the court was not intended by the defendant to cast the slightest reflection on Mr. Beaumont. Mr. Lye's letter would have been a libellous publication, if it had not been in answer to Mr. Beaumont's own letters. His three letters to the commissioners and to the lords of the Treasury appeared in the first paper — they reflected in the strongest manner upon Mr. Lye, who was justified in answering them; and the editor, who had inserted those letters, was bound to insert the answer. But that answer clearly showed, that there was a controversy depending between the writer and Mr. Beaumont; it therefore could not do Mr. Beaumont's character any injury; as every man, who read the letter, would plainly see, there was a dispute between the parties; and therefore would not credit any thing that might appear to Mr. Beaumont's disadvantage.

Lord Tenterden said, that, when a person published any thing for his own profit, he ought first to ascertain its truth. A part of the first publication was certainly highly injurious to the plaintiff's character. His lordship was sorry that the commissioners had let it pass from them, for it was beside the subject of their inquiries. The letters that had been supposed to have been written by the plaintiff, had been published by the defendant without his consent — an answer from Lye might have been expected. In that letter the words "foul falsehoods" occurred again and again, and he advised Mr. Beaumont to behave with Christian charity, and to lay aside all malice.

The question was, whether there was any justification for publishing that letter. The defendant had, without the plaintiff's authority, published something which he took to be letters written by the plaintiff; and because he thought fit to publish those letters, he therefore published the answer. Had the plaintiff authorized the publication of the first letters, it would have been a very different thing. If the jury could say they were such publications as they would be willing themselves to have published, they would find for the defendant; but if they did not think so, then they were bound to find for the plaintiff, with such damages as they would deem to be a proper compensation.

The Jury retired for about three-quarters of an hour, and then returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1s.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH, GUILD-HALL, FEB. 9.

East v. Chapman.

This was an action by Wm. Thos. East, a horse-dealer, to recover from the proprietor of the "Sunday Times" newspaper, a compensation in damages for a libel, which the defendant had published on him in his paper of the 22nd of October last, imputing to the plaintiff the commission of offences of the grossest nature. The defendant had originally pleaded a justification, which he had subsequently expunged from the record, and he now relied on his plea of the general issue.

Mr. Scarlett stated, that the complaint, which gave rise to the present proceedings, was occasioned by the publication of a paragraph,

professing to be a report of what it was alleged had taken place at a coroner's inquest. He (Mr. Scarlett) did not mean to discuss whether the editor of a newspaper was justified in publishing whatever might take place at coroners' inquests, because the right to publish such reports formed no part of the object of their present inquiry; for if a man ventured to publish that which affected the moral character and conduct of an individual, let it be in whatever form it might, he must be answerable for the consequences, even supposing it was true; but when he ventured to publish that which was false, no damages could be a sufficient compensation to the suffering party. He then read the libel complained of, which was as follows:

"Alleged Rape—Death, and Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held before Thos. Stirling, esq. one of the coroners for Middlesex, at the sign of the Sovereign, in Tauton-place, Regent's-park, on the body of Maria Webb, only sixteen years of age. The deceased was a remarkably fine and handsome girl, and to her personal attractions were added great vivacity and a good disposition. She was the daughter of very respectable persons residing in the country, and was in the service of John Henry Birmingham, esq., of Park-street, Marylebone. The evidence first taken was that of the brother of the deceased,

"Mr. W. Webb, a rheumatizer, residing in Boston-street, who stated that the deceased was unmarried. She had been in good health previous to that day week. Her mistress sent for witness—he went to Park-street, and found

deceased very poorly, complaining of violent pains in her back. Believing that she had caught cold, and that she did not require medical assistance, he returned home. In the evening deceased came to witness's house, and repeated her complaint, and witness's wife gave her a few drops of turpentine, and some gruel—the latter she took home with her. Witness was again sent for by Mrs. Buckingham, at ten o'clock at night. Witness found deceased sitting by the fire, still complaining. A surgeon was sent for, he took a little blood from her, and she was put to bed. It was suspected that she was with child and going to miscarry, but on being questioned she denied it. Witness took her to his own house next morning, where the doctor continued his attendances, and she miscarried on Saturday morning, and died in witness's arms on Sunday evening. Some hours before she expired she was sensible of her danger and witness closely questioned her. She then said that William East had been taking liberties with her, and had committed the act with violence. It appeared that a short time ago the deceased lived as servant to Mrs. East, who keeps livery stables near Finsbury-square, and that William East, who is her nephew, manages the business for her. The deceased further informed her brother, that during the absence one day of Mrs. East, William East rudely attacked her, and she locked herself in a room whither she had fled for refuge; after remaining there some time, she opened the door, thinking East was gone, but he instantly rushed into the room, and being unable to protect herself he accomplished his purpose. He threatened her, should

she make any disclosure of what had passed. She quitted her place, in consequence.

“John Hoskins Shearman, of 20 Dorset-place, Marylebone, surgeon, and Mrs. Buckingham, corroborated the evidence of the first witness.

“The Jury after a short deliberation, returned a verdict—That she died, having miscarried.

“The Jury warmly declared their sentiments as to the conduct of Mr. East, and expressed their readiness to assist, as far as possible, in any measures that might be pursued for the bringing him to justice.”

The Common Sergeant (with whom was Mr. Brougham), addressed the jury for the defendant.

Mr. Thomas Bell, clerk to one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex, on the 11th of October last, officiated as clerk at an inquest, held on the body of Maria Webb; was present when the jury returned their verdict of “died by the visitation of God.” The witness here produced the record of the inquisition, which was put in by the witness and read.

By Mr. Brougham.—Did you hear the foreman of that jury accompany the verdict with any observation touching the subject-matter of the inquisition, and touching the present plaintiff?

Mr. Scarlett observed, that the plaintiff was placed in a most painful situation by the mode in which the defendant had conducted his defence. He (Mr. Scarlett) was not about to object to the question, because the plaintiff was anxious for the most ample inquiry; but by law the defendant was unable to plead a justification,

unless it was placed on the record, whereby the plaintiff was admonished that he must be prepared with evidence to rebut the charge. Defendant, having struck out his plea of justification, held out to the plaintiff that he did not mean to go into an inquiry of the truth of those charges, and had thereby induced the plaintiff to prevent the attendance of those witnesses who were most material for his vindication.

The Lord Chief Justice.—It appears to me that I am bound to decide this question as to the admissibility of evidence for the defendant, without reference to the defendant having withdrawn his plea; and being called on so to do, I am of opinion that the evidence must be received, but only in mitigation of damages. If the evidence could tend to a verdict for the defendant, it is clear it could not be received unless the defendant had pleaded a justification.

Examination continued.—I heard the foreman of the jury accompany the verdict with an observation relative to the supposed conduct of the plaintiff. The jury offered to assist Webb in any way to bring East to justice, for the conduct imputed to him by the evidence of Webb. Several of the jury observed they would contribute towards the expense.

Webb stated, that his sister Maria, when sensible of her danger, told him, that while residing with the plaintiff's mother, in consequence of the conduct of the plaintiff, she locked herself up in her room; after waiting there some time, believing he was gone, she opened the door, when the plaintiff rushed in, and being unable to protect herself, he overpowered

her, and accomplished his purpose; that he threatened her, if she made any disclosures; and that, in consequence of the plaintiff's behaviour, she left her place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—I have seen this paragraph, and also the manuscript from which it was printed. Some months ago I saw it before it was published: I know the hand-writing. The witness having objected to say whether the manuscript was in his hand-writing,

The Lord Chief Justice said, that if the witness had refused to give any evidence on the subject, he would not have been compelled to answer, but having begun he was bound to go on.

Cross-examination continued.—The manuscript was not sent in my name; the greater part of it was in my hand-writing. I got only a few shillings for the report. Mr. Stirling did not reprimand Webb for his conduct. Nothing passed of the girl having told her mistress that her brother gave her some pills. The coroner refused to send for Mr. East, as his conduct formed no part of the inquiry.

Wm. Webb, the brother of Maria Webb, on whom the inquest was held, stated, that he attended the inquest, and that the report in the "Sunday Times" contained a correct report of what he said in every respect, except that he did not say his sister died in his arms.

Mr. Shearman, the surgeon who attended Maria Webb, had seen the account published by the defendant. It was correct as far as related to his evidence.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear Webb examined. I did not tell the coroner that I heard Maria tell her brother that East had ravished her.

Re-examined.—Webb told me the same thing which he said he had told the coroner, but the girl never told me what Webb stated about the plaintiff. I have heard the depositions read this day; they are correct, word for word, nothing more or less.

Mrs. Buckingham, with whom Maria Webb had lived servant, stated that she was examined before the jury at the inquest; that she had heard her deposition read this day, and it contained a correct account of what she said there.

Cross-examined.—I did not state to the coroner that Maria had told me, that three weeks previous, her brother had given her some pills which did not agree with her.

Mr. Daniel Cole.—I was the foreman of the jury held on the body of Maria Webb. When the verdict was given, a great deal was said about East's conduct, and the jury said they would do any thing in their power to assist in bringing him to justice; they expressed their readiness to come forward. I have read the report in the "Sunday Times," and it is a correct report.

Mr. George Montague was on the jury, and had read the report of the inquest in the defendant's paper. It is a correct and faithful report, except to the deceased's dying in her brother's arms.

The Lord Chief Justice having recapitulated the evidence to the jury, said, the only question for consideration was, the amount of damages.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

COURT OF COMMON-PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, JULY 14.

Price v. Thwaites.

This was an action of libel for

an alleged misrepresentation of certain proceedings in the court of Exchequer. The defendant pleaded that the supposed libel was a fair and faithful report of the proceedings as they occurred.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde stated the case. Mr. Price had, on a former occasion, obtained a verdict of 100*l*. against this defendant for the publication of the same charge. Other editors, following the example of the defendant, had taken notice of the charge, and Mr. Price had brought an action against one of them, the "Sunday Times;" but the jury then gave only 1*s*. damages. Mr. Thwaites, who had suppressed the verdict against himself, and had taken care not to publish one line of the case in which the falsehood of the libel had been proved, thought proper to publish the whole of the trial against the "Sunday Times;" and, under pretence of so doing, had taken an opportunity of republishing the libel for which the verdict of 100*l*. had been originally obtained. It was for the repetition of the libel that the present action was brought.

The publication and proprietorship were admitted.

Mr. Hopgood, from the Stamp-office, was then called, and produced a number of the Morning Herald, dated the 22nd of February, 1827.

This paper was then put in, and the alleged libel read. It was headed "Court of Exchequer, Wednesday," and detailed the evidence of several witnesses; among the rest, that of Mr. Minshull the magistrate, before whom the charge at Bow-street was made. This evidence tended to prove that Mr. Price had conducted himself indecently before two females.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy addressed the jury for the defendant.

The record in the case in the Exchequer of "*Price v. Chapman*" was put in, and read.

Mr. Minshull, the magistrate, stated, that he was examined in the court of Exchequer, and remembered the evidence he gave on that occasion. He had since read an account of that evidence in the "*Herald*," which, he stated, was perfectly correct in every respect. A number of the paper was then handed to Mr. Minshull, from which he read the report of his evidence, and he repeated it to be perfectly fair and correct.

The report of the evidence of the other witnesses who were examined, was admitted to be correct.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up. It was proper and correct, as well as useful, that the proceedings of the superior courts of justice, when those proceedings were finally decided, should be published. Police reports he should always condemn; they certainly ought never to be published, but it was highly advantageous that cases should be truly reported, when finally decided. This report, therefore, if correct, could not be made the ground of complaint. When he said correct, however, he did not mean that it should be literally correct, but substantially correct—nothing should be omitted from favour—nothing from malice—every thing should be fairly stated, and, beyond all, nothing should be omitted that was calculated to qualify or deny a charge. His lordship left it to the jury to say, whether they believed the report to be substantially correct: if they did, their verdict would be for the defendant: if they did not, their verdict would be for the plaintiff, with such damages as they should

think a person could expect who had brought an action under such circumstances.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

LANCASTER, MARCH 23.

The King v. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, Edward Thevenot, and Frances Wakefield.

The indictment stated, that, at the time of the committing of the offence, Margaret Daulby, Phebe Daulby, Elizabeth Daulby, Ann Daulby, and Catherine Daulby, by consent of William Turner, esq., the father of Ellen Turner, a maid, and unmarried, had her order, keeping, education, and governance; and that, on the 7th day of March, 1826, at Manchester, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, Edward Thevenot, and Frances, the wife of one Edward Wakefield, not having any right or authority whatever, did unlawfully take away, and convey the said Ellen Turner, out of the possession, and against the will, of the said Misses Daulby, and, for the sake of lucre and gain, did conspire, with divers other persons, by false representations, unlawfully to take and carry, and to cause and procure to be taken and conveyed, the said Ellen Turner, being of the age of 16 years—from the possession of, and against the will of, the said Misses Daulby, and unlawfully to cause the said Ellen Turner to contract matrimony with the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, unknowing, and to William Turner, the father of the said Ellen Turner; and that the said Ellen Turner was a ward, and was then the only child and heir apparent unto William

Turner, esq., he then having substance, lands, and tenements, to the value of 5,000*l.* by the year, at Manchester.

Mr. Sergeant Cross stated the case to the jury. Mr. Turner, the father of this young lady (who was an only child), had, by successful pursuits in commerce, acquired an ample fortune: he resided chiefly on his estate in Cheshire. The young lady had just past her 15th year; she was at that time in delicate health. Of these defendants, Mrs. Wakefield had mainly assisted in contriving this enterprise. She had gone early in January, 1826, to Paris, where she met the two defendants, the Wakefields, whose step-mother, it appeared, that she then was, though only known by the name of Davis. William Wakefield, though an Englishman by birth, resided chiefly in Paris; he was then a bachelor, but had been since married. Edward Wakefield was a widower, and had a family of his own. They moved in a little coterie of ladies and gentlemen in the French capital, which they were pleased to designate as the first circle in Europe. One of the ladies was named Miss Bathurst, and she styled herself the step-daughter of the venerable bishop of Norwich. Miss Bathurst, though not engaged in this conspiracy so far as to be brought within the pale of prosecution, was however found to be very busy in its progress; for, in writing to one of the parties, she said, "Little did I think, when I desired Miss Davis to get Miss Turner for William, that you had not only carried her off, but won and wedded her at the very same time." In Paris, it then appeared, this conspiracy was first hatched; and when Miss Davis returned

thence to Macclesfield, she lost no time in commencing operations, and was particularly urgent with a lady in the neighbourhood for an introduction to Mrs. Turner. The lady soon afforded to her this opportunity. They accordingly saw Mrs. Turner, but Miss Turner had just returned to school at Liverpool; and Miss Davis expressed great regret, at not having had the means of making her acquaintance, which nevertheless she expressed a hope she would be enabled to make on a future occasion. Soon after this time, the two Wakefields (the defendants), who had been Miss Davis's travelling acquaintances, arrived at Dr. Davis's house at Macclesfield. They arrived in the month of March, and as Dr. Davis was respectably connected they soon got introduced into good society. They rode about with Miss Davis, and visited the grounds at Shrigley, where they got acquainted with the appearance of the house and domain of Mr. Turner, and the history of the neighbouring families. They also tried to become acquainted with Mr. Grimsditch solicitor of Mr. Turner. Miss Davis, too, took many opportunities of throwing herself in the way of Mr. Grimsditch, and from that gentleman she had contrived to learn, that Mr. Turner was about to set out for London in a day or two from that time, and also to obtain a knowledge of Mrs. Turner's state of health, who was affected by, as the physicians thought, a determination of blood to the head, but as Mr. Grimsditch mentioned (and his expression would be found important in the sequel of this case) with what he believed to be paralysis. On the Monday that it was ascertained

Mr. Turner was about to set off for London, the Wakefields were found to be very busy with Miss Davis, and, on the previous day, means were taken to raise the pecuniary supply which the occasion called for. Miss Davis had sent on the Monday morning to a banker at Macclesfield for 150*l.*, which she stated herself to require for the very pressing occasion of releasing a cousin of hers from sudden imprisonment. He instantly advanced the money in the presence of these Wakefields. Miss Davis was actually engaged up to and after the departure of the Wakefields in conferring with another defendant, a Frenchman, not now on his trial, in aiding in this conspiracy: for when they had gone but one stage from Macclesfield, on the Sunday evening, this Frenchman was sent back again to Miss Davis for further information. On the Monday morning, all three arrived at the Albion hotel, Manchester, when the man he alluded to, Thevenot, acted as their servant: one of the Wakefields was introduced at the hotel by the name of captain Wilson. After breakfast they went out to a coachmaker's, where they purchased, for 40*l.*, an old second-hand green carriage, which had a barouch-box: in this carriage they all set off from Manchester, at two o'clock on the Tuesday morning; having on the preceding evening again sent the Frenchman back to Macclesfield, where he had another interview with Miss Davis. The Frenchman came back after midnight; a letter was then prepared to be sent to Liverpool, for the purpose of carrying off the young lady. This letter, which stated the sudden illness of her mother, was a fabrication through-

out. The letter was as follows:

"Shrigley, Monday night, half-past 12, March 6."

"Madam,—I write to you by the desire of Mrs. Turner of Shrigley, who has been seized with a sudden and dangerous attack of paralysis. Mr. Turner is unfortunately from home, but has been sent for, and Mrs. Turner wishes to see her daughter immediately. A steady servant will take this letter, and my carriage to you, to fetch Miss Turner, and I beg that no time may be lost in her departure, as, though I do not think Mrs. Turner is in immediate danger, it is probable she may soon become incapable of recognizing any one. Mrs. Turner particularly wishes that her daughter should not be informed of the extent of her danger, as, without this precaution, Miss Turner might be very anxious on the journey, and this house is so crowded, and in such confusion and alarm, that Mrs. Turner does not wish any one to accompany her daughter. The servant is instructed not to let the boys drive too fast, as Miss Turner is rather fearful in a carriage. I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

"JOHN AINSWORTH, M.D."

"The best thing to be said to Miss Turner is, that Mrs. Turner wishes to have her home rather sooner, for the approaching removal to the new house, and the servant is instructed to give no other reason, in case Miss Turner should ask him any questions. Mrs. Turner is very anxious that her daughter should not be frightened, and trusts to your judgment to prevent it. She also desires me to add, that her sister or mother, or myself, should they coincide

unable, will not fail to write to you by the post."

There was no such physician, there was no such servant in the family; but there was just as much truth as served to fill up with probability the outline of the story, for Mrs. Turner had been indisposed, and Mr. Turner had really gone to town. At two o'clock on the Tuesday morning, the two Wakefields and the Frenchman set off from Manchester on the road to Liverpool, in their newly-purchased carriage. William Wakefield, however, was left behind, when they got half way to Warrington; the other two continuing their route to Liverpool. Before they came, however, to the latter, Edward Wakefield alighted, and left the servant on the box to drive on to the school, where he delivered his letter, which was well calculated to effect the imposition it was intended. The servant obtained admission, when he answered the questions put to him, stating that he was the new servant just hired by Mr. Turner for his new house; that the young lady, therefore, could not know him; that the carriage was not her father's, but belonged to the doctor who wrote the letter, and he was to take up Dr. Hull at Manchester on his return to Shrigley. There appearing no doubt of the truth or reality of the proceeding, the first object of the ladies of the school was, to take particular care of the child; and they made the necessary preparations for the journey. The Frenchman, upon getting possession of his prize, set off on the coach back towards Manchester. Edward Wakefield, by some unaccountable blunder, missed them, and they went on to Warrington, where

the other brother remained to wait the result of the enterprise; he there observed that the prize was carrying off; he was doubly anxious to know what had become of his brother; he accordingly, after conversing with the servant, set out in the expectation of meeting him near Liverpool, leaving a letter for him at the inn, in the event of his calling during his absence. This letter was addressed to "Captain Wilson," and ran thus—"Go you immediately to where we dined yesterday, she must be made to expect her father. She has just left this place at eleven o'clock, after changing horses." On the road to Liverpool the brothers met and hastened forward to Manchester, where the Frenchman had arrived some time before with a lady; on reaching the inn she was very anxious to see her father, as well as an uncle, who resided in the neighbourhood. "You will miss your father," said the Frenchman, in great readiness. Down to that moment she had never seen or heard of these Wakefields; when Edward was shown into the parlour, he introduced himself to her, and lamented her father had not arrived; fortuitous circumstances had, by a singular coincidence, prepared her mind for his delusion. She had just heard of the convulsions which were then taking place in the commercial world, for it was but a few days before that her father heard of the losses of some of his friends by the breaking of banks. She likewise knew that one of her schoolfellows had been taken from the school owing to an alteration in her parents' circumstances; and "I shall be obliged, I fear, to take you away also," said her father, "if I cannot pay the balance of

your bill." This allusion was jocularly made by Mr. Turner, as when he was last at the school, he had been accidentally without cash enough in his pocket to pay up her account. While at the inn, Mr. Wakefield informed her that her father was not coming on to Manchester; for he had sent him forward to tell her, she was not sent for on account of her mother's illness, but on account of the embarrassed state of his own affairs. This unpleasant news, coinciding with the impression upon her own mind, from the accidental circumstances he had just related, led her to believe Edward Wakefield's statement; and she consented, in consequence, that he should conduct her to where he said he had left her father, at some place in Yorkshire. They took her on to Yorkshire, but by a circuitous journey in the night, they contrived she should reach Kendal at six o'clock the next morning. There they pretended they had received a letter which represented her father to be waiting their arrival at Carlisle. They then began to deplore her father's misfortunes, and to state, that at Kendal their uncle was a rich banker, who had been prevailed upon by them to lend her father 60,000*l.* to extricate him from his difficulties, notwithstanding which the failure of the country banks, where Mr. Turner had kept cash, had plunged him into irretrievable ruin. In this state of things they hinted, that a plan had been just suggested by Mr. Grimditch, who was her father's confidential adviser. "It is in fact," said Edward Wakefield, "an expedient that you are to marry me, then our uncle will settle us in life handsomely, and prevent your father from being

troubled out of doors in his present circumstances." She was greatly astounded on hearing this proposal, and, on its being pressed for her acceptance, she replied, "I must see my papa first." "Oh! Well, certainly you shall," said Edward Wakefield; "Carlisle is not far off, and there you shall see him." As they travelled with four horses, this show and bustle gathered a crowd round them at the door of the Bush Inn, at Carlisle, when they drove up to it; the two defendants stopped out, leaving the young lady in the carriage; the landlady would have offered her attentions, but the gentlemen said, "no," as the young lady preferred staying in the carriage, into which they soon after got again themselves, telling her they would explain matters to her as they drove out of town. And what was their explanation? Why, at this very moment, when they heard that Mr. Turner and Mr. Grimditch were actually in London, they presented to her, that they had just seen them both in the back room of the Bush Inn, and that her father could not come on, because the crowd she had heard of

that he had witnessed on this occasion." Thus she was carried off to Scotland; and, in the hope of saving her family, she gave her hand to Edward Wakefield in a pretended marriage, in the presence of a drunken blacksmith, a landlord of a public-house, and a French servant. This being done, she had hoped to throw herself into the arms of her father, when she returned to Carlisle; but there they pretended to have ascertained that her father had received an earlier account of the marriage, by the post-boys who had hurried back, and that, finding his affairs retrieved, he had set out either for Shrigley or London. They affected to set out on their way after him, but stopped at Penrith, where they slept in three separate beds. They journeyed on to London, where they arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, in Hanover-square. William Wakefield parted from them, while on their road up to town, to join Miss Davis, at Macclesfield; and Edward Wakefield was met at the inn in London, by a friend, who probably told him to be off quickly, or else he would be apprehended and brought to justice; for, immediately on seeing this friend, he told Miss Turner, that her father had gone on to Calais, and they must follow him instantly. Thither they accordingly hastened, and arrived there on the Saturday morning; having made this young lady travel six hundred miles, during part of the week, in the deepest affliction about her father's supposed distresses. In the meantime, on Sunday, the event became known at Shrigley. Mr. Turner, his brother, and his solicitor, set out in pursuit of the parties to London, which place he had left only on

the previous Friday evening, and must have actually passed the Wakefields and his daughter within the first or second stage of the metropolis. Mr. Turner could go no further than to London, but his brother and Mr. Grimsditch followed the parties to Calais, where, upon seeing Miss Turner walking upon the pier, they took the necessary steps to recover her. Wakefield began to insist upon his superior right to her person, independently of her father: she was his wife, he said, and he would detain her. Some efforts were then successfully made to get the young lady away from him; and as soon as the actual circumstances of the case were explained to her, throwing her arms round her uncle, she clung to him, and turned away from Wakefield with disgust. The parties all went before the magistrates at Calais, who, hearing her own narrative, ordered her immediately to be restored to her father. After she had freely quitted Edward Gibbon Wakefield at Calais, he wrote the following letter in confidence to his brother William.

"Calais, Thursday."

"My dear William,—I write in haste to save the post, only to give you news, and nothing else. Mr. Robert Turner, Mr. Crichtley, and Grimsditch arrived by the packet to-day, with warrants, &c. I soon knew what they were come for; but would not attempt to avoid the question. Shortly I saw them, and found that, with Ellen's consent, they could take her away. They insisted on seeing her. I could not object. She told all, and was anxious to know me when she knew all. I expected as much, and therefore made a

merit of necessity, and let her go. They tried to take me; but for that they were on the wrong side of the water, as I well knew. However, I offered to go with them; but begged Mr. Critchley to believe that I would be in England, to answer any charge, as soon as I had seen my children, and settled my affairs.

"Nothing could be more hostile than the whole spirit of their proceedings. I could readily have escaped with Ellen; but their account of Mrs. and Mr. Turner's state made such a step impossible.

"I made and gave in writing a solemn declaration, that she and I have been as brother and sister. How this may affect the validity of the marriage I know not, nor could I raise the question. I was bound, and it was wise, to give some comfort to Mr. Turner. I am now in a stew about you, and wish that you were safe. There can be no doubt that the law can punish us. For myself, I will meet it, come what may; but if you are able, get away as soon as possible. I do not care a straw for myself. The grand question now is—Is the marriage legal? They all said no, and quoted William and Mary upon me, till I was tired of their majesties' names. Pray let me know that; but I write to nunky. Do not stay, you can do no good. I shall go to England as soon as possible. Upon this you may depend. I shall not write again till I hear from you, for fear of accidents. Percy came with the trio, and has witnessed the row. We start early in the morning. Pray write; but say nothing to any body. I am the person to speak. Yours ever,

"E. G. W."

The material parts of the case

were proved by a variety of witnesses; but the most important evidence was that of Miss Turner herself.

She stated as follows:—I am the daughter of Mr. Turner, of Shrigley-park. In the latter end of February or beginning of March in last year, my father accompanied me to school, at Miss Daulby's. On the 7th of March in that year, I recollect going away from Miss Daulby's in a carriage: Miss Elizabeth Daulby told me that I was to go. She told me that she had received a letter from my papa, containing instructions to her to send me home. I was told that I was to go to Manchester to meet my papa, and thence to go to Shrigley. I had been acquainted with a Miss Greenway, who had been at Miss Daulby's school, and had left but a short time before, I believe, on account of her father's difficulties. I proceeded to Manchester, accompanied by a servant. When I arrived at Manchester, the carriage drove to an inn, and I went into the house. Whilst I was sitting in a room there, a gentleman came in, whose name I afterwards understood to be Edward Gibbon Wakefield. I had never seen that person before. When he entered, I rose for the purpose of leaving the room, but he requested me not to leave, because he said he was commissioned by my papa to take me to him; and I might be sure that no trifling circumstance would have prevented him from coming himself. He said that it was the state of my papa's affairs, that had induced him to send for me home. He also said, that he would afterwards explain what the whole of those affairs were. I recollect that I had understood, that it was

on account of mamma's illness that I had been sent for home; Mr. Wakefield said, that the circumstances stated in the letter to Miss Daulby were not true, and that they had been stated in order to prevent Miss Daulby from suspecting the real cause of my being sent for. I don't distinctly recollect what he said about the place where my papa was at the time. He told his servant, shortly after, to tell the other gentleman to come in. The servant was, I believe, the same person who had attended me from Liverpool to Manchester. The other gentleman then came into the room. He was Mr. William Wakefield. I had never seen him before. I then stepped into a carriage. My reason for going into the carriage was, that I imagined I was going to meet my papa. I was taken as far as Halifax. Both the Mr. Wakefields and the man-servant accompanied me. Edward Wakefield said that, if we did not find any letters, or see my papa at Halifax, we must go on to Kendal, where we should be sure to find him. I went on to Kendal. I had no other object in going there but to find my papa. I stopped awhile at Kendal, and then proceeded to Carlisle. At Kendal, Mr. Wakefield read a letter at the window of the carriage, and his brother looked over it, but I did not see it. After reading it, Mr. W. Wakefield said that my papa was not there, but had gone forward. At the next stage Mr. W. Wakefield said, that he had received a letter from my papa, commissioning him to communicate to me the state of my papa's affairs. He said that a bank had failed at Macclesfield—Ryle and Daintry's bank—that my papa had been almost ruined, but that

an uncle of his (Mr. Wakefield's), who was a banker at Kendal, had lent papa the sum of 60,000*l*. He said that that sum had relieved papa for the time, but that afterwards the Blackburn bank had failed, and that my papa's affairs were at that moment in a worse condition than before. He said that his (E. Wakefield's) uncle had demanded security for the sum lent to my father, and that the security was to be the estate of Shrigley, and then my papa might be turned out of doors any day. He said, it had been suggested by Mr. Grimsditch, that he (Mr. E. Wakefield) should be my husband, that then the property would be mine, and it would be in my power to turn papa out of doors if I liked, but of course I should not think of doing that. This passed on the stage from Kendal to Carlisle. I gave no answer to the proposal then. Mr. Wakefield frequently said, he was desirous of knowing what conclusion I had come to. He said that I should see my papa soon, and then I could consult him. Mr. Wakefield said, my father was attempting to cross the borders, because the sheriffs' officers were in pursuit of him. We next arrived at the Bush Inn, Carlisle. When the carriage stopped, both the Messrs. Wakefield left the carriage. They were absent less than an hour. I had been travelling from the time I left school in the morning until I arrived at Carlisle. We then left Carlisle. After we had left, and after drawing up the carriage windows, Mr. W. Wakefield said, that he had something of importance to communicate to his brother. He then told his brother, that he had seen my papa at Carlisle; that Mr. Grimsditch was

with him, and that he was then concealed in a small room at the back of the house—that he had made two attempts that day to cross the borders, but could not. Mr. W. Wakefield said, that the persons, whom I had seen round the carriage-door at Carlisle, were sheriffs'-officers in search of my papa—that Mr. Grimsditch had entreated that he (Mr. W. Wakefield) would not stay in the room, or my papa would be discovered, and that Mr. Grimsditch had at last taken him by the shoulders and turned him out of the room. He said to me that my papa requested me, if I ever loved him, that I would not hesitate to accept Mr. Wakefield as a husband. I then consented. I was induced to consent by the fear, that, if I did not, my papa would be ruined. I believed what they had told me. We then went into Scotland. I then repeated my consent in the presence of some persons there.

Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury for the defendants. Miss Turner had been described to be a girl of quick apprehension and sagacity. Could such a person have been deceived in the manner, in which it was attempted to be shown she had been? When at Manchester, she had known that the horses' heads had been turned to Oldham, and not to Macclesfield, and yet it did not appear that she had requested any explanation of that circumstance. The young lady had concurred in promoting the marriage from the first stage from Manchester down to the period of the marriage itself. He would bring witnesses who would show, that, from the first stage from Manchester, Miss Turner had been full of gaiety and alacrity,

that she had never ceased expressing her pleasure and satisfaction, and that they had never witnessed in any person a greater degree of cheerfulness and joy. It would be proved, that, before the marriage, she had sat upon Mr. Wakefield's knee, and that she had gone through the ceremony, not only without reluctance, but with an alacrity and impatience seldom witnessed even at the place where her marriage had been celebrated. The evidence would go on to show, that, after the marriage, the same behaviour had been exhibited by Miss Turner; that she had displayed the same joy; that, at Calais, she had been seen hanging upon Wakefield's arm in the most affectionate manner, and that, up to the very period of their separation, they had been a very loving couple. These facts would be proved not by one or two witnesses, but by persons brought from every point of the road along which they had travelled both before and after the marriage. Would it not, then, in some degree qualify the imputed offence, if he showed that all that had occurred; after the first step, had been accomplished with the consent and concurrence of Miss Turner?

Mr. Baron Hullock expressed an opinion, that, if Mr. Scarlett should succeed in proving all that he had stated, he would not touch the case, which, in his (Mr. Baron Hullock's) opinion, had been satisfactorily made out against the defendant. He would, however, hear the evidence.

Various witnesses were then called. Among these, David Laing, the celebrated blacksmith of Gretna-green. He was interrogated both by Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Colman in succession.

— I was of late, abused &c.

"Who are you, Laing?—Why, I live in Springfield.

Well, what did you do in this affair?—Why, I was sent for to Linton's, where I found two gentlemen, as it may be, and one lady.

Did you know them?—I did not.

Do you see them in court?—Why, no I cannot say.

What did you do?—Why I joined them, and then got the lady's address, where she come from, and the party's I believe.

What did they do then?—Why, the gentleman wrote down the names, and the lady gave way to it.

In fact, you married them after the usual way?—Yes, yes, I married them after the Scotch form, that is by my putting on the ring on the lady's finger, and that way.

Were they both agreeable?—O yes, I joined their hands as man and wife.

Was that the whole of the ceremony—was it the end of it?—I wished them well, shook hands with them, and, as I said, they then both embraced each other very agreeably.

What else did you do?—I think I told the lady that I generally had a present from 'em, as it be, of such a thing as money to buy a pair of gloves, and she gave me, with her own hand a 20s. Bank of England note to buy them.

Where did she get the note?—How do I know.

What did the gentleman say to you?—Oh, you ask what did he treat me with.

No, I do not; what did he say to you?—He did nothing to me; but I did to him, what I have done to many before, that is, you must know, to join them together; join hands, and so on. I bargain-

ed many in that way, and she was perfectly agreeable, and made no objections.

Did you give them a certificate?—Oh! yes, I gave it to the lady.

Here a piece of paper was identified by this witness, purporting to certify, that Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Ellen Turner had been duly married according to the form required by the Scottish law. This paper, except the names and dates, was a printed register, at the top of which was a rudely executed wood-cut, apparently, of the royal arms.

Did the gentleman and lady converse freely with you?—O, yes; he asked me what sort of wine they had in Linton's house, and I said they had three kinds, with the best of *Shumpine* (Champagne.) He asked me which I would take, and I said *Shumpine*, and so and so, while they went into another room to dine, I finished the wine, and then off I came. I returned, and saw them still in the very best of comfortable spirits."

Mr. Macneil, the sheriff depute of Perthshire, stated, he was acquainted with the legal form of Scotch marriages; had been in court during the examination of these witnesses; and, taking the facts as stated at Gretna, they constituted enough for a marriage to be valid in the law of Scotland, taking into consideration the evidence of Miss Turner. This witness, on cross-examination, admitted, that, though he thought this marriage valid according to the principle recognized by repeated decisions of the Scottish law, yet he had never heard of a reported or unreported case which resembled the present in all its circumstances. He knew it to be, by the civil law, a high offence to carry away an

infant; but he thought, to constitute the criminality in a legal sense, there must be an application of force—that mere deceit in representation was insufficient. He knew a case in which a lady had been married according to this form, but the husband not afterwards thinking it binding, tacitly permitted a separation, and she married again, and had two children by the second connection, during the subsistence of which the parties were often visited by the first husband, and yet, afterwards, when by the death of her father she acquired a considerable inheritance, the first husband reassumed his rights, and the marriage in the way he described was held to be valid.*

Mr. Baron Hullock charged the jury. In adverting to the separate cases of the defendants, he thought the jury could entertain little doubt of the guilt of the two Wakefields: but the case as regarded Mrs. Wakefield stood on a different ground, as she might not have known precisely the arrangements and full intentions of all the other parties. His lordship was proceeding to sum up the evidence in detail, when he was informed by the jury that they had made up their minds upon the facts.

After a conference among counsel, it was agreed to take a verdict of not guilty upon a third count of the indictment, which charged the use of force, there being no evidence to sustain that part of the charge.

The Jury, after retiring for twenty minutes (only to consider Mrs. Wakefield's case), returned a

* We believe that, in the case here referred to, the judgment of the Court of Session was, in May 1828, reversed in the House of Lords.

verdict of *Guilty* against Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield (the wife of Mr. Wakefield, the father of the other defendants.)

On the following morning, Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield, were again indicted under the statute of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, for the abduction of Miss Turner. They withdrew their former plea of "not guilty," and pleaded "guilty" to the 5th count.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH, MONDAY, MAY 14.

Mr. Sergeant Cross prayed the judgment of the Court against Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield, for the conspiracy.

As a *noli prosequi* had been entered as to Mrs. Frances Wakefield, judgment was not prayed on the other indictment.

The sentence of the Court was, that Edward Gibbon Wakefield be confined in Newgate for three years, and that William Wakefield be confined in Lancaster Castle for the same time.

An act of parliament was passed to annul the alleged marriage with Miss Turner.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

William Sheen was indicted for the murder of "his infant son, William Sheen, *alias* Beadle, on the 10th of May last."

Sarah Pomeroy.—Is landlady of a house in Christopher's-alley, Lambeth-street, where the prisoner and his wife had lodged for nearly two months. Was at home on Thursday, 10th of May. In the evening the mother of the child came to witness; she said

something which induced witness to go up stairs to the top room, which was occupied by the prisoner. As soon as witness entered the door, she saw a child's head on the table. It stood on the table, on the neck part; it was completely separated from the body. [Here the witness was much agitated.] When witness saw the head, she ran to the police-office for assistance. When witness left the room, there was no one there. The mother went up with witness. When she ran out of it, she ran into the office, which is about three doors from the house, and got the assistance of Mr. Dalton, the officer. He went up stairs, and witness followed him to the room where the child's head was. The child's head was then in the same position as before. Did not examine the head, but saw blood upon the table. The floor was covered with blood. The body of the child was on the foot of the bed, covered with the counterpane. Mr. Dalton found it. Saw the neck of the child, which was covered with blood, and the head was off. It was dressed in a blue bed-gown; knew the child when it was living; it was living with Mrs. Sheen; it was a male child, about four months old; had no doubt that the body found under the counterpane was the body of the child; witness had known it alive; did not look at the head of the child, so as to see any mark upon the head; it had no hair upon it; did not see the prisoner that evening; he had lived with witness two months, and she had never heard any quarrelling between the prisoner and his wife.

Wm. Sheen, the father of the prisoner, stated, that the prisoner

came to his house at about eight in the evening—he thinks, on the second Thursday in the month. He was then in his shirt sleeves. He had not got his hat on. Witness asked him, if he had been fighting; he answered “yes.” He then said that he had been fighting with some Irishmen in a skittle-ground. He said that the parish officers had been after him for relief for his wife and child. Witness went with him to Mr. Pugh's, Carnaby-market. On being asked whether the prisoner had said anything about a knife, the witness hesitated for some time, and then said that he did not recollect. He was taking a glass of gin at Mr. Pugh's, and did not attend to it. Went to Mr. Pugh's for a coat and hat for the prisoner. He had 10s. of Mr. Pugh to put into his pocket, until he should get work. He got a coat and hat of Mr. Pugh. Witness left him in Oxford-road. He said, that he was going to Barnet. Prisoner said nothing more, but they shook hands and bid each other good night. Did not see him again, till he saw him in Newgate. Prisoner had been married about five weeks. His wife had had a child two or three months before they were married. Her name was Beadle before she was married. She had gone by that name previous to her marriage.

Robert Davis, an officer of Lambeth-street police, went to the prisoner's room after the deed had been done. He found a fustian coat on the floor, towards the back of the room, opposite the window. It had blood upon it. [It was here produced, and caused an universal shudder throughout the court]. The blood was on both sleeves, and on the front;

the sleeve was soaked, and other parts splashed; knew the prisoner before this happened; had seen him often, and observed his dress; had seen him wear such a coat as the one produced; had seen the prisoner two or three days before the 10th of May; could not say what sort of coat he wore then; had seen him wear such a coat about a week before. Witness had marked the coat, and locked it up in the police-office, and it was the same; looked at the child's head as it was on the table, and examined it; found a mark on it, a sort of dent, and a little bruise on the front of the skull. In consequence of instructions, witness went in pursuit of the prisoner, and found him at a farm-house, called the Lane-house, in Radnorshire, in Wales. It was on Thursday the 17th of May. He was in the lower room of the house, in the chimney-corner. Had searched the same house at three o'clock on the morning of the same day; could not find him then, but found him at a little before ten o'clock in the morning. When the prisoner saw witness, he said, "Oh, Davis, is that you? I will go away with you." Witness took him to an inn in Pennybont; took him to Radner; while taking him there heard an old lady, who appeared to be the landlady of the house, say to the prisoner, "In God's name, how could you do such a cruel thing?" Prisoner replied, "It was not God, it was the Devil." When on the road from the farm-house to Pennybont, witness asked him how he came to be guilty of such a thing, and he did not give him any answer. Witness told him, when he had got out of the farm-house, that he took him into custody on suspicion

of murder. He said, "Very well, Mr. Davis." That was before the landlady said any thing to him. At Kington, Herefordshire, witness saw the prisoner change his shirt; the shirt was bloody; it was stained with blood on the left sleeve and on the breast; it seemed to have been worn a long time; did not, during the journey, make any threats or promises. Witness heard him say, "Oh, my poor mother, when she knows I'm taken, it will break her heart."

Sarah Pomeroy had heard the child called "William."

John Sutton produced the baptismal register, in which the child was baptized as Charles William Beadle. This, it was submitted, was not evidence to prove that the child mentioned in the indictment was the same which had been murdered. The name in the indictment was "Wm. Sheen," when the register proved that it was "Charles William Beadle," consequently no identity was proved, as the register was evidence that it was Charles William Beadle.

Mr. Justice Holroyd gave it as his opinion that the objection was fatal to the present indictment. The prisoner must therefore be detained till another indictment could be framed.

The Jury being asked by the clerk of the court to deliver a verdict of not guilty, the foreman seemed in doubt, and observed, that, if they were compelled to find a verdict of not guilty, they must do so; but they would not do it on any other account than a point of law.

The learned Judge then explained, that he was as sorry as themselves that the indictment was not effectual: It could, however, be remedied by a new in-

diction, which should be prepared directly. The prisoner would still be amenable, and would be detained in custody. The twelve judges would set any other verdict aside.

The Jury then returned their verdict of "Not guilty of killing, as laid in the indictment."

The prisoner was removed from the bar, exhibiting a stupid sort of surprise at the proceedings.

July 13.

William Sheen was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of a male child, aged four months, by severing its head from its body.

There were a variety of counts (thirteen in all) in the indictment, in which the offence was laid differently. In one count he was charged with the murder of a male child, called and known by the name of Charles William. In another, with the murder of a male child known by the name of Charles; next, with the murder of a child called Billy; then of a male bastard child, called and known by the name of Charles William Sheen. Other counts varied the charge so as to meet all technical objection.

When called on to plead, the prisoner handed in a small piece of paper, containing the following plea:—"That he has been before indicted, tried, and acquitted, as well on that indictment as the coroner's inquest, at the last sessions held in this place, for the murder of the same child, as described in the present indictment, and that the same child was as well known by the name and description contained in that indict-

ment as it is in the present indictment."

Mr. Justice Burrough said, that the plea could not be received in its then form.

The trial was postponed till the following day, in order that a proper plea might be put in.

July 14.

Sheen was placed at the bar on a new indictment.

The prisoner put in a plea, which in substance was, that the child mentioned in the present indictment was the same child, and was as well known by the name mentioned in the present indictment as by those in the former indictment, and therefore he pleaded *autrefois acquit*.

A replication was put in, which was, that the child was not as well known by the name of Charles William, Charles, and Billy, as by Charles William Beadle, named in the inquisition upon which he was before tried. Upon this issue was joined.

Mr. Sutton, clerk to the solicitors for the prosecution, was called to produce the register of the baptism of the child, in 1827, by the name of Charles William, son of Lydia Beadle.

Elizabeth Cable.—Is a nurse at Willis's poor-house in the Borough. There was a woman named Lydia Beadle in the poor-house in 1827, who was delivered of a child there, she believed, in January. She could not say when they left the workhouse. She saw the child the day that it was murdered; it was the same child that she saw baptised. The woman was a single woman when the child was baptised. The child was about two

months old, when the marriage took place. The child was called William or Billy after its baptism; another pauper in the house stood godmother, and two young men stood godfathers.

By Mr. Justice Burrough.—She should have known the child as Charles William Beadle, if any person at the workhouse had asked for such child; it was always called William or Billy.

The former acquittal was admitted.

William Sheen, the father of the prisoner.—He did not know the child of his son until it was dead; his wife knew no more of it than he did; the child's name was Charles William Sheen; he had heard it so called; he had heard its mother's name, it was Lydia Beadle before she was married; he knew of the baptism of the child; he did not know when the father and mother were married.

By Mr. Sergeant Andrews.—He could not exactly say whom he had heard call the child Charles William Sheep; he could not answer whether he did or did not say, at the former trial, that he had never heard of the name of the child until after its death.

Mr. Sergeant Andrews addressed the jury. They were empanelled to try an issue of the nature of which he had never before known an instance, and which showed how tenacious the laws of the country were of the life of an individual. It was necessary that the name of the child should be accurately stated in an indictment, and because on the former trial there was no evidence to show that the child whose murder was charged, was known by the name mentioned in the indictment, the learned judge directed an ac-

quittal, and the life of the prisoner was not in jeopardy. From the evidence of the nurse, whose name he had furnished to his learned friend, he had distinctly shown, that the child was only known by the name of William or Billy; she would naturally know it by the name of Beadle, because the mother was called Beadle, but by reputation it never had obtained that name—no other person ever knew it but as William or Billy. He then called—

Sarah Pomeroy, who had lived in the same house with the child, and who always had heard it called "Billy," but would have known it as "William Beadle."

A young man who was present at the wedding, also knew it as "Billy;" but, in his cross-examination, said, that although he knew the mother's name to be Beadle before marriage, he should not have known it as "William Beadle," but should have known it as "William Sheen."

The short-hand writer to the city of London deposed, that he took down the father's evidence at the former trial, and that he (the father) then deposed, that he never knew the child's name till after its death.

Mr. Justice Burrough then charged the jury, and told them that they must at present leave out of their consideration the question of the murder of the child, as that which they had to try was merely whether the prisoner had been put upon his trial in the former indictment in a manner to affect his life; because, if he had, he must now be acquitted. In the opinion of the learned judge, it must be taken by them that the life of the prisoner was in danger if the evidence, which established

the identity and name of the child, could, by ordinary diligence, have been produced at the former trial. For his own part, he did not see what was to have prevented the prosecutors from obtaining the evidence of Elizabeth Cable on that trial; and, had her evidence been produced, the prisoner, in all probability, would not have been acquitted. It was enough to show—and it would have been enough on the former trial to have shown—that the child went by the name, and was known commonly enough for the purposes of the indictment, as Charles William Beadle. Had a legacy been left to him by that name, for instance, his lordship had no doubt, that by the register now produced, he would be entitled to receive it. In commenting upon the evidence, his lordship expressed his own conviction that the child was always sufficiently known by the name of Charles William Beadle, though he was occasionally called, for the sake of brevity or some other motive unimportant to the present inquiry, William, Billy, and, latterly, by his father's name of Sheen.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict, "that the murdered child was as well known by the name of Charles William Beadle, as by any of the other names in the present indictment."

Mr. Justice Borough, after exhorting the prisoner to the amendment of his future life, directed him to be discharged.

TRIAL OF THREE SPANISH PIRATES.

Richmond, Virginia, July 20.

Three prisoners, viz. Pepe, otherwise called Jose Hillario Casaris,

Couro, otherwise called Joseph Mirando, and Felix, otherwise Felix Barbero, were all charged in one indictment with piracy, and in others, with the murder of some one of the persons who were slaughtered by them. In compliance with a wish expressed by the prisoners, they were tried separately; and the testimony being the same in each case, was repeated by the witnesses on the several trials.

Edmund Dobson, the first witness called, was the mate of the brig Crawford. She sailed from Providence, about the 6th of April for Matanzas, in the island of Cuba; captain Henry Brightman master; himself mate; and Joseph Dolliver, Oliver Potter, Asa Bicknell, Nathaniel P. Deane, Stephen Gibbs (coloured cook), mariners. After discharging their cargo at Matanzas, the captain told him, he expected to have some passengers, who were foreigners. About a week before they sailed, Alexander Tardy came on board and stayed all night, but returned to shore the next day, and afterwards remained on board several days, while they were taking on board their homeward cargo. About three days before they sailed, the prisoners Felix and Couro came on board, bringing a small iron-bound box, said to contain money. The witness was ordered to put it under the captain's berth, in a locker, which he accordingly did in the presence of Felix. From that time till the vessel sailed, Felix remained on board, during which time much of the cargo was taken in. The witness never saw or knew any thing of the box afterwards. Pepe came on board the day before sailing. The passengers being all on board, the vessel sailed

on the 28th of May. Nothing remarkable occurred until the morning of the 1st of June. They breakfasted about eight o'clock. Tardy seemed to be somewhat officious on the occasion. He helped the witness to some fried eggs and ham, and a bowl of chocolate. Witness spilt some of the chocolate. Tardy replenished the bowl. After breakfast he retired to the state-room to get some rest, having been up all night. He soon felt very giddy in the head, and sick at the stomach. The captain soon came down: and when he ascertained his situation, invited Tardy, who professed to be a doctor, to come down and see him. Tardy did so, said that he was bilious, and proposed an emetic. Mr. Robinson, the supercargo, advised him to have nothing to do with his medicine, and he determined to defer it until the next morning. He came on the deck and lay down on a mattress, where he remained all day quite sick, and vomiting occasionally. In the evening Robinson told him, he had no doubt but that Tardy had given them all poison; and that, for the future, they must eat nothing but what was served up by their own cook; that Couro had come on board in the capacity of a servant, and that he must be made to cook for the Spaniards. The witness had no suspicion at that time of being poisoned, as the cook had not told him of Tardy's agency in cooking the breakfast. In the evening about eight o'clock he went into the cabin, and found the captain quite unwell with the asthma and a cough, who invited him to sleep alongside of him, and said that Robinson would stay in the same cabin with them. As the weather was warm, and he felt some solicitude about the vessel, he

declined, and came on deck; where he lay about four hours, or until about twelve o'clock, when Dolliver one of the seamen, came to the relief of the man at the helm. There was no moon, and the night a clear star-light night. He gave Dolliver orders to apprise him of any change in the weather, and then slept, he thinks, until between one and two o'clock, when he was suddenly awoken by a noise the cause of which he did not understand. He ran forward, and, as soon as he got a little beyond the windlass, he saw a man standing with a knife in his hand, by whom he was severely stabbed in the shoulder. [the witness's arm was still in a sling]. In a state of great excitement and alarm, he ran across the vessel, where he found Potter, a sailor, standing in a reclined position, who said he was stabbed, and asked if they could get no assistance? The witness seized a handspike from the long boat, and attempted to get into the main rigging. He found Dolliver and Potter had both ascended before him, and the blood from their wounds was streaming down like rain over him and the rigging. He saw a man about this time leaning against the railing, who in a short time fell, as he believed, dead. He thought it was the captain, and spoke to him, but got no answer; he had since understood it was not the captain. Whilst in this situation Potter fainted, and the witness and Dolliver prevented him from falling. Dolliver then told him that Tardy came to the helm, looked into the binnacle and about, but excited no suspicion in his mind, when he suddenly cut him in the throat, and took the helm from him. Whilst at the mast-head, witness heard Robinson and Nathan

overboard and in the water. He knew them by their voices. They were in great distress, and implored to be permitted to come on board; but the Spaniards said no, no, no. Robinson kept rather off, but Nathan came near the vessel, and entreated that a barrel, a plank, or an oar, might be thrown overboard to him, that he might prolong his existence in that way for a little while, under the desperate hope of succour from some vessel that possibly might pass him. But his entreaties did not in the least move the hearts of the Spaniards. They refused, and even attempted to plunge a harpoon or some such instrument into him, and to strike him with an oar. Finding his supplications so inhumanly received, he sought and remained with Robinson, until they were both exhausted and sunk to rise no more. The witness also heard two bodies thrown overboard. He next heard the Spaniards talking about him; and Tardy soon asked, if he was above and was wounded, and told him to come down. He refused to do so, saying, if he did, they would kill him, and preferred staying where he was and dying with his shipmates. Tardy told him, the Spaniards said they would not hurt him, and that, if he would come down, he gave him his word of honour he should be safe. One of his shipmates begged him for God's sake not to go down to be butchered; he, however, did so, upon Tardy's assurances. After getting on deck, Tardy and the three Spaniards came around him. Tardy questioned him about the box of money, and said, that the captain, before they sailed from Matanzas, had sent the money on shore, and that the Spaniards had determined not to come to the United States and have a suit

about it, but to seize upon the vessel, and do themselves justice. He agreed to assist them in navigating the vessel. At his request he was then laid down by them, and Tardy ordered up the medicine chest to dress his wound, but the Spaniards, as he understood them, said, "No, no, time enough yet." Tardy, having ascertained from him who else were aloft, ordered them to come down, one at a time. After a while, Dolliver came down. Tardy stood at the helm, and the Spaniards went round Dolliver, and, after some conversation among them, he saw Couro stab Dolliver; Pepe then ran upon him, and struck him in the breast, so that he fell overboard. He heard Dolliver call to Potter from the water, and tell him not to come down, for, if he did, the barbarous wretches would kill him. Some short time after, he heard Potter tumble from the mast-head and fall overboard without a groan.

After day-light, Pepe and Couro loaded two muskets, went forward and called up a man (Bicknel) from the fore-castle, who had no shirt on, and seemed to be wounded, having a handkerchief tied around his breast. While Bicknel was sitting on the rail, one of them fired a musket at him, and he fell overboard. The other then fired, and the witness thought hit him, for he heard him groan heavily. They then called down the cook, who had hid himself, and was until then unperceived in another part of the rigging, and ordered him to go to work cooking breakfast, which he promptly obeyed. The witness saw a knife lashed to a staff; two of the Spaniards were without shirts, and besmeared with blood, with their bloody knives sticking in girdles about their waists. There was a

bottle of spirits standing not far from where he was, to which the Spaniards went and drank. Tardy, observing that the witness was almost overpowered by the horrid butchery he had witnessed, and the appalling sight of the blood-thirsty monsters, then exulting in the success of their cruelties, attempted to allay his fears by telling him that these Spaniards had been drinking all night and were not yet drunk, and that, notwithstanding what had happened, and the appearance of their knives, they would not hurt him; and he (Tardy) pledged himself again to that effect. The pirates then went to work in destroying all the papers belonging to the vessel, which were thrown into the sea. The leaves of the Bibles belonging to some of the men were torn out, and also thrown overboard, as were the sea-clothing of the sailors. The command of the vessel was assumed by Tardy, who knew very little of navigation; the Spaniards knowing nothing about it, not being able even to splice a rope. The services of the witness were therefore necessary to them. Tardy showed the witness a complete set of Spanish papers for the vessel, representing her to belong to the port of Havannah, bound by way of Matanzas to Hamburgh in Europe. He explained his intention of going to Hamburgh, and conversed with him about the course to steer, the condition of the vessel, her stores, &c. Felix appeared to be next in authority, and also said they were going to Hamburgh, and intimated to the witness that he should share equally in the proceeds of the cargo in Hamburgh with himself and Tardy. But as to the other Spaniards, they were to have only a

little, as they were men of an inferior sort. This the witness was made to understand by signs. They then proceeded to dress his wound, and, after the sun became oppressive to him on deck, he was removed into the cabin, on reaching which he fainted. When he revived, he heard a noise, and looking round, observed that Felix was breaking open his chest. He told him where to find the key, which was procured, and the chest opened. His sea-clothes were taken out and thrown overboard; some trifling articles of clothing were taken with his pocket-book, and a small sum of money. The money was carried to the state-room, and put into a common stock, composed of the money they got hold of.

The witness next related the conversation between himself and Tardy, as to the improbability of getting to Hamburgh without mariners, and with the small stock of provisions which they had. It resulted in a determination to make to the nearest port in the United States, and to take in hands and provisions; and they sailed for St. Mary's, which they nearly reached; but owing to contrary winds, they could not make. The wind was favourable to their going to Savannah or Charleston, but Tardy would not consent to go to either port. He had resided at the one place, and had failed there in business, and was known too well in both to venture to either. They then determined to sail to the Chesapeake, and barely call at the first port for men and provisions. After they entered the Capen, and before they arrived at Old Point, they were spoken to by four different pilots, all of whom Tardy refused. The last, however, attempted to get on-board, and Tardy was informed

by the witness to permit it. The vessel having been brought to anchor off Old Point Comfort, Tardy announced his intention of going on shore, and promised the witness a good mess of eggs and fresh meat. He had seen one or more bundles of iron tied up, and had previously ascertained from Tardy, that they were in readiness to sink the cook when they killed him. The three Spaniards and the cook were sent aloft to reef the sails, and he proposed to Tardy to assist in getting the boat ready, and to bring it alongside for him. His proposition was consented to with some reluctance, and he got into the boat to take out the plug to let the water that was in her escape, and desired that the French passenger should take one rope and Tardy the other, and let the boat down. This they did. As soon as she touched the water, instead of bringing her alongside, he made for the shore with all his strength. He knew there were no loaded arms on board, and that he was safe. Tardy asked him as he was going off, if he would betray him? He answered, no; and hastened to the shore, where he related the story to the officers in command, and entreated them to go on board immediately, that they might save the lives of the Frenchman and the cook.

Mr. Ferdinand Ginoulhiac, the next witness examined, was a native of the province of Languedoc in France, and had resided as a merchant in Matanzas for seven years. He knew nothing of the brig Crawford, until he took his passage on board of her. Besides himself, there were six passengers and the supercargo, Tardy, the three Spaniards, and two men who spoke English. His detail of the

events corresponded with the testimony of Mr. Dobson. The Spanish passengers told him they had seventeen thousand dollars on board, were going to New York to purchase a vessel, and intended to go to the coast of Africa. He slept on deck the night of the 1st of June, and about two or three o'clock he was roused by a noise on deck. He found Tardy at the helm near which he lay. He saw two men struggling two or three yards from him; one of them fell. Very soon he saw a man despatching some one with an axe, and recognized the voice of Pepe. He saw a man coming up from the cabin, and one of the Spaniards stabbed him, and he fell back into the cabin. At day-break the witness saw Robinson and the sailor in the water, and confirmed all that Dobson had said respecting them. Three or four days afterwards, he heard the Spaniards say, that the mate and cook were only fattening to be killed. Tardy assumed the command, and Felix was to keep the books; he also had some little knowledge of steering. As soon as Dobson made off in the boat, Tardy appeared to be greatly alarmed. An American vessel had anchored not far off, and Tardy obtained from it the use of their long boat to send to the shore for his own, and two hands to row it. In this boat the three Spaniards embarked: after getting some distance, they returned, saying they could not get the boat; but Tardy ordered them to proceed, and they did so; but the Spaniards not going where the boat was, Tardy became more alarmed, expressed his apprehensions of the consequences, and announced his determination to cut his throat. [It was conjectured that the Spaniards were sent off to

secure or despatch Dobson, but preferring their own safety, attempted to make their escape]. In a few moments he understood from the negro (the cook) that Tardy had cut his throat.

The prisoners were condemned and executed.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Murder.

Mary Wittenback, aged 41, stood indicted for the wilful murder of her husband, Frederick Wittenback, on the 21st of July, by administering arsenic to him in a pudding.

Amelia Davis.—I am the wife of James Davis. The deceased and the prisoner lived together in my house; they were husband and wife; they had three daughters—two were married, and one worked out of the house. On Saturday, the 21st of July, the deceased came home to dinner at ten minutes past twelve; he appeared then in perfect good health: at about half past twelve, the prisoner came to me and brought a piece of pudding on her plate; she said Wittenback was very ill; she thought he was poisoned; she asked me, if I thought there was any thing in it. I then went down stairs, and when I came up again, I entreated her to go down to her husband. The prisoner said, she could not, for she was as bad as he was. I said, "I thought you said you did not eat of it;" she said she had eaten of it while I had been down stairs. I said, "What! eat it, when you said your husband was poisoned?" She then said, I was a liar. She said, she had never said she had poisoned him at all. I asked her to go down stairs: she

went, and then she came up again. I saw the deceased at this time coming up stairs. He appeared to be very bad indeed: he could scarcely crawl up stairs. The prisoner was present, and could hear very plainly what passed. I said, "Oh! Mr. Wittenback, what's the matter?" The husband was nearest to me, though the prisoner was present; the house is very small. The prisoner was sitting on a chair near to the door in her own room, and that door was close to me. She was about two yards from me. I was on the landing, and he was coming up the stairs; there are but very few steps. He said, "Oh! Mrs. Davis, I am very bad, I think I am poisoned." This was all that passed then. I saw the prisoner several times after that. I saw her, when he was put into bed. When he came up stairs, he went to bed. I saw the prisoner first after this still sitting on a chair near her room—the room in which the prisoner was in bed. She said they were very bad, that they were both poisoned, and she lay down in bed. I saw him afterwards trying to get out of bed, to go down stairs. My husband went for Mr. Jackson, and I believe an assistant of Mr. Jackson's came with my husband, and administered an emetic. My husband asked Mr. Wittenback if he should go for a doctor, when he was down stairs vomiting, and he said he did not care if he did. I saw the deceased again at about a quarter before four o'clock. He requested me to rub his legs, which were in very great pain. Mrs. Saunders and his youngest daughter were present then. Charlotte, the daughter, went for Mr. Dillon. I had proposed fetching Mr.

Wafford, but the prisoner objected to that, because of his charges being high. I said I had no doubt but her husband would pay him if he got better. He was not sent for. Charlotte went, and brought two gentlemen. I was not in the room again till about seven o'clock in the evening. He was then taking some pills. I believe the deceased and the prisoner did not live on very good terms.

Charles William Wright, house-surgeon to St. Pancras workhouse, saw the deceased on the Saturday evening; found him complaining of great pain, and a twisting about the navel. "It appeared to me," continued the witness, "that he had taken poison. I saw him again on the same evening, when I applied the stomach pump, but without any good effect. I saw him on the next morning dead. I examined him, but could not say what sort of poison he had taken; from the symptoms generally, I considered he died from the effects of poison."

By the Bench. I could not find any trace of arsenic, or of any sort of poison, in the stomach. I endeavoured to obtain a part of that which had been voided from the stomach of the deceased, but could not. There could be no doubt but that if death was occasioned by arsenic, the poison must have been detected in that which was voided from the stomach. The stomach had been so completely emptied before I examined it, that I could not detect poison there; and it is possible this might have happened if high arsenic had been taken on Saturday at noon. Paralysis in legs and blindness would result from taking poison. Finding no trace of poison in the stomach,
VOL. LXIX.

I cannot swear that he died from taking poison. From all I saw on my examination, I believe he did die of poison.

Mr. Dillon, out-door surgeon of St. Pancras workhouse.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, I was called to attend the prisoner and her husband. At that time the man was in a dying state; he was vomiting, the pupils of his eyes were dilated, and his extremities were very cold. I remained with him till about half-past two o'clock. From his appearance then, my opinion was, that he was dying from the effects of mineral poison. I examined the woman, and found it necessary to remove her on the Sunday afternoon to the infirmary; the symptoms under which she laboured were similar to what the deceased was labouring under twelve hours before. She did not tell me how she had become ill. I considered her life in imminent danger. I informed her of my opinion of her state; she said she would rather die than recover. I begged her to tell me if she had taken any poison, as it would facilitate the means of cure. She denied that she had taken any. My opinion is, that she would have died if powerful means had not been used to save her.

Verdict—*Guilty*. She was executed.

ADMIRALTY COURT, NOV. 6.

In the matter of a Slave Woman called Grace.

Lord Stowell gave sentence in this case. His lordship, in consequence of infirmity of eyes and voice, found it necessary to devalue

upon Dr. Dodson, junior counsel in the cause, the task of reading his judgment, which he had written out. It was as follows:—

This case commences with an information against a woman named Grace, who attended her mistress, as a domestic servant, to England, and returned with her to Antigua; and consists, in the first place, of various counts, charging omission of regulations imposed upon the importation and exportation of slaves to and from the West-India colonies; and, in consequence thereof, condemnation, or forfeiture to his majesty, is contended for. I have to discharge a debt of obligation to the counsel who have argued this cause on both sides, and have taken great pains in elucidating questions that arise upon it. I have likewise to discharge a duty which I owe to the judge below, who has examined the case with very meritorious and diligent acuteness, and thrown very considerable lights upon the general subject. I could have wished that, in a case so novel in this court, it had been furnished with more, both of argument and evidence, than I have met with in the process which has been transmitted from the inferior court. What the arguments were on either side of the question in the court below—what opposition was given to the doctrine maintained by the Court, and by what evidence that opposition was supported, or by what arguments resisted, these papers do not inform me. In a case, very important, and unprecedented in this Court, I am left to conjecture what these were, from other public papers, supplied by the advocate-general, who argued the cause in the Court below, which papers were trans-

mitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by him, or his officers, I presume, submitted to the House of Commons. That is not the way in which the Supreme Court usually collects information of what passes in the inferior courts. But they come in a form, to which I may, I think, without impropriety, advert, as containing the probable grounds of opposition in the cause, and on which the judge decided in a way consistent with his view of the question. The case begins with an information, or charge, consisting of five counts; the two first of which may be immediately dismissed, being not at all applicable to the real state of the parties, and only urged by the advocate-general, as he expresses it, *ex abundanti cautela*, without any expectation of their influencing the judgment. What sort of abundant caution could arise from the introduction of matter which, I understand to have been admitted by the advocate-general, could not have the slightest influence on the cause, I am not informed, and find some difficulty in discovering it; but, from the papers transmitted, I collect that this *cautela abundans* is founded upon a supposition of the advocate-general, that, if a slave was returned from England, upon any pretence whatever, he was returned as a free person, and was so to be considered in that colony—an assertion which brings that great question directly before the Court. Having disposed of the two first counts, I proceed to the third and fourth. The third count pleads, that this woman, Grace, after the 1st of January, 1820, was exported as a slave from the island of Antigua, a colony under the dominion of his

majesty, and carried to Great Britain, a territory to his majesty belonging, without production of certificate of registration, and without such certificate having been endorsed by the collector, and annexed to the clearance, or permit, given for the exportation of the said Grace. The fourth count pleads, that, after the 1st of the said month of January, 1820, Grace was unlawfully brought into, and landed, in the island of Antigua, a colony to his majesty belonging, from Great Britain, a territory to his majesty belonging, as a domestic slave, in attendance upon the person of her mistress, without any extract and certificate of registration being on board the ship in which the said Grace was imported, and, together with her, on her arrival, produced to the collector of the customs, contrary to the form of the statute; and it has been contended, that, under the statute, the 59th of George 3rd, c. 120, it was necessary, that this person should have had these credentials, as well on the voyage from the colony to the mother country, as also on the return voyage to Antigua. It appears to me, on a consideration of the act referred to, that it never was intended to put any restraint on a domestic slave accompanying his master to Great Britain, or on his being taken back from Great Britain to the colonies. The regulations were made as well for the purpose of preventing slaves being transferred from any one of our own colonies to other settlements, as also to prevent the introduction of new slaves into any of our own colonies; but it has no reference whatever to the transit of slaves to and from this country. Upon

reference to the act of parliament, I find these words, "With intent that such slave shall be removed to some other colony." Nothing whatever is intimated as to Great Britain; nor is there any direction that such certificate of registration or endorsement, on the clearance of vessels coming to this country, is necessary; nor are any such credentials demanded, or considered as demandable, of vessels coming to this country, by the Custom-house here, as far as, upon inquiry, I know and believe. I cannot help observing here a little upon the careless manner in which the custom-house officer at Antigua appears to have discharged his duty, if there is any duty of this kind imposed upon him. He had come in the ship all the way from England with the slave and her mistress, and he suffers her to go on shore with her mistress, without any papers, if papers were at all demandable; and it is not till after two years that he finds that he had mistaken his own duty, and omitted to demand what he now contends were the necessary documents. I might observe upon the lapse of time between the commission of the offence and institution of the suit, but I think it unnecessary, under the observations already made. The fifth count is liable to peculiar objections. It states, that "she, being a free subject of his majesty, was unlawfully imported as a slave from Great Britain into Antigua, and there illegally held and detained in slavery, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided." This is liable to many fatal objections. Surely a free subject of our lord the king cannot be bound to take

any such credentials with him, for they are the credentials of slavery ; and, if he has not been so provided, he could not be attached as a slave by any but by a gross wrong-doer, upon whom he may pour the whole vengeance of the law ; for what has a free person, relying upon an antecedent freedom, to show, but the freedom of which he is so in possession, to assert his own right, already acquired, to maintain his freedom with all its present consequences, and to restore him to himself without the aid of such a proceeding as could only be instituted against a person already in a state of slavery ? Could it possibly occur to any person in such a situation, to submit to the degrading remedy which is here sought for ? That is, not to assert his right to a freedom of which he is already in possession, but to submit to sue for it as a slave at the disposal of the Crown, and subject to such a humiliating process as is requisite to restore a slave to a condition of liberty. It would, in fact, amount to a disclaimer of any pre-existing freedom of which he was already in possession. It is a process very fit for the emancipation of a slave, but surely could never be recommended to a person already in possession of a state of liberty, freely and fairly acquired. But then it is said, "this is contrary to the statute." What statute ? There is no statute whatever imposing any such duties upon a free person, as to vindicate his freedom by submitting to a process so degrading to a freeman, as to sue for it at the mercy of the Crown, under a process which places him at the disposal of the officer of the Crown, and subject

to such situations as he may be placed in, at the mercy of such officer. Now that any free subject of the king could be imported as a slave into any of our colonies, and there detained as a slave, is to me a contradiction in terms. The former charges all describe this person as loaded with the duty of conforming to the obligations of a slave ; whereas this describes her as a person sailing from Great Britain as a free subject, and therefore not at all bound to these several obligations which lie only upon slaves. The person who sues for his freedom in the manner proposed, must submit himself to be apprenticed, or to be enlisted, or placed in some other situation, at the discretion of the officer of the Crown. Is that a manner in which a free person ought to assert his right ? What has he to do but to bring his action against the defamer of his rights ? and who can doubt but that he would recover most overwhelming damages against the person who had assaulted his freedom, and compelled him to submit to a process that is only applicable to a slave ? It does appear to me, that upon this indictment alone the case totally fails, and ought, perhaps, in strictness, to be dismissed, without any further proceedings. But there is a much larger question depending behind, and I shall, without insisting particularly on the objection in these charges, follow the example of the learned judge in the court below, by proceeding to the consideration of that question. I might with perfect propriety have dismissed the case—and require, perhaps, some apology for not doing so—in conformity with the general practice that entitles a

court to dismiss a cause in which the indictment or information has wholly failed, and has not been followed by any degree of satisfactory proof. But I observe, first, that the judge has proceeded to consider a much more enlarged question, and which I presume he would hardly have done, if not compelled by some startling observations on the part of the advocate-general. The same conduct has been pursued by the gentlemen who have argued the case in this court, who have very much confined themselves to the consideration of the more general question; and, under the protection of this practice, I venture to proceed to a similar liberty of expressing the sentiments that occur to me on the same subject. I am the more induced to do this, because, as I before observed, papers have been submitted by his majesty's advocate-general to the secretary of state, which, I presume, contain the objections which were urged by himself, and induced the judge to apply his consideration to this general question. I think that I may be considered as acting not unfairly when I advert to those topics as the objections which the advocate-general had submitted to the court. The question depends upon the interpretation of *Summersett's* case, in which a *habeas corpus* was granted, directed to captain Knowles, to bring up the body of *Summersett*, a negro, which was in his possession, in irons, with the cause of his detention. It appeared by the affidavits exhibited, that *Summersett* had been bought in Virginia, and brought to England by Mr. Steuart, his master: and, on his refusing to return, was sent by his master on board

Knowles's ship to be carried to Jamaica, and sold as a slave. It appears that this case was some time before argued upon a question addressed to lord Talbot and to Mr. York, whilst attorney and solicitor general. They gave it as their opinion, that a slave coming from the West Indies, either with or without his master, to Great Britain, doth not become free, and that his master's property or right in him is not thereby determined or varied; and they were also of opinion that the master might legally compel him to return to the plantations; and, as lord Mansfield expresses it, they both pledged themselves to the merchants in London to save them harmless from all inconvenience on such a subject; which pledge was afterwards very fully confirmed by a similar judgment pronounced in 1749, by sir Philip Yorke, then become lord Chancellor Hardwicke, sitting in the court of Chancery; both of these persons being great men of that age, and (as lord Mansfield admits) great men in any age. This judgment, so pronounced, in full confidence, and without a doubt upon a practice which had endured universally in the colonies, and (as appeared by those opinions) in Great Britain, was, in no more than twenty-two years afterwards, reversed by lord Mansfield. The personal traffic in slaves resident in England had been as public and as authorized in London as in any of our West-India islands. They were sold on the Exchange and other places of public resort, by parties themselves resident in London, and with as little reserve as they would have been in any of our West-India possessions. Such state of things continued, without

impeachment, for much the greater part of last century. It appears that lord Mansfield was extremely desirous of avoiding the necessity of determining the question; he struggled hard to induce the parties to a compromise; said he had known five cases so terminated out of six; but the parties were firm to their purpose in obtaining a judgment, and lord Mansfield was at last compelled, after a delay of three terms, to pronounce a sentence, which, followed by a silent concurrence of the other judges, discharged this negro: thereby establishing, that the owners of slaves had no authority or control over them in England, nor was there any power of sending them back to the colonies. This occurs only two and twenty years after a decision of great authority had been delivered by lawyers of the greatest ability in this country, approving a system confirmed by a practice which had obtained, without exception, ever since the institution of slavery in the colonies, and had likewise been supported by the general practice of this nation, and by the public establishment of its government, and it seems without any apparent opposition on the part of the public. The suddenness of this convulsion almost puts one in mind of what is mentioned by an eminent author, on a very different occasion, in the Roman history, "*Ad primum nuntium cladis Pampiani populus Romanus repente fit alius.*" The people of Rome suddenly became quite another people. The real and sole question which the case of *Summersett* brought before lord Mansfield, as expressed in the return to the *mandamus*, was, whether a slave could be taken from this

country in irons and carried back to the West Indies, to be restored to the dominion of his master? And all the answer, perhaps, which that question required was, that the party who was a slave could not be sent out of England in such a manner and for such a purpose—stating the reasons of that illegality. It is certainly true that lord Mansfield, in his final judgment, exemplifies the subject largely; for, in one passage, he says, that "slavery is so odious that it cannot be established without positive law." Far from me be the presumption of questioning any *obiter dictum* that fell from that great man upon that occasion; but I trust that I do not depart from the modesty that belongs to my situation, and I hope to my character, when I observe, that ancient custom is generally recognized as a just foundation of all law—that villanage of both kinds, which is said by some to be the prototype of slavery, had no other origin than ancient custom; that a great part of the common law itself, in all its relations, has little other foundation than the same custom; and that the practice of slavery, as it exists in Antigua, and several other of our colonies, though regulated by law, has been in many instances founded upon a similar authority. Much occurs in the discussion of the advocates on that question respecting villanage, but little appears in the decision of lord Mansfield upon that point. It is not necessary for me to relate the systems which had given way of villanage *regardant* or *gras*, to which this species of slavery was compared, though dissimilar enough in very many respects, as is admitted by most writers on the sub-

ect, and amongst other persons by the advocate-general of Antigua, who, adverting to the general system of villanage, ventures very truly to say, "to which colonial lavery may be supposed to bear some analogy, in the absence of more conclusive authority." These systems of villanage had been long, though silently, extinguished, as long as the reign of Edward 6th, at the time at which sir T. Smith wrote, and at which he says, there were no villains in gros remaining in England. Villains regardant survived them some time longer, but these were particular villains, not attached to the persons, but to the manors or soil; not, like negro slaves, to be shifted about for the convenience of the proprietor, without being attached to any particular manor. I cannot help entertaining some doubt, whether the resemblance between villanage and the African slavery was so close as to effect, by their decay, the fall of slavery in England. They certainly had not prevented the introduction of it into this country, and its continuance here for several years. It does not appear that the public was startled at the revival of villanage under the new form of African slavery. The villains in gros and regardant were both of a very different kind from that of African slavery. Villains in gros were liable to any commands of their masters. Villains regardant were attached to particular manors, and to particular services dependent on those manors. They were men of the form, colour, and speech of their masters, born and bred in this country. The African slavery was very differently composed; persons of different birth, complexion, and language, and of all the various ranks

of which their own country, Africa, was composed, and employed in various offices, according to the convenience of their owners, unlike the cottages or handicraftsmen of our own country. It may, perhaps, be doubted, whether the emancipation of slaves in England, pronounced at the end of the last century, was not more owing to the increased refinement of the sentiments and manners of the age, rather than to the decay of the two systems of villanage, one of which had expired two hundred years before, and the other one hundred and fifty years at least, and which then only slumbered in the memory of a few antiquaries. The opinion of lord Mansfield upon this immediate subject made a very small part of his celebrated speech; it is almost confined to a particular portion of it. There is hardly any thing else that is expressed, save several well-merited civilities to the gentlemen of his bar, and some expressions of contempt for the danger and jealousy that might be encountered, but of which none ever appear to have occasioned any reasonable alarm. Thus fell a system which had existed in this country without doubt, and which had been occasionally forced upon its colonies, and has continued to this day—that is, above fifty years—without further interruption. It is certainly severely to be lamented, that at the time this great alteration happened, care was not taken, by the attention of parliament, to settle the present question upon a permanent footing, if it were still to be considered an unsettled question. The argument of counsel, in that decisive case of *Summersett*, do not go further than to the extinction of slavery in England, as unsuitable to the genius of the country,

and to the modes of enforcement. They look no further than to the peculiar nature, as it were, of our own soil—the air of our island is too pure for slavery to breathe in; and those methods of force and violence which are necessary to restrain it, are not practicable upon this spot. The arguments of counsel do not go farther than this; and Mr. Hargrave, one of the counsel, who distinguished himself very much in that character, by very laborious exertions, almost in direct terms asserts that they cannot go beyond it; for, in answer to a proposition which had been made to him, that a modified slavery should be permitted in England, which would be followed in the colonies, he expressly says, (taking it for granted that the modified slavery in England would not at all affect the condition of slavery in the colonies) that upon the removal to the place, slavery would again attach upon him with more than its usual severity. It could hardly be otherwise than that that gentleman was looking towards the necessary countenance of slavery in its severest form, produced by the return of the slave into the colonies. It is very observable, that lord Mansfield, when he struggled hard to decline the office of determining the question in England, confines that question almost in terms to this country; he limits it expressly to this country, for he says “the question now is, whether any dominion, authority, or coercion can be exercised on a slave in this country. According to the American laws (meaning thereby the laws of the West-Indies), the service performed by the slaves without wages is a clear indication that they did not consider them-

selves free by coming here.” In the final judgment he delivers himself thus—“The state of slavery is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law.” That is the slavery as it existed in the West Indies: for it is to that he looks, considering that many of the adjuncts that belonged to it there were not admissible under the law of England. Lord Mansfield very justly observes, that “if the merchants consider the prohibition of slavery in this country of sufficient commercial concern, an application to parliament is the best, and, perhaps, the only, method of settling the point for the future.” In conformity to this advice, it is much to be lamented that such an application was not made to parliament to settle the question upon a right footing, if it were still to be considered as a dependent question. It might have saved a world of trouble and suffering to both parties, which is now to be produced by the springing up of this question at a very late hour of the day. The unfortunate descendants of these persons, if born within the colony, have come slaves into the world, and, in some instances, have suffered all the consequences of real slavery, though possessed of independence and affluence acquired in the mother country; and the proprietors of these slaves are now called upon to give up to the public all the slaves that they have thus acquired by descent—and where these persons so born have once descended at any period of their lives into the country of their parents; and this not only in Antigua, but most probably in all the islands of the Archipelago: for it cannot be supposed that this claim, if maintained with respect

to this island, will not be extended to all the others. These are matters that might have cost, at that time of day, comparatively little expense and little suffering; but which now cannot be settled without a gross violation of important interests on one side or the other. It appears to me to be a strong presumption in favour of the parties charged with violating the law, that neither the persons so charged, nor those who had an interest in preventing it, have within the space of fifty years that have elapsed, even in one instance, called the attention of English justice towards it. Black seamen have navigated West-Indian ships to this island, but we have not heard of other slave markets, nor has the public been much gratified with complaints of their desertion, though it is probable that some may have taken, and not unfairly, the advantage that was held out by the law. I do not think that the fact remaining dormant so long could have happened without some marked difference of its origin and history from that of the ordinary slave-trade. The system of slavery in our West-India colonies was perfect in every part, if I may use that expression, meaning thereby that perfection which ever exists in the adequacy of the means to produce the intended effect. It was a system not to be thrown out of use, because of being incapable of being used in the full extent in England. With the laws of the colonies it could be conciliated. That system was completely armed at every point, and though frequently softened, as in the case of domestic slaves, it was in nowise deficient in compelling the obedience of its subjects; whereas in England it was totally

impotent, and the law could not borrow those instruments from a foreign law which were necessary to make the system work properly. This may have occasioned one great difference between the two systems. The fact certainly is, that it never has happened that the slavery of an African returned from England has been interrupted in the colonies, in consequence of this sort of limited liberation conferred upon them in England. There has been no act or ceremony of manumission, nor any act whatever, that could even formally destroy those various powers of property which the owner possessed over his slave by the most solemn assurances of law, such as pledging him, or selling him for the payment of the owner's debts, or making any other use of him that the law warranted. Such rights could not be extinguished by mere silence, or by this country's declining to act in such a conveyance. There is nothing that makes a liberation from slavery; he goes back to a place where slavery awaits him, and where experience has taught him that slavery is not to be avoided. Slaves have come into this island and passed out of it in returning to the colonies in the same character of slaves, whatever might be the intermediate character which they possessed in England; and this without any interruption, or without any doubt belonging to their character in that servile state. They go back with a perfect knowledge of the state which they are to re-enter. I cannot but think that if the sovereign state has looked upon the manner in which the law has been understood and exercised in a subject country, without interposing in any manner to prevent it,

it has been, in fact, more criminal, if the case is to be so considered, than the subject country, which has followed the unprohibited practice. It has been said, that in the decline of the ancient villanage, it became a maxim of very popular and legal use, "Once free for an hour, free for ever!" and this has been applied as a maxim that ought to govern in the case of negro slavery. Now if this negro slavery was an exact transcript of the ancient villanage, it might not be improperly so contended; but it is to be observed, that, in the first place, this was a maxim introduced when the system of villanage itself was in a state bordering upon decay, and growing to general abhorrence and contempt; and it is to be noticed likewise, that this system of villanage was confined to this kingdom, though other countries had customs and usages of a similar nature. It was no part of a system extending into foreign countries or transmarine possessions. Villanage did not travel out of the country—did not affect the stability of any law which this country could consider as peculiar to its foreign possessions; and it has never been once applied since the case of *Summersett*, to overrule the authority of the transmarine law. This cry, it is to be observed, is mentioned as a peculiar cry of Englishmen, as against those two species of slavery. It could interest none but the people of this country, and of those only the masters, for no one else had any interest in the duty or services of their villains. This cry has not, as far as we know, attended the state of slavery in any other country, though that has been a state so prevalent in every other part of the world, and has

existed at all times. It may now be of use to consider what has been the effect of other cases, very few of which occur of any great affinity with the case of *Summersett*. There is a case which happened in the court of Chancery, before the determination of lord Mansfield, which was in 1762, under lord chancellor Northington—I mean the case of "*Shanley v. Harvey*." A bill was filed by Edward Shanley as administrator of Margaret Hamilton, deceased, against Joseph Harvey, a negro slave, and two persons of the names of Gasop and Thorpe, his trustees, for an account of part of the personal estate of the deceased. It happened that Shanley had twelve years before brought over this slave to this country, he being then only eight or nine years old, and presented him to his niece, Margaret Hamilton, who had baptized him and changed his name; and on the 9th of July, 1752, she, being very ill, about an hour before her death, directed Harvey to take out a purse which was in her dressing-case drawer, and delivered it to him, saying. "Here, take this, there is 700*l.* or 800*l.* for you in Bank notes, and some more in money, but I cannot directly tell what; but it is all for you, to make you happy. Make haste, put it in your pocket." He then knelt down and thanked her. She said, "God bless you! make a good use of it." The lord chancellor Northington, in dismissing the bill with costs, said, that "as soon as a man sets foot on English ground, he is free." It must be observed, that that was the first time, probably, that this doctrine was so broadly stated in an English court, and, perhaps, a little prematurely; but it must

likewise be observed, that his lordship here mentions only two effects of it, for he adds, "A negro may maintain an action against his master for ill usage, and may have a *habeas corpus*, if restrained of his liberty." This is an instance in which the law of England differed most essentially from the law of the slave code in the West-India colonies; for there every acquisition by the slave, whether by legacy or otherwise, went to the master. But not so here, where the law of England adjudged it to the slave. And the lord Chancellor enumerates another difference, which is, that the law of England empowered the slave to bring an action against his master for the recovery of his wages. Both of these are direct contradictions to the rules of the Slave Code; but nobody could infer from thence that the whole of the Slave Code was by that decision intended to be vacated in the colonies on that account. The error of the opinion seems to be, that because the Slave Code was overruled in England, where the law of England differed from it, it was therefore abrogated in the colonies *in toto*. The slave continues a slave, though the law of England relieves him in those respects from the rigours of that code while he is in England; and that is all that it does. With respect to other severities which it refuses to inflict, it is *spinis de pluribus una*, which does not at all dislodge the other severities of that code, all of which he may avoid by continuing in this country. Scotland and Ireland have the same privilege, as being members of the same confederation; and the Scotch judges have well expressed their opinion of the extent of the judgment of lord

Mansfield, in the case of "Knight v. Wedderburn," in the year 1778, a case argued with great ability, in which they determined the extent of this judgment to be, that the dominion assumed over the negro by the law of Jamaica, could not be supported in this country. What does this prove, but the well-known fact, that different countries have different laws upon the same subject; and even different provinces of the same kingdom? It is a large chapter, and full of many different questions, that treats of such diversities, in the writings of civilians. All that the judges in the different cases I have adverted to have determined is, that slaves coming into England are free there, and that they cannot be sent out of the country by any process to be there executed. I come now to consider the adjudged cases which have been adverted to, and there are very few which at all touch upon this point: and I cannot but think that the cases could have been much more numerous and more applicable, if the opinion had prevailed that the case of *Summersett* had warranted a conclusion of the wide import that is contended for. The first case is that of "Keane v. Boycott," in the Court of King's Bench. In that case it appeared that a negro, whilst an infant, and in a state of slavery in the island of St. Vincent, executed a contract, by which he bound himself to his then master, who was coming to England, to act as his servant for five years, and the action was brought for enticing the boy from the service of his master into the military service, which the boy accepted. An action was brought by the master against the officer who had

enticed him; and it was determined that it was a good contract, voidable only at the instance of the boy, but not void, and therefore could not act as a defence to the action against the officer. But this has nothing to do with *slavery*, from which, of course, the boy was free from his arrival in England. It turns entirely upon the contract, and therefore in no manner touches the question. The next case in point of date to which the Court's attention has been called, was the case of "*Williams v. Brown*," reported by Bosanquet and Puller. That was the case of a runaway negro slave, who had come to England, and entered into a contract with the master of a vessel to serve as a seaman during the voyage to and from the East Indies. The ship was bound to Grenada, the very island from which the man had deserted, and where, on the arrival of the vessel, he was discovered by his master, who claimed him as his slave, and who subsequently agreed with the captain of the vessel to sell his manumission for a price which the master of the vessel paid; whereupon the manumitted slave entered into a contract with such master to serve for three years. Upon his return to England, he sued the master of the vessel for his wages for the voyage, and had a verdict; but a *rule nisi* was obtained, and afterwards argued in the Common Pleas before lord Alvanley, Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Justice Rooke, and Mr. Justice Chambre. Mr. Sergeant Shephard, who was counsel for the man, and was well known as a person who would never omit any plea that would be useful to his client, never argued the point, that because the man had been in

England, and was free there, he was consequently free at Grenada; and Mr. Justice Heath observed, that when the man "was claimed at Grenada, he was incapable of performing the service for which he now brings his action. He was liable," he says, "to severe punishment for having run away from his master; he was a slave for life." Mr. Justice Rooke said, that "though the man might enter into a contract to go to any other place but to Grenada, yet he could not engage to go there without danger of being detained;" and further that "being a runaway slave, he became liable to punishment, and the forfeiture to his master in Grenada of all the wages which he had earned during the outward voyage." After arriving there, he became liable to punishment; "and being a slave in Grenada, he could not enter into any contract there without the leave of his master." Mr. Justice Chambre observed that, "being claimed as a runaway slave, he was considered as a criminal—he was liable to very severe punishment—he was incapable of recovering, for his own benefit, the money which he had earned upon the outward-bound voyage." He adds, that "from the contract he would receive no benefit, for his master was entitled to all the wages he might earn." Lord Alvanley, who disagreed with the other judges as to the effect of the contract merely, but not upon the general question, stated, "the plaintiff, being as free as any of us while in England, engaged to serve the defendant, who undertook to pay him a stipulated sum;" and adverting to the agreement entered into at Grenada, whereby he obtained his man-

mission, his lordship further stated, "that he was thereby redeemed from slavery and the penal consequences attending his then situation;" and he proceeds thus—When the plaintiff was claimed Grenada as a runaway slave, he was not only liable to be remanded to slavery, but, by the laws of the island, he was amenable to severe punishment." The man was clearly entitled to his freedom when he first engaged into the service of the ship in London, although a runaway; at least, if there be any truth in these expressions—"that as soon as a man sets his foot in England—if he breathes the air of England—he is free without any further ceremony;" and it cannot be denied to him, although a runaway, as observed by lord Alvanley, that this runaway was as free as any of us in England. But it appears that this runaway negro was, to preserve his freedom in Grenada, under the necessity of obtaining a manumission there; and he subsequently enjoyed his freedom in consequence of that ceremony; or, as that manumission implies, must have remained a slave in Grenada without it. It is a clear recognition of the necessity of a manumission in that country, notwithstanding he had been in England, and the judges were all concordant in that particular, though lord Alvanley expressed some doubt as to the validity of the contract upon other grounds. I think that this case bears directly upon the point, and is a direct recognition of the principle contended for, that a slave who returns to his country returns to a state of slavery. It is not to be said the man's desertion is alleged as the cause of his return to slavery; he had become

a free man by landing in England, in the opinion of all the judges; and it is only by virtue of his pre-existing state of slavery that he became subject to be returned into it again, until his manumission. The four judges all concur in this—that he was a slave in Grenada, though a free man in England, and although he would have continued a free man in all other parts of the world excepting Grenada. I have been the more particular in stating this case, because I do not think it approaches so near as to possess the authority of a direct decision upon the immediate subject, although I have heard the case sometimes quoted, as almost amounting to a direct recognition of the freedom of the slave, on account of his having been in England, when nothing can be more clear than that it is in every respect a direct decision of the four judges to the contrary. The case of "*Forbes v. Cochrane and Cockburn*" has also been adverted to, which seems to me to tend, though perhaps not so directly, towards the same conclusion. This case happened in consequence of the flight of a number of slaves belonging to Mr. Forbes, a subject of East Florida, on board one of his majesty's ships of war, commanded by sir George Cockburn, acting under the command of admiral Cochrane. These slaves were reclaimed by Mr. Forbes, who insisted upon sir George Cockburn's sending them back. Sir George Cockburn declined this, saying, "that they had taken refuge on board of an English man-of-war, and that they were free from any constraint of his, although he had no objection, if Mr. Forbes could prevail upon them to return; but having re-

ceived them into his ship, he could not direct them to be turned out ;" and that defence was sustained by the Court of Common Pleas. In truth, this is no more than a decision respecting the known privilege of ships of war, which are allowed to share in the privileges of their own country ; and so far it may be deemed an assertion of the law of the country. It was likewise decided, that if any attempt had been made, by force, to take the men out of that station, the parties guilty of making that attempt would have been liable to a prosecution under the law of England. Reference has been made to a local act, passed by the people of Antigua themselves, in the year 1816, to the effect that, if any person claiming to be free should be committed as a runaway or supposed runaway slave, and it shall appear to the justices that " he or she is legally free, or in equity or conscience ought to be considered as free, or hath been generally deemed or considered for any length of time a free person," the justices shall by their warrant direct such person to be immediately discharged out of custody. The first of these—that of being " legally free"—is clearly out of the question, upon the grounds which I have stated on the general question : and I think the second—that of being " in equity or conscience " considered free—cannot be applicable to slaves coming from England, to whose condition such privilege had been universally denied, upon this plain ground—that a residence in England as a free man had never been held to answer this description. It is what at all times, and at the present time, has been powerfully resisted. That temporary freedom

has ever been contended as being superseded upon the return of the slave, and they never have been deemed and considered as free persons on their return to Antigua and the other colonies. They cannot, therefore, be considered as having ever at all answered the description contained in this legislative enactment. A similar objection lies against the third. It is obvious that this cannot apply to slaves who have returned to England, but to those who might for a time have acquired a nominal freedom by rambling in the colonies under a character of freedom, real or pretended, and if shown to be clearly founded in error, it could not lead to a consequence of freedom. It never could have been intended, by this law, to have given freedom to persons claiming it in consequence of their coming from England ; for that, as I have observed, has been uniformly resisted by the people of Antigua. And it is a known and universal rule in the interpretation of laws, that that sense is to be put on those laws which is the sense affixed to them by the legislators. If persons have been rambling about the country under a false character, and that pretension is disproved, they can no longer obtain the benefits which are assigned to it. Those who contend for this interpretation of the law, as giving freedom to slaves merely because they have been in England, are bound to show that, ever since the local act, persons returning from England have been allowed freedom upon their return, where not objected to on the part of the slaves themselves. Reference has also been made to another act which had passed previously, and said to form part of

the local law of that colony, in which it is declared that they acknowledge no other law than the common law of England, so far as it stands unaltered by any written law of that island, or by some act of parliament. Now this enumeration of their laws omitted a very material source from whence other laws were derived—that of legitimate custom; and if that could not be deemed a venial omission, it surely would be a gross abusing of all principle to say, that upon that account they should be deprived of their commerce, which every other island in that Archipelago had uniformly possessed, and which the sovereign state had promoted and encouraged in all of them. It might not have occurred to the gentlemen of that island to insist upon custom, so protected, to be a source of laws; and an omission of this kind, in describing the sources of law, can never have the effect of disabling that efficacy which has not only been exercised both before and since the framing of that decree, but has been guaranteed and protected to the utmost by the laws of the mother country, in common with the state of the other islands in the same part of the world. Having adverted to most of the objections that arise to the revival of slavery in the colonies, I have first to observe, that it returns upon the slave by the same title by which it grew up originally. It never was in Antigua the creature of law, but of that custom which operates with the force of law; and when it is cried out that *malus usus abolendus est*, it is first to be proved that, even in the consideration of England, the use of slavery is there considered as a *malus usus* in the colonies. Is

that a *malus usus* which the court of the king's Privy Council and the courts of Chancery are every day carrying into full effect in all considerations of property, in the one by appeal, and the other by original causes; and all this enjoined and confirmed by statutes? Still less is it to be considered a *malus usus* in the colonies themselves, where it has been incorporated into full life and establishment; where it is the system of the state, and of every individual in it; and fifty years have passed without any authorized condemnation of it in England as a *malus usus* in the colonies. The fact is, that in England, where villanage of both sorts went into total decay, they had communication with no other country; and therefore it is triumphantly declared, as I have before observed, "once a free man, ever a free man," there being no other country with which we had immediate connection, in which, at the time of suppression of that system, we had any occasion to trouble ourselves about. But slavery was a very favoured introduction into the colonies; it was deemed a great source of the mercantile interest of the country, and was, on that account, largely considered by the mother country as a great source of its wealth and strength. Treaties were made on that account, and the colonies compelled to submit to those treaties by the authority of this country. This system continued entire: instead of being condemned as *malus usus*, it was regarded as a most eminent source of its riches and power. It was at a late period of the last century that it was condemned in England as an institution not fit to exist here, for reasons peculiar to our own condition.

but it has been continued in our colonies, favoured and supported by our own courts, which have liberally imparted to it their protection and encouragement. To such a system, whilst it is supported, I rather feel it to be too strong to apply the maxim *malus usus abolendus est*. The time may come when this institution may fall in the colonies, as other institutions have done in other flourishing countries; but I am of opinion that it can only be effected at the joint expense of both countries; for it is in a peculiar measure the crime of this country, and I rather feel it to be an objection to this species of emancipation, that it is intended to be a very cheap measure here, by throwing the whole expense upon the colony. It has been said that the law of England discourages slavery, and so it certainly does within the limits of these islands; but it uses a very different language, and exerts a very different force, when it looks to its colonies; for to this trade, in those colonies, it gives an almost unbounded protection, and it is in the habit of doing so at the present time in many exercises of public authority; and even since slavery has become odious in England, it has been fully supported by the authority of many statutes for the purpose of carrying it into full effect in the colonies. All the efforts of the persons who have contended for its abolition in the colonies, and who have obtained many acts of parliament for the regulation of it therein, have in no degree weakened the force of those English statutes which so powerfully support it in the mother country. It has been observed that the sovereign state has declared, that all laws made in the colo-

nies, contradicting its own law, shall be null and void, and cannot be put in execution; but is that the character of the laws in the colonies for the encouragement of the proprietors of slaves? Has it not, since the declaration of its judgment against slavery, declared in the most explicit and authentic manner, its encouragement of slavery in its colonial establishments? Have not innumerable acts passed which regulate the condition of slaves, which tend to consider them, as the colonists themselves do, as *res. pœnitæ*—as *commercio*—as goods and chattels—as subject to mortgages—as constituting part of the value of the estates—as liable to be taken in execution for debt—to be publicly sold for such purposes? And has established courts of its highest jurisdiction for the carrying into execution provisions for all these purposes? and these its most eminent courts of justice—its court of king's Privy Council, and its court of Chancery, where all these regulations are carried into effect with most scrupulous regularity, and under the authority of acts of parliament? Can any man doubt that, at this time of day, slaves in the colonies may not be transferred by sale made in England, and which would be affirmed without reference to the court so empowered; and how, under the guarantee of such protection, can it be asserted that the law of England does not support, and in a high degree favour, the law of slavery in its West-India colonies, however it may discourage it in the mother country? Is it not most certain that this trade of the colonies has been the very favourite trade of this country, and so continues, so far as can be judged of

encouragement given in various forms—the making of treaties, the institution of companies, the devolution from one company to another, the compulsion of the colonies to accept this traffic, and the recognition of it in a great variety of its laws? If it be a sin, it is a sin in which this country has had its full share of the guilt, and ought to bear its proportion of the redemption. How this country can decline to perform the act of justice, in performing the act of charity, men of great wisdom and integrity have not been able to discover. The example of France has been glanced at, which has adopted a more decided policy with regard to its colonial slaves. It certainly discouraged the entry of slaves into France, not permitting it according to the first edict passed in 1716, but by the permission of the governor or commandant of the colony; and that edict commands the slaves to return to the colonies at the instance of the master. But in the event of the master not having obtained permission for the slave to go to the mother country, in that case he was declared to be free. France did not therefore do as this country had done—put their liberty, as it were, into a sort of parenthesis; but it denied them freedom in France, and held them bound to their masters if the regulations had been complied with by them. In 1786, an alteration took place by a further edict, whereby if the regulations had not been attended to, the slave was not, as before, entitled to his freedom; but he became forfeited to the Crown, to be sent back to be employed in the public works of the colonies. Whether that is the footing upon which the question now stands, I

VOL. LXIX.

am not informed, and do not feel it to be of importance in determining this question. I believe they have been more zealous in Christianizing their slaves, than we have formerly been. England, the general sovereign of all its colonies, has been looking on with indifference, and permitting daily occurrences of this kind to pass under its eyes, without taking any steps whatever to correct them; and with all the indulgence which has been shown to the efforts of gentlemen who have manifested a zeal for the emancipation of slaves, the system of law has been little relaxed. Our own domestic policy continues to be actively employed in supporting the rights of proprietors over the persons committed to their authority in the character of slaves. It cannot be denied that cases have been mentioned by Dr. Lushington—I know not to what extent they prevail—but in any extent they are cases which must excite the sympathy of every considerate man, and call for remedy to be administered by the mother country, if it is not supplied by the colony itself. That persons brought up with the expectation of considerable wealth, acquired in this or other countries, should be subjected to the reverses of fortune, which may befall them upon visiting the country of their parents at an advanced period of life, is a most severe hardship—that they should be compelled to submit to the humiliation which may attend them in any acquired situations, upon such return, is to be much lamented; but these are matters happily within the power, and certainly within the justice, of parliament, to remedy by some general correctives. Lord Mansfield, I observe, recommended to

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the merchants to make application to parliament for any purposes which they might deem requisite on the subject. It cannot, I think, be denied, that there are purposes for which such an application might be deemed eminently useful—cases in which the representatives of families who have acquired property in England or elsewhere, and who have returned at a very mature age to those islands, are certainly very fit objects to be relieved from a state of interminable slavery; for a return to a condition of slavery must operate upon them and others, who are at all under similar circumstances, with an unjust severity; and at any rate, the humanity of parliament could not be employed to a more beneficent effect, if the colonists themselves should neglect to perform it.

Lord Stowell, after Dr. Dodson had concluded, added a few observations, and pronounced against the appeal, confirming the sentence of the judge in the court below, with costs.

ADMIRALTY COURT, DEC. 8.

In the matter of two Slaves, named John Smith and Rachel.

This was an appeal from the sentence of the Vice-admiralty court at Antigua, on an information, at the suit of an officer of the Customs, who had seized the two slaves in question, on the ground of a contravention of the slave laws. The two slaves originally belonged to Mrs. Kirwan, of Antigua, from whom the property in them came to Mrs. Havercamp during life, and, after her death, they (along with others) were to be the joint property of her

daughters. Major Watts, an officer in a West-India regiment, the husband of one of the daughters, took these two slaves with him, as domestic servants, to Gibraltar, where he gave them a certificate, by which he liberated them, as far as he was concerned, and they were sent by general Don, the governor of Gibraltar, to Barbadoes. On their arrival at that island, application was made to lord Combermere, the then governor, by the executor of Mrs. Kirwan, to have them given up, and his lordship accordingly sent them to Antigua, where they were sometime after seized. It was contended, First, that the slaves, being free at Gibraltar, were induced to return to the colony by the idea that they were really manumitted, and that therefore their return was not voluntary. Second, That on their transit from Barbadoes to Antigua they were unaccompanied by the bond and license required by law, and were, consequently, forfeited. The owners were the respondents.

Lord Stowell.—The slaves were not the property of major Watts or of his wife, at the time when the pretended manumission took place. As the property did not vest in that officer, he had no power of disposing of it. On the death of the grandmother, the property became the mother's for life; the possession was vested in the executor. He applied, as soon as he was called upon to assert his claim, to lord Combermere. His claim was admitted. It was the law of the colony, that an executor should be entitled to the possession of the slaves, responsible to the owners. The bequest of the slaves had been made by the grandmother to her daughter for life, with a

mainder to her four grand-daughters, between whom the property was to be equally divided; "and I cannot conceive," said his lordship, "what right these people had to proceed against the slaves, or to interfere in the matter." General Don, who sent them to Barbadoes, because there were other persons going there, sent them in the most convenient way; there was no occasion for two or three ships to be employed. They were sent, therefore, not to their place of destination, but, for convenience, to Barbadoes, where lord Combermere had acted, with respect to them, in a discreet and proper manner. He was not bound by statutes respecting merchants; he was a commander-in-chief and governor. "I am not," said his lordship, "to watch such a transaction as this with suspicion. I do not think that suspicion ought to be indulged towards persons who are appointed to those high situations on account of their trustworthiness. Neither do I see any impropriety in the manner in which he carried the measure into execution. As to his not consulting his law-officers, he did consult them; he did not act on his own authority merely. I therefore pronounce against the appeal, and affirm the sentence of the court below."

In the matter of a Slave, named Jack Martin.

In this case, the slave in question ran away from Antigua, and entered on board his majesty's ship *Cygnet*. Whilst that vessel was in the roadstead of Antigua, he was taken out of it, with the consent of the commander, who gave him up, and he was returned to his

owner. In January, 1826, he was seized by an officer of the Customs, and proceedings were instituted against the owners on an information, in the same terms, and to the same effect, as the others. The Vice-admiralty court had pronounced in favour of the owners.

Lord Stowell.—I have no doubt in affirming the sentence. Had he been properly discharged from the king's service, he might have been a free subject in virtue of his discharge.

The King's-advocate hoped that it would be considered that his learned friend (Dr. Lushington) and himself had done no more than their duty in bringing these cases before the Court.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, DEC. 18.

The King v. Meireillos.

The indictment charged Antonio Joao Nunez de Meireillos with having conspired with Francisco Antonio de Oliveira, Antonio de Souza Rocha, Jose Antonio Gonsalvez Viana, and Henrico Lopez Ferras de Beca, to defraud the underwriters at Lloyd's. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-general stated, that the jury would have only one defendant, Mr. Meireillos, to try, as the others had fled into Portugal. The prosecution arose out of a policy of insurance on the *Diana*, a ship which belonged to Mr. Jose Antonio Gonsalvez Viana. It was effected for 16,000*l.* on a voyage from Oporto to Rio Janeiro, and was signed by some of the most respectable underwriters in the city of London. The vessel was lost on its voyage to Rio, and Mr. Viana immediately called upon the

underwriters to make the loss good. They suspected that there was some fraud in the demand made upon them; first, because the loss was said to be the result of a wreck; and next, because it was said to have been occasioned by holes made by rats in the vessel, which always made it leak the most in fine weather. The underwriters, therefore, called on Mr. Viana to state the amount of his losses, and to verify it upon oath. It then turned out, that he was not the only person interested in the policy, but that there was another person interested in it, who lived at Oporto, and passed by the name of Lopez. The ship was valued at 2,000*l.* by the defendant Meireillos, who was the clerk of Lopez, and who also assisted Viana in his business. Viana, in answer to a bill filed against him in the Exchequer by the underwriters, swore, that he had purchased the *Diana* of two persons, for 7,900 milreas, which amounted to about 2,000*l.* sterling; and that he had shipped in it a large quantity of silks and serges, which he had packed up in boxes on his premises; and with his testimony that of Meireillos agreed perfectly. Viana alleged, that he made purchases of these serges and silks at different fairs in Portugal, and gave the names of the individuals of whom he had purchased them. After this answer had been put in, an order was made by the court of Exchequer for the examination of Viana's books at Oporto. Now, it was not the intention of Viana, who had come to England to prosecute his claims, to have had his books examined before he himself returned to Oporto. But, owing to the alacrity of Mr. Young, the agent of Lloyd's

at Oporto, the books were examined before Viana was enabled to send any orders from England on the subject. He had left his books in the care of his father-in-law, Lopez de Passos, who, on seeing the order of the court of Exchequer, allowed them to be inspected. Upon that inspection, discoveries were made of several circumstances quite inconsistent with the answer which Viana had put in; and extracts were taken from the pages in which these discoveries were first perceived. The lights thus obtained by the underwriters made it necessary for them to file a supplemental bill in the court of Exchequer, and to call for a further answer from Viana. On discovering that his books had been examined, Viana made several alterations in his former statement. He made allusions to several other books in which he kept his accounts, and professed his readiness to bring them into court if it should be so required. His books were accordingly exhibited in the court of Exchequer. As far as they went, they certainly confirmed and verified his answer. They also set forth the various purchases which he had made in Portugal, of various commodities, which he swore that he had put on board his vessel, and were confirmed in all their leading details by similar depositions from Mr. Meireillos. It turned out, however, that these books, when examined, were found not to contain the extracts which Mr. Young had taken from the book he had inspected, but passages and entries utterly inconsistent with them. A suspicion arose that the books had been fabricated for the occasion. Inquiry was made into the circumstance; and it then appeared, that

when Viana heard that his books had been inspected by Young, he had been seized by an alarm lest his books should be found inconsistent with his answer. The letters which he then wrote to Portugal were couched in a well studied obscurity, in order to veil their real object. He expressed great indignation at his father-in-law for having allowed his books to be examined by the commissioners of the court of Exchequer, and obscurely hinted that new books ought to be fabricated forthwith. He sent, by a confidential friend, details which he enumerated; and the fabricated books would be found to tally exactly with those details. He likewise desired that the price given for the vessel in his books should be made to correspond with the price stated to have been given for it in his answer. The manner in which this fraud was to be executed came, by an extraordinary piece of good fortune, to the knowledge of the agent at Lloyd's; and, of course, the underwriters were prepared to expect that Viana's books, when produced, would fully support his answer. It turned out that their expectations were correct. The underwriters about the same time discovered, that Viana had bought the Diana, not for 7,900 milreas, but for 2,900 milreas, which were not paid in cash, but partly in silks and serges, and partly in bills, which were now dishonoured. Meireillos was implicated in this conspiracy; for he had corroborated by his depositions Viana's answer: he had sworn that he had seen certain boxes packed up and sent on board the Diana; he went to Portugal before Viana; he was present at the re-manufacturing of certain books;

entries were made in those books, which were not there the first time that Young examined them; and those entries which regarded the price of the vessel were made in Meireillos's hand-writing.

These facts were proved; and letters of Viana, dated the 21st of September, 1825; 28th of September, 1825; 19th of October, 1825; and 30th of November, 1825, were put in and read. The first was addressed "To the most illustrious Mons. Joao Lopez Ferras de Beca, Oporto;"—

London, Sept. 21, 1825.

Adored and beloved Father;—
By your favour of the 6th current, I remained very much surprised and full of affliction; for having warned you with anticipation by my sundry letters, not to show any books or papers to any one whomsoever, it being for this that I ordered them to be placed in your care; I see that you have fallen into the snare prepared by the attornies and agents of the underwriters, and they, with an effrontery never heard of, have availed themselves and taken advantage of you, merely passing in silence their not having any order from me. Your Excellency will have been presented with the answers which were given in this Court upon oath to all the questions of the underwriters, and my clerk will have given you informations and explanations of things I ordered him to put into execution, which will abundantly prove how much I am in despair and uneasiness. If, finally, you can give any remedy to such great torments, do not spare yourself, and an unfortunate man may yet be saved: but should there be none, I will, with resignation, face whatever fate you may decide. My affliction

and unquiet will not suffer me to reflect, nor do I know what to do. Full of grief, I beg pardon, and conclude by recommending myself to all in the most feeling manner, confessing myself to be the most unlucky and tormented of mortals. Your minor Son,

D. J. G. VIANA.

P.S. I beg as a most special favour that my adored wife may know nothing of this. Cutting by this line, this must be delivered with every necessary precaution.

[The letter which follows was written on the same sheet of paper, and is addressed to ——— Smith, esq. who was supposed to mean a man of the name of Da Costa.]

Dear Friend;—What bitter news you communicate to me! I do not know how I am able to live: my grief is extreme, &c. It appears to me it would be much to the purpose to give every explanation there may be, and make every thing appear to the illustrious Mr. J. L.—. See if there be any possibility of rescuing one from the precipice in which I am buried. Oh, great God! Is this possible? Finally, every diligence should be used, and every thing attempted to save an unfortunate man. Now should this not be possible, and the communications at Braganza be followed up, and they should go to make the interrogatories to that person (the bribe has already been settled, as you will see by the article No. 19); and should they not find him there, or find that he never lived there, of what consequence would this not be to me? If, at any rate, Joze Caetano Carneiro should arrange any friend to put the name—in short, I consider every thing as extraordinary, and it is necessary to act according to the

circumstances. All should combine and see in what way a remedy may be given. Now I am thinking, that by November, when the courts will open, there will be no want of amusement, and it is probable there may be very sad decisions, if there be not some more waggy.—In short, we are striving to prevent evils of great importance, and to do every thing that is possible. It is necessary to have in the letter-book copies of letters relating to the remittances sent and returned; and it is moreover necessary to have letters in correspondence from this man in reply, to say he had received these letters, and their being with the post-office mark would be very much to the point; and finally, if in the last extreme, said letters were to mention that he had or was about to go to Spain, and that he had transacted his affairs through the means of Joze Caetano Carneiro, or that his residence was not there, as also that it was only through him that he performed them, &c. &c.; and if Joze Caetano Carneiro should afterwards swear to this in his deposition, what good luck would not be mine, since, in this manner, the shipment of greatest consequence would be saved. The post-office mark at Braganza has neither date, month, or year. It would be very easy to send letters to be put in the post there, or else to have them written there, &c.; and this idea may be strengthened according as circumstances and things may have occurred with you. Also, agreeably to these ideas, it would be exceedingly necessary to strengthen the proofs of having seen the goods packed and shipped, &c. Also, as to these two devils, who richly deserve to be shot, prove

against Y. every thing that can be, his being a bad man and suborned.

Immediately after this paragraph followed another, full of the writer's pious resignation to the divine will, and his hope that God will either rescue him from his misfortune, or take him to himself in another and a better world.

In the second letter Viana writes, that his clerk is to protest against any person being indulged with a sight of his books without the commissioners being present. He then proceeds:—

It is necessary to triumph over these inconstant cheats. What the Court wants to be proved is, that the goods did or did not exist, and whether they were shipped or not, or if, after being shipped, they were again unloaded. Now the proof of the shipment, and the existence of the goods, is the principal point, as also a demonstration that they were not again unloaded; but having in sight the answers I gave upon oath, and the depositions and oaths given by the witnesses here, for it is of essential necessity that they should agree, because, if they should not, we shall have sophistry, and more sophistry, and there will be no lack of summoning perjured witnesses, besides which, our evidence would remain without effect. To provide for this, these articles took place, which I hope may be put in practice in the best form the case requires, which is that which would occur to a disinterested person—that is, the suspension of the examination; for what validity can there be in the examination of books, without there being on my part any person present to represent me?

The letter then goes on at great length, suggesting another set of

books and another examination, and giving directions for that purpose, and calculating the effect that would be produced.

In the letter of the 19th of October, Viana directs his correspondent to satisfy his rage and fury against Y. and to employ all his sagacity in thwarting Y.'s plans. He is directed to get some man to swear that Y. offered him twenty moidores to commit perjury in the cause, and to prove that Y. has in readiness several villains, purchased by gold, to swear any thing.

The letter of the 30th of November was in a similar strain, arranging how the bookbinders were to interpolate leaves in the book, and how the accounts were to be drawn up in the pages so interpolated. It contained strong hopes on the part of the writer, that, if this plan were ably executed, it would enable him to triumph over the "shabby cheats," his adversaries. In all the four letters, which were of extreme length, there was a most ludicrous mixture of piety and knavery. The intention to cheat the underwriters of several thousand pounds was never mentioned without being followed shortly afterwards by a declaration of the writer's confidence in the justice of the Supreme Being, and his resignation to any calamities which it might seem good to Omnipotence to inflict upon him.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

INDIAN PRESS.

A judgment has been given *seriatim* in the King's court, at Bombay, against the registration of certain regulations of the press.

transmitted from the Presidency of Calcutta. The judges who spoke were Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Rice, and Mr. Justice Chambers. Of these, the first and last opposed the registration: Mr. Rice supported the registration. The judgment of the Chief Justice (sir Edward West) was as follows:—

“Before I consider the proposed regulation, I shall state what I conceive to be the duty of the court on those occasions, where regulations are passed by the local government, and by them transmitted to the court for registration under the statute.

“By the 13th Geo. 3rd, c. 68, sec. 36, it is enacted, ‘That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-general and council of the said united company’s settlement at Fort-William, in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said united company’s settlement at Fort-William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable (such rules, ordinances, and regulations, not being repugnant to the laws of the realm), and to set, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but nevertheless, the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the said new charter, established, with the consent and approbation of the said court, which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly

published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the court-house, or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held; and from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law.’

“This provision is extended to the settlement of Bombay by the 47th Geo. 3rd, sess. 2, c. 68, sec. 1.

“It is to be observed, that this provision requires, in the first place, that such regulations are not to be repugnant to the laws of the realm; and

“2nd. That they shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the Supreme Court, with the consent and approbation of the said court.

“Upon this provision, various constructions have been put.

“First, it has been stated, on the authority of a late learned judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, who presided in the Recorder’s Court here for a short period, sir George Cooper, ‘that the court, except in cases where some gross and glaring infringement of the liberty of the subject is apparent on the face of the rule, have nothing to do with the legality of it, but that the government is to decide on the fitness, justice, and reasonableness of it, and that it is for them to see and take care that it is not repugnant to the laws of the realm.’

“This supposed judgment of the learned judge was published in the government papers of the 12th of April, 1823, and is as follows:—

“‘The power of framing rules, ordinances, and regulations, is placed in the Governor-general and Governors in Council respectively, at each presidency. They,

the governors aforesaid, are to decide on the fitness, justice, and reasonableness of the same ; and it is for them to see and take care that such rules, ordinances, and regulations, are not repugnant to the laws of the realm. That the terms, consent and approbation, referred to publication and registry only, and were used because it would be too much that any thing could be hung up and registered in that court without its permission. That such publication and registry did not give them any additional weight in point of law ; for if the government made regulations which were repugnant to the laws of the realm, it was perfectly competent to that court to decide against their legality in any issue there depending ; in fact, that the publication and registry in the court of recorder was nothing more than a declaration of the court's knowledge of their existence ; but did not prevent its affording relief when called upon to do so afterwards, should the circumstances of the case seem to warrant an interference. That the court had, no doubt, the power of refusing to publish and register, but that it would only do so, when some gross and glaring infringement of the liberty of the subject, arbitrary imprisonment, for instance, or something immoral, was apparent on the face of the rule sent for registry.'

" In the first place, were such the true construction of the clause, what is the meaning of the term approbation ? In the next place, the learned judge is made to say, ' that such publication and registry did not give the regulations any additional weight in point of law ; for if the government made regulations which were repugnant to

the laws of the realm, it was perfectly competent to the court to decide against their legality in any issue there depending.' But what says the statute itself ? ' that the same shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until they shall be registered ; and that from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law.' Besides, could any thing be more mischievous than that regulations should be passed and registered which the officers of the government and others are to enforce, and which, were an action to be brought against them for such enforcement, might be declared to be illegal, and, consequently, no justification to them ? It is clear that the proper construction of the act is, that the court is to take care, in the first instance, before the rules are registered, that they are not repugnant to the laws of the realm, and that, as soon as registered, they shall be good and valid in law, unless disallowed by his majesty, as provided by the act.

" Second. It may be, and indeed has been said, that, under this provision of the legislature, the court has only a judicial, but not a legislative power—that it is to consider the legality, but not the expediency, of regulations proposed by the government.

" In the first place, however, such construction is opposed to the words of the statute, ' that the regulation shall not be valid till they shall be duly registered with the consent and approbation of the court ;' the word ' approbation' is unrestricted and unqualified, and I do not understand how we can restrict and qualify the term by construing it to mean approbation merely in point of law. Had the

legislature intended this, how easy would it have been to have said, such regulations not to be registered by the court in case they shall consider them to be repugnant to the laws of the realm. In the next place, in all the proceedings upon the appeal of Mr. Buckingham to the king in council against the regulation passed at Calcutta, it is taken for granted that the court are bound to consider, and did actually consider, its expediency. Thus, a part of the second reason advanced by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in support of the regulation is as follows:—‘That the restrictions imposed by the rule, ordinance, and regulation, which is the subject of appeal, were called for by the state of affairs in the settlements of Bengal, and were adapted to the exigency of the case; and that they were not injurious to his majesty’s subjects in the said settlement is to be inferred from the concurrent judgment of the Supreme Government of the East India Company, and of the Supreme Court of his Majesty.’ The Court of Directors therefore assume that the Supreme Court did exercise their judgment upon the expediency and necessity of the regulation, and did consider that it was called for by the state of affairs and the exigency of the case. Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, also, in his argument as counsel for the Court of Directors, takes it for granted that the court did exercise such judgment. ‘It is,’ says he, ‘for your lordships’ wisdom to determine whether in this case your lordships do or do not agree in thinking that necessary and expedient which the local government has found to be necessary, which the court established by his majesty

for protecting the rights of his subjects, and which is not the court of the East India Company, has thought expedient, and has adopted and registered in these regulations.’

“Nor did the counsel on the opposite side, who impugned the regulation, ever contend that the court had no right to exercise a judgment as to its expediency; to them, insisting, as they did, that the preamble to the regulation which recited the existing evils had not been proved, it would have been a strong argument, that the Supreme Court had exercised no judgment upon that point. They, however, did not touch upon such argument, and evidently because it was untenable.

“In many cases, too, it is impossible to separate the question of legality from that of expediency. In many cases, expediency may make that not repugnant to the laws of the realm, which, without such expediency, would clearly be so repugnant; I would instance the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. Would any one contend that such suspension would not be most unconstitutional, and in that sense of the term, most repugnant to the laws of the realm, if passed under circumstances which did not render it expedient, or rather necessary? Would, on the other hand, any one contend that it were repugnant to law, in case of such expediency or necessity? The same observations may be made with respect to the many acts of parliament which the legislature has pronounced to be rendered necessary by the disturbed state of Ireland. All of them would be unconstitutional, and, in that sense, repugnant to the laws of the realm, unless rendered necessary by the state of the

country. Indeed, it may be said, that every law, every restriction of the liberty or the will of an individual, is repugnant to law, unless it be called for by necessity or expediency; but there is this distinction, that many laws are evidently expedient upon the face of them, and from the known principles and propensities of human nature, and require no specific proof that they are so; others may not appear to be expedient upon the face of them, and from the known principles and propensities of human nature, but may be shown to be so by evidence of particular facts and circumstances.

"It is clear, therefore, that the court have a right, or rather are bound, to consider the expediency of proposed regulations; that the court has, by the statute, legislative, and not simply judicial functions to perform; and that even if it were not so, if the court were bound to exercise a power simply judicial, in many cases the legality depends so entirely upon the expediency, that the court could not divest itself of the duty of considering it.

"I shall now proceed to consider the regulation in question.

"It must be premised, however, that the press at this presidency is at present placed on precisely the same footing as in England. In March, 1825, a regulation was passed by the governor and council (upon a suggestion from the court, made the preceding September, of its necessity, on account of the continued misrepresentations of the court's proceedings by one of the newspapers), which was merely a copy of the acts 37 and 38 Geo. 3rd, and the object of which was to afford to the public, and those who might be aggrieved

by anonymous libellers, the means of discovering the proprietors, editors, and printers, of newspapers, and other publications.

"The purport of the present regulation, which is the same as that passed at Calcutta, is to prohibit the publication of any newspaper, or other periodical work, by any person not licensed by the governor and council, and to make such licence revocable at the pleasure of the governor and council.

"It is quite clear, on the mere enunciation, that this regulation imposes a restriction upon the liberty of the subject, which nothing but circumstances and the state of society can justify. The British legislature has gone to a great extent at different times, both in England and Ireland, in prohibiting what is lawful in itself, lest it should be used for unlawful purposes, but never without its appearing to the satisfaction of the legislature that it was rendered necessary by the state of the country.

"It is on this ground of expediency and necessity, on account of the abuses (as stated) of the press at Calcutta, from the state of affairs there, and from the exigency of the case, that the Calcutta regulation is maintained by its very preamble; by three of the four reasons of the Court of Directors upon the appeal; and by the whole of the argument of counsel upon the hearing of it.

"Thus, the preamble to the Calcutta regulation is—

"Whereas matters tending to bring the government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated

in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta; for the prevention whereof, it is deemed expedient to regulate by law, the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, of newspapers and of all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing, or purporting to contain, public news, and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings, of government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever.'

"The reasons of the East India Company embrace the same facts and the consequent expediency and necessity of the regulation.

"The first reason commences—

" 'Because the said rule, ordinance, and regulation, was made by competent authority, and was rendered necessary by the abuses to which the unrestrained liberty of printing had given rise in Calcutta. The preamble of the said rule, ordinance, and regulation, states, that matters tending to bring the government of Bengal, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, had recently, before the making thereof, been printed and circulated in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta.'

"Again, in the second reason—

" 'That the restrictions imposed by the rule, ordinance, and regulation, which is the subject of appeal, were called for by the state of affairs in the settlement of Bengal, and were adapted to the exigency of the case.'

"Again, in the fourth reason—

" 'The reasonableness of ordinances must depend upon the cir-

cumstances and situation of the country to which they are applied'

"I need not go through the addresses of counsel to show that the whole of their arguments in favour of this regulation are founded upon the fact, as stated in the preamble, of their expediency and necessity from the local circumstances and the exigency of the state of affairs at Calcutta; and I respectfully presume that his majesty in council approved of the regulation for the same reasons, no others having been urged, and, in particular, upon the ground that the preamble of the regulation reciting such exigency was not traversable or questionable.

"But what is the preamble to the regulation which is now proposed to be registered in the Supreme Court at Bombay? Is there any recital of matters 'tending to bring the government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, having been printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers published in Bombay?' Nothing of the kind—the preamble merely recites, that a certain regulation had been passed in Calcutta for the prevention of the publication of such matters. Is it the fact that such matters have been published in the Bombay papers? Can a single passage, or a single word, 'tending to bring the government of Bombay into hatred and contempt'—can a single stricture, or comment, or word, respecting any of the measures of government, be pointed out in any Bombay paper?

"How, then, without such necessity as is stated in the preamble to the Calcutta regulation, can it be expected that, even were the Supreme Court to consent to register it, and an appeal were pre-

ferred, it would be confirmed by his majesty in council? Where would be the reasons of the Court of Directors in favour of it? Where would be the arguments of counsel in support of it?

“Suppose an act of parliament passed to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, on account of treasonable practices in that country; in such case, evidence of such practices would be laid before committees of the two Houses of Parliament before the act was passed, and the act would also recite them, as the Calcutta regulation recites the evils which it was intended to

remedy. But would the fact of such act having been passed for Ireland justify a motion to extend it also to England, without any evidence of any such treasonable practices; nay, when it was well known that there were no such, or any, circumstances to call for it, and with a mere recital of the *habeas corpus* act having been suspended in Ireland, as the present proposed regulation merely recites that the same regulation had been passed at Calcutta?”

The final judgment of the court was—regulation disallowed.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

I.—DOMESTIC.

REPORT ON PAUPER LUNATICS.

THE select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Pauper Lunatics in the county of Middlesex, to consider the propriety of extending the provisions of 14 Geo. 3rd, c. 49, to pauper lunatics, and of the consolidation of all acts relative to lunatics and lunatic asylums, and of making further provisions relative thereto, have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the subject to them referred, and agreed to the following Report:—

In the course of their inquiry into the state of the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex, the attention of your committee has been particularly directed to the treatment of the male paupers of the parishes of Marylebone, St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Pancras, who have been or are confined in the White House at Bethnal-green, belonging to Mr. Warburton. The evidence thereon is specially submitted to the consideration of the House.

From the registers of the visitors appointed by the college of physicians, and from other testimony, your committee might infer, that however great its defects may be,

Mr. Warburton's establishment has hitherto been considered as good as the generality of licensed houses where paupers are received in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; but if the White House is to be taken as a fair specimen of similar establishments, your committee cannot too strongly or too anxiously express their conviction, that the greatest possible benefit will accrue to pauper patients by the erection of a County Lunatic Asylum.

The select committee of 1815 called the attention of the House to the following abuses in the management of the houses for the reception of lunatics:—

“1. Keepers of the houses receiving a much greater number of persons in them than they are calculated for; and the consequent want of accommodation for the patients, which greatly retards recovery.

“2. The insufficiency of the number of keepers in proportion to the number of persons intrusted to their care, unavoidably leading to a proportionably greater degree of restraint than the patients would otherwise require.

“3. The union of patients who

are outrageous, with those who are quiet and inoffensive.

"4. The want of medical assistance, so applied to the malady for which the persons are confined.

"5. The detention of persons whose minds do not require confinement.

"6. The insufficiency of the certificates on which patients are received into madhouses.

"7. The defective visitations of private madhouses, under the provisions of 14 Geo. 3rd, c. 49."

The evidence taken before your committee leaves no doubt that these observations are still applicable to licensed houses where paupers are received in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and they are apprehensive that similar abuses elsewhere prevail, as no improvement has taken place in the law. It has been clearly established in evidence, that there is no due precaution with respect to the certificates of admission, to the consideration of discharge, or to the application of any curative process to the mental malady. Your committee therefore repeat, adopt, and confirm, the recommendations of the committees of 1807 and 1815; and they trust that every effort will be made during the recess, by all persons concerned in the control and management of their establishments, to improve the condition of the unfortunate lunatics committed to their charge; and they further recommend, that legislative measures of a remedial character should be introduced at the earliest period of the next session. They have, therefore, in consequence, prepared a series of propositions, which they beg to offer as the basis of future legislation. Your committee have purposely omitted any statement of ~~the~~ ~~best~~ and penalties, conceiving such

points may more properly be considered when any bill or bills shall be introduced.

Your committee are aware that some expense may be incurred by the system of visitation they recommend, but the appropriation of the fees on licences (which might perhaps be increased), and fines levied, would defray a considerable part of such expense; and your committee confidently anticipate, that the additional sum required will not be considered of importance when compared with the great and practical benefits to be derived from an extended and improved system of regulating and visiting lunatic asylums.

1.—That it is expedient to repeal the acts of 17 Geo. 2nd, c. 5. s. 20 and 21; 48 Geo. 3rd, c. 96; 51 Geo. 3rd, c. 79; 55 Geo. 3rd, c. 46; 56 Geo. 3rd, c. 117; 59 Geo. 3rd, c. 127; 5 Geo. 4th, c. 71; 39 and 40 Geo. 3rd, c. 94. And to consolidate into one act of parliament the provisions of the same, and to make such further provisions as will facilitate the erection of county lunatic asylums, and improve the treatment of pauper and criminal lunatics.

2.—That it is expedient to repeal the acts of 14 Geo. 3rd, c. 49; 19 Geo. 3rd, c. 15; 26 Geo. 3rd, c. 91, and that an act of parliament should be passed, under the provisions of which all houses for the reception of insane persons, except county pauper lunatic asylums, St. Luke's, and Bethlehem hospitals, shall be licensed and regulated; and that the following provisions should form the groundwork of such act.

3.—That it is expedient that the Secretary of State for the Home Department do, on the day of _____ in every year, by an instru-

ment under his hand and seal, appoint persons, of whom not less than five shall be police magistrates, together with five physicians, to be visitors within the cities of London and Westminster, within seven miles thereof, and within the county of Middlesex; and that the Secretary of State for the Home Department do appoint a clerk to attend such board of visitors, and to record their proceedings.

4.—That such visitors do meet at least four times in each year, and at such meetings the said visitors (five to be a quorum, two of whom at the least to be magistrates) shall, if they think fit, grant licences to all persons requiring the same, for keeping houses for the reception of two or more lunatics, within the cities of London and Westminster, and within seven miles thereof, and within the county of Middlesex, such licences to be for one year from the date thereof; and that in case the said visitors shall think fit to refuse any licence so applied for, they shall state their reasons in writing, and deliver a copy of such reasons to the person so applying.

5.—That in other parts of England and Wales, the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions shall, if they think fit, grant licences, such licences to be for one year, to all persons requiring the same, for keeping houses for the reception of two or more lunatics in their respective counties; and that the clerk of the peace or his deputy in each county shall act in the same manner within his county as the clerk to the board of visitors within the cities of London and Westminster, within seven miles thereof, and within the county of Middlesex, and that in case the

justices of quarter-sessions shall think fit to refuse any licence so applied for, the reasons of such refusal or suspension shall be delivered in writing to the party applying.

6.—That previous to the granting of any such licence, the person requiring the same shall give one month's notice in writing to the clerk of the said London visitors, or the clerk of the peace, or his deputy (as the case may be), accompanied by a plan of the house proposed to be licensed, which plan shall be afterwards deposited with the clerk of the visitors or clerk of the peace; and the proprietor, if licensed, whenever he shall make any alterations in his house, shall transmit an amended plan of the same, containing all such alterations laid down thereon, to the clerk of the said London visitors, or clerk of the peace, or his deputy, as the case may be.

7.—That previously also to the granting of any such licence, three at least of the said London visitors (one of whom shall be a magistrate), or if not in London, &c. any two magistrates resident in the neighbourhood, and a physician, or surgeon or licensed apothecary, shall visit such house, and shall report to the board of London visitors or court of quarter-sessions, as to the fitness of such house for the reception of lunatic patients, the number which it is capable of containing, and its conformity to the plan delivered.

8.—That every person concerned and interested in the house to be licensed shall be named in the licence, and shall be responsible for the management of such house; and that one person so interested shall be actually resident in such house, if it contain fifty patients,

and in houses containing less than fifty patients, the name of the actual resident superintendent shall be inserted in the licence.

9.—That in all parts of England and Wales, except London, &c., the magistrates in quarter-sessions assembled shall appoint for each licensed house within their district two magistrates and one physician, or surgeon or licensed apothecary, to act as visitors.

10.—That every house so licensed shall be inspected by three London visitors (one of whom to be a magistrate), or by the visitors appointed at quarter-sessions, as the case may be, at least four times in every year, and at all other such times as they shall think fit, at any hour of the day or night; such London or country visitors to be attended by the clerk of the London visitors, or clerk of the peace, or his deputy, who shall make a minute of the state and condition of the house, comparing every room thereof with the plan deposited, and ascertaining by personal inspection the state of each department, of the number of the keepers regularly employed, and of the number of patients confined therein at the time of such visit, which minute shall be afterwards fairly transcribed into a proper book or register; and in case the London visitors or visiting magistrates and physicians shall find cause of complaint against the proprietor of such house, the clerk shall transmit a copy of such complaint to the proprietor, who may be summoned, if it be thought necessary, to attend the next quarterly meeting of such London visitors, or the quarter-sessions of the county, as the case may be, to be examined relative to such complaint.

11.—That on a special applica-
VOL. LXIX.

tion to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, relative to lunatics or lunatic asylums in the country, he may appoint any of the above London visitors, together with any physicians or magistrates of the county from whence the complaint shall come, according as the nature of the case may require, to make such inquiries as he shall think fit to direct, and to report to him thereupon.

12.—That no keeper of any house licensed for the reception of lunatics shall receive any lunatic, except a pauper lunatic, without first having an order in writing under the hand of the person by whose direction such lunatic is sent to his house; in which order shall be stated the degree of relationship or circumstance of connexion between such person and the lunatic, and the name, place of residence, former occupation, date of the commencement of illness of the lunatic, and the asylum (if any) in which the lunatic shall have been previously confined, and also a certificate under the hand of two members of the college of physicians or college of surgeons, or licensed apothecaries, who shall state that such lunatic is a proper person to be confined, and the day on which he shall last have been examined by them; nor shall the keeper of any lunatic asylum receive any person into his establishment, if such last examination shall not have taken place within the fourteen days next preceding; but the keeper of any licensed house shall be authorized to receive a pauper lunatic under an order from any magistrate, together with a certificate of insanity, signed by the usual medical attendant, the rector, vicar, or curate, and one of the overseers of the poor of the

parish to which such pauper lunatic belongs.

13.—That within three days after receipt of such order and certificate, a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the clerk to the London visitors, or to the clerk of the peace or his deputy (as the case may be), who shall enter the same in a register to be provided for that purpose: and that such clerk shall make therefrom a register, containing the true name of each lunatic so returned to him, and the asylum in which such lunatic is confined, which last mentioned register shall be open to the inspection of any person requiring to see the same.

14.—That whenever a hundred patients or upwards shall be confined in any one house, there shall be a resident medical attendant, who shall keep a register of the cases of all the patients under his care, the treatment and system pursued with regard to their mental and bodily disorders, and the medicines prescribed or administered; and that such register shall be open to the inspection of the London visitors, or visiting magistrates and physicians in the country; and there shall be inserted in such register by the proprietor or superintendent, or medical attendant of such asylum, the name of every patient under coercion, and the nature, degree, and duration of such coercion.

15.—That wherever there are less than a hundred patients, confined, there shall be daily medical attendance, and a similar register kept, which shall be open to inspection in like manner.

16.—That no convalescent patient shall be employed as assistant-keeper about the persons of other patients.

17.—That the overseers of the

poor and medical attendant appointed by each parish shall have liberty to visit the pauper lunatics of their respective parishes at all hours of the day or night.

18.—That all county magistrates, in addition to the visitors or visiting magistrates, shall have liberty to visit all houses licensed for the reception of lunatics within their respective counties, between the hours of eight in the morning and eight in the evening.

19.—That in every case of the death of any patient in such licensed house, a coroner's inquest shall be held upon the body; and if such coroner shall see fit, he shall direct the body to be examined by a medical man not belonging to the establishment.

20.—That in case the London visitors or visiting magistrates and physicians appointed at quarter-sessions, who shall visit the licensed houses, shall have reason, on examination, after two separate visits, to believe that any patient confined in any of these houses has recovered the use of his faculties, they shall make a report thereof to the next quarterly or other meeting of the said London visitors, or to the magistrates at quarter-sessions, as the case may be, who shall have power to order the discharge of such lunatic, with or without further examination, due notice having been given to the keeper of such asylum of the intention on the part of the visitors to apply for such discharge.

21.—That in order to provide for the due care of such lunatics as are confined separately, it is expedient that every person who shall receive into his house for hire (such house not being licensed) any one lunatic, shall, within three days after the arrival of such lunatic, transmit to the clerk of the sit-

missioners or clerk of the peace of the county, as the case may be, a copy of the order and certificate; without which, such as in the case of licensed houses, no such lunatic shall be received; and on the 1st of January; or within three days thereof; in every year, he shall transmit to such clerk a certificate, signed by two medical men, describing the then actual state and condition of such lunatic; and in case of the death, removal, or discharge of such lunatic; he shall forthwith notify the same to such clerk, which said orders, certificates, and notifications shall be duly entered in a register to be kept for that purpose; and that the said clerk shall make therefrom a separate register, containing the true name of each lunatic so separately confined, together with the place of confinement; which last-mentioned register shall be open only to the inspection of the Secretary of State, London visitors, or chairman of quarter-sessions, in their respective counties, and to such persons as are authorised to inspect the same by an order

under the hands of the Secretary of State or chairman of quarter-sessions, in their respective counties; and that every such house shall be subject to the same visitation as licensed houses, which, however, shall only take place, by order of the Secretary of State, London visitors, or chairman of quarter-sessions, in their respective counties.

22.—That all lunatics confined in custody of their relatives and friends, or of a committee appointed by the Court of Chancery, shall not be registered, and shall not be subject to visitation, except by the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall be empowered, on special application, to appoint, if he shall think fit, visitors for such purpose, in the same manner as for special visitation of lunatics or lunatic asylums in the country.

Your committee beg leave to conclude their report by referring the House to the appendix, containing the evidence and other papers.—29th June, 1827.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS and CONVICTIONS, &c.

The first object to which the attention of the committee was turned was, to inquire into the increase of the number of commitments as compared with the increase of population. The increase of population from 1801 to 1821 is as follows:—

England and Wales.

1801 8,872,986
1811 10,150,615
1821 11,977,663
The number of commitments for trial in England and Wales from

1806 to 1826:—

1806 4,346
1816 9,091
1826 16,147

Including the number of commitments on summary conviction before magistrates, the increase would be still greater.

The increase of crime from 1806 to 1816 may perhaps be in part accounted for by the change from war to peace. From 1816 to 1826, however, not only has there been no such change; but peculiar

attention has been paid to the subject of crime both, by official persons, by voluntary committees, and by individuals. The duties of the Secretary of State for the Home Department have been exercised with peculiar zeal and judgment; prisons have been improved, the defects of the law inquired into, education among the poor promoted.

In proceeding to inquire into the causes of the increase in the number of criminal commitments, your committee, for the convenience of reducing into order an investigation so extensive, began by dividing the subject into three parts, 1st. The increase of crime in the agricultural districts; 2nd. The increase of crime in the manufacturing districts; 3rd. The increase of crime in the metropolis. It is to the first part alone that they have hitherto directed their inquiries; nor have they been able to form a definite judgment even on this portion of the subject. They proceed, however, to lay before the House their observations, together with the substance of the evidence taken before them, referring to the evidence itself for more complete details.

The main cause of the increase of crime in the agricultural districts appears clearly to be the low rate of wages, and want of sufficient employment for the labourer. This evil has been greatly aggravated, although not altogether produced, by the abuse of the Poor-laws to a purpose for which they were never intended. During the high price of provisions, which occurred soon after the commencement of the war of 1793, the farmers, instead of raising the wages of labour in proportion to the increased value of subsistence, had recourse to the expedient of mak-

ing up the deficiency out of the poor-rate. While the war continued, the increased demand for agricultural produce, and the abundance of the currency, concealed the evils with which this system was pregnant; but with the restoration of peace came large importations of foreign corn, a diminished currency, and a want of employment for the labourer. At the same time, while employment diminished, the new administration of the poor-laws tended to increase the population. So that the further this vicious system was carried, the greater became the obstacles to a restoration of a healthy state. The fluctuations which have taken place since 1816, both with regard to the price of corn and the amount of the currency in circulation, have still further acted to prevent any improvement in the situation of the country.

It is not for your committee to enter into any discussion on questions of economy. But they think it their duty to call the attention of the House to the degradation of the moral character of the labouring classes which attends the vicious system of supporting from the poor-rates a number of young men, for whom the parish finds only partial employment. The wretchedness of their condition, the want of regular habits, and of the due subordination of the labourer to his employer, all tend greatly to the promotion of crime. Early marriages, contracted either to avoid going to prison on a charge of bastardy, or with a view of receiving a better allowance from the parish, increase the evil, and multiply a population for whom there is no certain employment, and a miserable subsistence; and in this situation they are too

apt to believe that they can improve their condition by offending against the laws.

The best remedy for such a state of things would undoubtedly be a great increase in the demand for labour. But whether that increase takes place or not, some amendment of the poor-laws, which might prevent the prevailing abuses from being carried further, seems to be called for. At present, while in many counties the character of the labourer is daily becoming worse, and the means of his employ daily becoming less, there are other districts where the old and wholesome administration of the poor-laws prevails, where the wages given are sufficient for the maintenance of the labourer, and the feeling of independence is not yet obliterated.

The evidence taken before the committee shows undeniably that the great increase of preserves for game which has taken place of late years has tended materially to the increase of crime in particular districts; a pheasant or a hare is so easily taken, that a labourer only half-employed, and ill-fed, cannot resist the temptation. Men of a wild character likewise have within their reach both the means of gratifying their love of sport, and the means of disposing of their booty. Some are of opinion that if the sale of game were allowed by law, poaching would not be so frequently resorted to. Whether such a speculation be well-founded or no, it appears to be the duty of the legislature to listen to every rational proposal on the subject of the game-laws, and rather to hazard an experiment which may fail, than to allow the present evils to continue without any effort to counteract them.

When on this subject it deserves

remark, that in the return of the commitments of prisoners for trial, none are to be found for offences against the game-laws till the passing of the act which subjects men to transportation for going armed at night in pursuit of game. This offence does not appear by the returns to have increased since the passing of the act; the number committed in 1827 being 127, and in 1826, 126. But many of the petty larcenies in the agricultural counties are to be attributed to the vicious habits created by poaching.

With regard to prison discipline, your committee will make at present but two short remarks. The one is, that little good seems to be effected by confinement, unless accompanied by bodily labour. The other, that the construction and regulation of the tread-mill, the prison diet, and the hours to be employed in hard labour, ought to be made as nearly as possible uniform in every gaol in the kingdom.

With respect to the increased frequency of commitments under the Malicious Trespass act, the committee would observe, that although petty offences ought not to go altogether unpunished, there can be no greater evil than the abuse of the power of sending to prison for trifling trespasses; so far from preventing atrocious offences, the committee is of opinion, that the mere fact of having been sent to prison is likely to deprive a man of one of the greatest moral restraints—the dread of being marked out as a criminal in the face of his country. To this evil is to be added the danger of associating with bad characters in prison, and the difficulty which sometimes occurs of finding employment after being discharged.

The committee now proceed to

furnish a summary of the evidence taken before them.

Mr. Pym has acted for nine years as a magistrate for the county of Cambridge. It appears from the returns presented to parliament, that the number of prisoners committed for trial in the county of Cambridge were, in 1805, 40; 1806, 26; 1814, 37; 1815, 64; 1816, 71; 1824, 110; 1825, 137; 1826, 142. Mr. Pym is of opinion, that since the gaol act there have been more full returns sent to the office of the Secretary of State. He states, however, that there are more committals under the game-laws, which he attributes to distress. The sum given by the parish to a single man who has no employment is 2s. 8d. per week; the wages in harvest are about 26s. a week, and beer. "In the summer season these single men can earn as much as would enable a man to support a family, generally speaking; they then squander that money, and in the winter, about the month of November, they generally apply to the overseer, or to the surveyor; and I have known many instances in many parishes, and it repeatedly comes before me, that single men would not let themselves as servants to the farmers, because if they should do so they would be under their control in the summer months, and they would rather take parish pay and take their chance through the winter, than control themselves during the summer months, when they could get a tolerable demand for labour, and constant employment."

Being questioned further as to parish allowances, he thinks the feeling of shame at receiving parochial relief was quite obliterated; the practice of the labourers subsisting on very small sums received

from the parish, without active employment, makes them discontented and dissatisfied with their condition. They think they are not sufficiently paid for their labour, and often hold out a threat that if they have not more, they must do something which they would not like to do, to obtain it.

In this situation, the labourers are often guilty of poaching or fowl-stealing, but especially the former. They do not consider poaching to be a moral offence; there is a very general feeling, both amongst the farmers and amongst the labourers, that poaching is not a moral crime. The labourers begin with poaching, and that leads to every thing that is bad; they begin to set snares at ten years old. In the district where Mr. Pym resides, however, there is very little game, and more fowl-stealing.

The reverend Dr. Hunt produced, from an accurate return, the total number of commitments to the gaol of Bedford. In 1802 they were 47; 1803, 88; 1805, 91; 1806, 120; 1815, 125; 1816, 141; 1825, 332; 1826, 348, and the year ending the 10th of January, 1827, 417. He calculates that from the year 1801 to 1827, the population of the county has increased to the amount of 40 per cent, while, during the same period, crime has increased ten-fold, or 900 per cent. It is to be remarked, however, that in the year following 1801 criminal commitments more than doubled, and have never since been much below that amount. It is likewise to be observed, that the prisoners from the town are now committed to the county gaol. On the other hand, the practice of sending vagrants to gaol, which of course swelled the returns, has been discontinued for the last few years.

Dr. Hunt states, as the first cause of the increase of crime, the distress of the agricultural labourer. He says, that in some parishes the unmarried labourers are universally degraded to become roundsmen, or parish labourers on the gravel pits, or on the roads; that such men receive from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a week; that he has known an instance of a young man, apparently 17 years of age, who received only 2s. a week. That they marry, either to avoid going to prison on a charge of bastardy, or to obtain a better provision from the parish. That he has observed a great loss of the feeling of independence, scarcely any compunction at receiving parish relief, and a consequent degradation in the moral character of the labourer. He does not think any great improvement can take place among them till they can generally obtain regular employment and fair wages. Those who are kept by the parish during the winter receive 5s. from the overseer, to enable them to seek their fortunes during hay-time and harvest. Those who get employed for harvest-work receive about 1l. a-week. Irish labourers supply their place at harvest, and the labourers of the parish return to be a burthen during the winter.

Men in this wretched condition are liable to yield to any temptation; they go to poaching as an offence of the smallest guilt. They generally appear hardly to consider poaching as a crime; many who are guilty of poaching would certainly have great reluctance to commit what they would consider a violation of private property. The great majority of persons committed for offences against the game-laws are young, unmarried labourers, though some poachers

are dissolute characters, who would remain such even if good wages were offered. The general opinion is, that game is not private property. They say, God has made the game of the land free, and left it free. The farmers, injured by the game, do not discourage this notion. When punished for offences against the game-laws, they are apt to think they have not had a fair trial, when they have been convicted by strict preservers of game, who have frequently been sufferers. Poaching and commitment to prisons bring them acquainted with dissolute characters, they proceed to petty thefts; and thus poaching tends in various ways to injure the moral feelings of the labourer.

Dr. Hunt is of opinion, that the Malicious Trespass act, and other acts, which give summary jurisdiction, have greatly increased the number of commitments. He is also of opinion, that these commitments tend to the increase of crime; because a person once sent to prison, gets into a course of criminal habits, by associating with dissolute persons he meets there. With regard to prison discipline, he adds—"After a long and attentive observation of prison discipline, and after a deal of conversation with the very excellent chaplain of the prisons of the county of Bedford, I fear that very little improvement is ever made in the moral habits of a prisoner by even the best forms of prison discipline and instruction that have yet been devised." The classification is as perfect in the Bedford gaol as it can be made in a county of that extent. He afterwards states his opinion in these words:—"I do not think that prison discipline has increased

crime, but that sending to prison at all for a small crime rather tends to increase crime of every description; a man becomes a worse subject by being sent to prison; but he is not made so much worse now as formerly, in consequence of the improved discipline of prisons." He allows that the discipline of prisons is better than it ever was formerly, but thinks that punishment of this or any other kind has not a fair trial, because the prisoners have not been able to return to a state of regular employment at good wages.

With regard to education, Dr. Hunt states, that domestic discipline and parental control have not been so much attended to as formerly, arising, perhaps, from the great increase of schools, parents expecting from those schools more than they have been found to realize. The rapid education given in them is seldom accompanied with much moral instruction. Sometimes, when he has reproached the parent of a child who had shown early depravity, the parent has thrown the fault upon the school, saying, "I sent the child to a school where it ought to have been instructed better; I have nothing to reproach myself with." He has always observed that educated prisoners have been better behaved in proportion to the education they have received, particularly if moral discipline and instruction have accompanied it; but no very permanent good results, unless parental control had also been exercised.

Mr. Orridge, who has been governor of the gaol and house of correction at Bury St. Edmund's for very near thirty years, has given very valuable information. The number of prisoners committed to the house of correction has been—

1805 ...	221	1817 ...	430
1806 ...	192	1824 ...	457
1807 ...	173	1825 ...	439
1815 ...	387	1826 ...	573
1816 ...	476		

This witness states, that the great increase in the number of commitments began in the year 1815, from the depression of agriculture, and the great dearth of employment. Men are employed upon the roads at a very low rate. They consider it a matter of right to be paid from the poor's rate. When the unemployed poor are put by the parish to work on the roads, they become lazy; they know that whether they sit on the wheelbarrow all the day, or work hard, the result on Saturday night would be the same. The continuance of this practice has a bad moral effect. He remembers the time when a man considered himself disgraced by taking the allowance, but that feeling is now gone by, and the independent spirit has been all destroyed. Single men receive from 8d. to 10d. a day from the parish. Next to the want of employment, and the inadequacy of the price of labour, he attributes the increase of crime to the fact, that there is an abundant market for game, and nobody to compete in that market with the poacher. The quantity of game is greatly increased. When first he went to the gaol, there were four packs of fox-hounds kept in the district; there are none now. Since the fox-hounds have been laid down, gentlemen have turned their attention to the preservation of game; and associations for this purpose pay for the services of those who give information that leads to a conviction. Until game became strictly preserved, and game associations firm—

ed, the number of commitments under the game-laws was considerable—1810, 5; 1811, 4; 1812, 2; 1824, 60; 1825, 41; 1826, 71; 1822 (a year of great agricultural distress), 78. Some poachers commit offences of this kind from the love of sport, but the greater part of them are single men, who do not receive adequate wages.

He added, that in the article of poaching, there is a general understanding amongst the lower orders of people, that there is no moral crime in it; so that they go to it with a feeling, that they are doing no moral wrong.—“I believe there are many men go to poaching who would not steal; but I am afraid there are many men who, when they have been out and taken no game, would take poultry on their return, from their necessities. I have known instances where men have assured me, after their conviction, that they went out for the purpose of taking game, but having been disappointed, they have on their return taken fowls, or pigs, or something else. I think that it leads to a great deal of crime, and so far affects the morals of the people. I think there are poachers who would shudder at what they considered a felony; but from congregating with idle characters, when they carry the game for sale, their minds get corrupted, and their moral feelings blunted.” This witness attributes a part of the increase in the number of commitments to the Trespass act, which gives a power to magistrates to commit and convict. He is likewise of opinion, that the improved discipline of gaols induces many magistrates to commit, where formerly they would not have done it. There used to be a reprimand from the magistrate, and a power

of flogging them at the stocks for minor offences. He thinks that the Trespass act has done great good, and has tended to diminish the number of atrocious crimes. The county of Suffolk, when he first knew it, had more crimes of atrocious character than it has at present. Formerly the gaol had but two rooms, one for debtors, and one for criminals of all denominations. The doors were opened in the morning, and not shut till night. There was a constant intercourse with those abroad. There was no prohibition of liquor. There was a tap in the prison. The whole was a scene of riot. Now, all is order. The prisoners are kept on the tread-mill, and there is more dread of coming to gaol. The tread-mill, when administered mildly, is no effectual punishment. Industry, regularity, and order, are inculcated by it, when properly applied. The men work between nine and ten hours a day, two-thirds on, and one-third off; he calculates they walk from forty-eight to fifty steps in a minute, each step seven inches apart. As regards juvenile offenders, a less term of imprisonment than that usually applied, with private whippings, is more effectual than longer terms. The sense of shame is not gone off with the short imprisonment, and, combined with the pain of feeling, making a lasting impression; but if they are kept for a long time, communicating as they must do, however the gaol is managed, that tends to lessen the sense of shame, and perhaps to harden them. With respect to poaching, he observes that the commitment for poaching is a commitment for non-payment of money, and does not enforce hard labour. “We may employ them, but then the act says in something

not severe. Unless we can employ them so as to fatigue the body, the other is an amusement, and wears away the term of imprisonment; and in respect of moral instruction, where you do not fatigue the body by labour, you do not affect the man's mind; and I think there is a defect in the game-laws—if it is necessary to commit at all, it is necessary to attach hard labour to it. I think it would be extremely wholesome if the power of hard labour was given with respect to almost all convictions." As to any labour less severe than the treadmill, he thinks it would be a sort of amusement, and would be rather desired by the prisoners than otherwise, to pass time away. Whenever in prison any sort of labour is introduced that requires art, they must be watched, or they will spoil it. "Prisoners can be employed in scarcely any thing but as mere machines; when they are to furnish any article of value, if they are put out of humour, they will spoil it. I think, in that case, their inclinations must be consulted, rather than forced, by discipline, which is wrong." As to solitary confinement, it operates on different individuals very differently. A sluggard would sleep the greater part of the time, whereas, it would drive an active person nearly to madness. As to moral improvement, Mr. Orridge seems in some doubt. He observes, that hypocrisy goes to a great extent in prison; that there are many whom he has never known properly till he had no power over them; that a complete scoundrel conceals himself. "I had thought that after thirty years I had a knowledge of criminal character, but I believe I shall

die a novice at last." With respect to classification, judging from thirty years' experience, he classifies them by character and conduct, and not by crime; always informing the magistrate if he deviates much from the rule laid down in the act of parliament. He thinks the classification according to law does no good at all: a man of the most atrocious character may be sent to prison for a very slight offence. With respect to education, he has great doubt of the efficiency of the system of education as now conducted: he would give the preference to instruction rather than no instruction; but he thinks there wants a system of industry promoted with the instruction. He thinks the Sunday-schools are very excellent things; the children are never employed on that day, and as they will congregate, they had better congregate in Sunday-schools. But where there is only a system of education without sowing the seeds of industry, it does not go far enough. The boys are at school all day, and do not learn habits of industry from their parents as they used to do. They afterwards, however, frequently forget what they have learnt. He remembers a charity-school in the town where he resides, in which the woollen business was conducted; they went to labour by spinning, and on the alternate days they went to reading; there were very few commitments of persons educated in that school. He thinks, however, upon the whole, that if education had not been introduced, the increase of crime would have been greater than it now is.

Sir Thomas Baring, having acted as a magistrate for about twenty

years, in the county of Hants, stated, that offences of an atrocious character have diminished, excepting horse and sheep stealing; but petty offences increased to a very great degree. There have been frequently as many as fifty, sixty, and seventy, prisoners in the house of correction for offences against the game-laws exclusive of offences against the game-laws of greater magnitude.

Sir James Graham, bart., had acted for the last eight years as a magistrate for the county of Cumberland; until within the last eighteen months he has not observed any increase of crime; but since the commencement of distress among the hand-loom weavers in Carlisle and its vicinity, crime has increased in that particular district. In the county of Cumberland it is universally the custom to refuse any payment of wages out of the poor-rates; the consequence is, that the rate of wages is higher in Cumberland than in almost any other agricultural county. A ploughman there receives at least 12s. a week; in many cases the cottagers have rooms rent free, and in no case does a field labourer receive less than 1s. 6d. a day if he be a good workman. Mr. Sturges Bourne's act has been carried almost universally into execution; select vestries assemble regularly according to the provisions of that act; neither rent nor wages are paid out of the poor-rates; except in special cases, relief is refused; and the poor-rates, notwithstanding the increase of manufacturing poverty, have diminished even in the manufacturing districts since 1819. "In the parishes with which I am more particularly connected, as being the principal proprietor within

them, upon the first passing of Mr. Sturges Bourne's act, I availed myself, with the concurrence of the vestry, of a provision contained in it for raising money for the purpose of enlarging the poor-house. At that time the parishes to which I allude were in the habit of paying rents out of the poor-rates; they became convinced that this was an unwise and prodigal expenditure; and though the outlay in enlarging the workhouse was considerable, amounting to somewhat more than 400l., at least half of one year's rate, yet, when the workhouse was finished, they were enabled at once to refuse relief to all persons unwilling to go there, and the number of applicants diminished so much, that in the course of two years the parish was reimbursed for the whole outlay; and at the present moment, as I mentioned before, no rents are paid out of the poor-rates, and no persons are relieved, except under very special circumstances, at their own houses. The habits of the agricultural labourers are moral, industrious, and economical. There still exists a great spirit of independence, and the utmost want and distress are often endured with patience, in preference to an application to the vestry. In Cumberland, however, both the farmers and agricultural labourers are content with very mean and scanty food; the sustenance of the labourer consists almost entirely of milk, potatoes, and oatmeal; he very rarely eats meat. The situation of the farmer is very little better, or more luxurious. Upon the whole, neither the farmer nor the agricultural labourer is in a worse condition than he was thirty years ago." Sir James Graham is of opinion, "that

the power given by Mr. Sturges Bourne's act of enlarging workhouses, and of making them capable of containing all persons to whom the parish is bound to give relief, and a steady adherence to the principle of never giving it out of the workhouses, coupled with such regulations of the workhouse itself as are now consistent with the law of the land (the utility of which is exemplified in the management of the workhouse at Liverpool), would supply the means of checking the natural improvidence of the labourer, and his disposition to early marriage; he would fear to make himself dependent on parish relief; he would look at the workhouse with dread, not, as at present, almost with indifference; and by the increased exertions of the labouring classes themselves, by greater prudence on their part, formed by a wiser administration of the existing law, I am disposed to think that the poor-rates might be reduced throughout England; at all events, that their rapid inroads might be arrested." The select vestries exercise the power vested in them, with sound discretion: character is almost invariably an ingredient in their decisions. The most fertile source of crime is the preservation of game; the lower orders, in common with the highest, have a natural love of the sport, even stimulated, perhaps, by the risks attendant on its gratification; the tameness of the pheasants, which were formerly almost unknown in this neighbourhood, and which are now seen constantly in the fields close to the road, is a great temptation to the lower orders to take them. "Persons going armed at night on a marauding excursion seldom confine their depredations to the taking of game, and many

cases of petty thefts, such as robbing of hen-roosts and outhouses, have been brought before me, which I have been able clearly to trace to persons going out at night with the intention of poaching. On the whole, I should think poaching the cause, rather than the consequence, of criminal habits." When an unemployed labourer applies to the parish for relief, he is usually sent to break stones upon the turnpike-road, which work is paid by the square yard of stone broken; he is fed and clothed at the expense of the parish, his earnings are carried to the account of the parish; if he does not break the average quantity of stones, the keeper of the workhouse brings the pauper before a magistrate, who has it in his power to send him to the house of correction.

In a gaol and house of correction at Carlisle, the tread-mill has been at work about eighteen months. Sir James Graham cannot perceive that the work appears very irksome to the prisoners. The severity of the tread-mill at Carlisle is about the average severity; the severity of this punishment very much depends upon the height of the steps and the frequency of the rotation of the wheels. These vary in almost every gaol. "I have always been of opinion that by legislative interposition the degree of labour ought to be regulated and made the same in every gaol and house of correction throughout England; because it does appear to me absurd, that where the crime is the same, and the punishment is intended also to be the same, from the accidental circumstances of the hard labour in one gaol being more severe than in another, the punishment ordained as uniform should vary to any degree."

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the GENERAL PENITENTIARY at MILLBANK, for the reception of CONVICTS; made in pursuance of the 59th Geo. 3, c. 136, s. 16; specifying the Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.—Feb. 1827.

The number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary at the 31st of December last, was 423 males, and 102 females. But the number now within the walls is 452 males and 105 females. The former are distributed through the four pentagons belonging to male prisoners, but the latter are all contained in one of the two pentagons allotted for the reception of females, the other of those pentagons being yet unoccupied.

The fact of there being nothing injurious to the human constitution, either in the site of the building, or in the discipline or mode of life to which the prisoners confined in it are subjected, is further confirmed since the last report of the committee in March last, by the good health which has constantly prevailed in the prison during that period. The number of those who died in 1826 is fifteen; of whom eleven were males, and four females; but several of these died of disorders under which they laboured when they came into the prison; and it may be said with truth, that the health of the prisoners, taken as a body, is better now than when they came into the penitentiary.

The prison not having been reopened for the reception of prisoners till the 9th of August, 1824, no recommendations for the royal mercy having since taken place on the part of the committee, with the exception of that of a prisoner who had assisted in repelling an outrageous assault made by one of his fellow-prisoners on one of the

officers of the prison, and who received his majesty's pardon on that account, as soon as it could be ascertained that employment would be provided for him by his friends,

No other male prisoner has left the prison; but one female prisoner has been pardoned, owing to circumstances connected with her original conviction. Her conduct had been uniformly good while she remained in the prison.

The conduct and behaviour of the respective officers during the period to which this report applies, has been satisfactory; and that of the prisoners in general orderly; and the committee have great reason to be satisfied with their readiness to receive instruction, and with their improvement in religious knowledge, as well as with the progress made by them in reading and writing; but there are among them some profligate and turbulent characters, for whose outrageous conduct the punishments in use under the rules and regulations of the penitentiary are by no means sufficient.

The committee have found, by experience, that confinement in a dark cell, though in most cases a severe and efficacious punishment, operates very differently on different persons. It appears to lose much of its effect from repetition, it cannot always be carried far without the danger of injuring the health of the prisoner; and there are individuals, men as well as boys, on whom it is found to produce little or no effect.

The committee are convinced

that the framers of the statutes under which the Penitentiary is now governed, acted erroneously in omitting the power of inflicting corporal punishment, when they re-enacted most of the other provisions of the 19th Geo. 3rd., the Act originally passed for the introduction of the Penitentiary system; and they are satisfied, that the revival of this power (a power

which is possessed in every other criminal prison in this country) would be highly advantageous in the management of this prison, provided such power were accompanied by regulations adequate to control the exercise of it, and to guard against its being abused.

BEXLEY, Chairman.
General Penitentiary, Feb. 1st.

SECOND REPORT from the SELECT COMMITTEE on EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM.—1827.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Subject of Emigration from the United Kingdom, and to whom the Report of the last Session, and the several Petitions which have been presented to the House in the present Session of Parliament, on the same subject, were referred; and who were empowered to report their Observations and Opinion thereupon, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time, to the House; have further considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following Report:—

The inquiry into the general subject of emigration is connected with so many important questions, and involves considerations so various and complicated, that although upon many of them your committee have received a mass of very valuable and satisfactory evidence, they do not feel themselves in a situation to present to the House, so soon as they would have desired to do, a general and final report. But in the prosecution of their investigations, a

special case has been submitted to them, so serious and so urgent, as to induce them to devote to it, for the present, their principal attention, and without further delay to lay it specially before the House.

In addition to those ordinary causes which in many parts of the United Kingdom appear to have led to a superabundant population, or rather to a disproportion between the demand and the supply of labour, an important change has been wrought, and is still in gradual but certain progress, in the condition of some of the manufacturing districts, by the transition from hand-loom to power-loom weaving. For some time the advance in the cotton trade was so rapid as nearly, if not altogether to absorb, in the more productive system, the hands thus thrown out of employment. But difficulties arising from a temporary check in trade shortly fell upon the weavers with the double pressure of these two combined causes, a diminished demand for the produce of their industry, and an increased facility of production.

Your committee are fully sensible that, to a certain extent, these

disastrous consequences to a portion of the community must follow upon every new invention by which human labour is abridged: and that it is more especially the interest of a commercial country, far from discouraging, to afford every protection to such inventions: and while your committee lay down this doctrine in its fullest extent, they feel themselves bound to add, that those who in the present instance are the chief sufferers, appear to manifest juster ideas, and a more ready acquiescence in this general principle, than could have been expected from their situation in life, and from the personal feelings with which their view of the case must be mixed up. But your committee would wish to call the attention of the House to two circumstances which appear to distinguish this special case from those of ordinary occurrence. Independently of the extent of the change, the time at which it has taken place, with reference to their peculiar branch of trade, is for the weavers most unfortunate; and most, if not all, the ordinary channels of labour are in such a state of repletion, that it is difficult for them to transfer their industry elsewhere.

Though the state of distress bordering upon actual famine, which these causes have produced in districts extensively concerned in the cotton trade, is so notorious as hardly to require pressing upon the House, your committee have had it confirmed by the strongest and fullest evidence. These districts appear to embrace in England a large portion of the county of Lancaster, together with parts of Cheshire, of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Cumberland: and in Scotland principally, so far

as the evidence before your committee has gone, the counties of Renfrew and Lanark. In mitigation of this extensive distress, sums to a very large amount have been raised from various funds, by legal provision, by spontaneous contribution, and recently by the king's letter, and have mainly tended to preserve those districts from the immediate horrors of famine, and from the possible evils of riot and disturbance. But your committee deem it their duty not to conceal from the House, that, notwithstanding the temporary aid thus afforded, the long-continued pressure of the lowest class upon the poor-rates legally raised in England, and of the same class of persons on the funds raised in various ways in Scotland, has extended the distress to the ranks immediately above; and that not only the local funds appear in many instances nearly exhausted, but the lower order of rate-payers, far from being able to contribute to the relief of their pauper neighbours, are become themselves dependent upon casual or parochial assistance.

Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, with the fullest daily information before them, concurring in the statement above made, agreeing with your committee in opinion, that there is little hope that any revival of trade can bring back the employment of the distressed handloom weavers, and that the fulness of other branches of labour renders it difficult for them to transfer their industry; aware also, that temporary aid, however valuable in itself, and however judiciously applied, can only produce temporary benefit, have been led to turn their attention to the objects which

your committee have in view. Satisfied of the efficiency and permanence of the benefit to be afforded by emigration, they have signified their readiness to contribute, in furtherance of these objects, the sum of 25,000*l.*, being a large proportion of their remaining funds, provided the further sum of 50,000*l.* can be obtained from other sources.

The assistance thus tendered appears to your committee doubly valuable, first, as marking the strong sense entertained by a most respectable and well-informed body, that the mode suggested is at once the cheapest and most effectual relief which can be afforded; and secondly, as furnishing the means of complying with that which your committee have uniformly laid down as a rule of action, and have thought it expedient to make the substance of a special report presented in the present year:—"That private or local contribution in some shape ought to form the basis of any system of emigration to which it may be expedient for this committee to recommend any assistance from the national funds."

Your committee do not consider it necessary, upon the occasion of this special report, to enter into details of expense, they deem it sufficient to state broadly, that they are satisfied, from the inquiries which they have made (the particulars of which will, with the evidence they have hitherto received, shortly be laid before the House), that the sum of 75,000*l.*, if raised, will be sufficient to remove, provision, and locate, in the North American colonies, above twelve hundred families, amounting to between six and seven thousand souls; and your committee

have received assurances from the Colonial Department, that preparation is already made for receiving, if need were, especially in Nova Scotia, a considerably larger number of emigrants at a very short notice.

Recurring to the persons whom it is proposed to make the immediate objects of this offer of removal, it is necessary to acquaint the House, that in the districts above alluded to, and more especially in Lancashire, there appear to be among the hand-loom weavers, two classes almost wholly distinct from each other: the one, who, though they take in work in their own houses or cellars, are congregated in the large manufacturing towns; and the other, scattered in small hamlets or single houses, in various directions throughout the manufacturing country. It is to the situation of this latter class, though both are in a state extremely deplorable, that your committee would chiefly wish to direct the attention of the House. It appears that persons of this description, for many years past, have been occupiers of small farms of a few acres, which they have held at high rents; and, combining the business of a hand-loom weaver with that of a working farmer, have assisted to raise the rent of their land from the profits of their loom. Upon this class it is, that the distresses of the times have fallen with peculiar hardship. While the decline of their manufacturing business has utterly disabled them from supplying those rents which were due from them as agriculturists, they have found themselves called upon to give support, as liable to the rates, to those of their fellow weavers who were engaged in manufacture alone: and a remnant of

honest pride and shame has prevented many of those, in the extreme distress, from applying for parish relief, while others, being from their remote situation less immediately under the eyes of the regular authorities, have lingered on, till found accidentally, as has been proved in evidence, in the last stages of misery and disease. Your committee cannot but observe, that while the greater destitution of this latter class points them out as requiring more immediate attention, their partly agricultural habits render them more eligible for the particular kind of relief contemplated by your committee: and your committee cannot but express a hope that the hand-loom weavers in general, and this class in particular, will receive from parliament that attention and favour to which their sufferings and their patience amply entitle them.

Your committee are strongly impressed with the conviction, that the removal to the colonies of twelve hundred families, small as the number may appear when the extent of the district is considered over which it is proposed to spread the relief, will tend in a far greater degree than is commonly supposed to the diminution of general distress; and while those removed will be placed in a situation of comfort and of ultimate independence, those who remain will be materially benefitted by the abstraction of their redundant labour. And it is an object not to be lost sight of, that these settlers may by their success excite a strong feeling in favour of emigration as a general measure, should it ultimately be carried into effect; and may mainly contribute hereafter to people our colonies by a voluntary, unexpensive, and beneficial

VOL. LXIX.

abstraction from the population of the mother country.

Under these impressions, your committee, while they profess themselves not yet prepared to lay before the House the details of a permanent and continuous system of emigration (which, nevertheless, they are persuaded may be so organized as to produce very beneficial results), confidently appeal to the House, under the present urgent circumstances, and strongly recommend the grant of 50,000*l.* from the national funds, in furtherance of an immediate emigration from the manufacturing districts, at once as a relief from present distress, and as an important national experiment for the future.

In applying for this grant of public money, your committee would have it distinctly understood, that they place the grounds of their recommendation upon the urgency and peculiarity of their case, which appears to them to require prompt and immediate action, even although the means of carrying it into execution may not be so maturely or perfectly concerted, as they might have been, under circumstances of less immediate and alarming pressure.

Your committee have therefore not paused to consider what portion of the expenditure may ultimately be repaid by the industry and improvements of the settlers in their new situations; although they have little doubt but that the improvement of the lands will be a sufficient guarantee for a certain proportion even of pecuniary return, especially if allowed to be paid in the colony, and in produce for the benefit of future emigrants.

But your committee are yet further induced to solicit the immedi-

ate attention of the House to the subject of their present report, because they cannot but be aware, that the very circumstance of their appointment has excited great and earnest expectation; that exaggerated and erroneous accounts of their proceedings are daily circulated, and that hundreds of families, prepared to emigrate, are looking with anxiety to their report, and the decision of parliament.

Your committee by no means express their opinion that upon future occasions, and when the subject shall be better understood, funds may not be raised from parish rates, for the purpose of relieving themselves from the burthen of their redundant populations: on the contrary, they have had frequent applications to this specific effect. But they deem it necessary in candour to state, that so far as their inquiries have gone, the funds of the districts to which their present report alludes are so far exhausted that no such assistance upon their part can fairly be calculated upon. It is hardly necessary to state, that in this, as in every other scheme for emigration which has ever engaged the attention of your committee, it never has been for a moment imagined that it should be other than wholly voluntary; and your committee are satisfied, that in the execution of their projects, the main difficulty would be to select the objects most eligible among the candidates who would offer themselves for the liberality of parliament and the country.

In conclusion, while your committee recommend the present grant wholly in consideration of the present urgency, and peculiarity, of the distress which demand that relief, to be effectual, should be also immediate, they cannot but express their hope that an experiment now, of the success of which they entertain no doubt, may lead to a more extended, more organised, and more effective, system for the future; and in such a system your committee confidently anticipate not only a material and perpetual relief to the British islands, but an augmentation to the resources of the colonies, and an additional link to those connexions of blood and interest which now unite them to the mother country.

Your committee cannot, however, conclude this report, without expressing their deep conviction, that whatever may be the immediate and urgent demands from other quarters, it is vain to hope for any permanent and extensive advantage from any system of emigration which does not primarily apply to Ireland; whose population, unless some other outlet be opened to them, must shortly fill up every vacuum created in England or in Scotland, and reduce the labouring classes to a uniform state of degradation and misery. And your committee therefore pledge themselves to devote their most anxious attention to the state of that country, and the practicability of applying emigration as a means of relieving it from its present overwhelming population.

EXTRACTS from the THIRD REPORT of the COMMITTEE on EMIGRATION, containing the Prospectus of the Views which they entertain, and the result of their Examination of Evidence with regard to Ireland.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Emigration from the United Kingdom, and to whom the Report of the last Session, and the several petitions which have been presented to the House, in the present Session of Parliament, on the same subject, were referred, and who were empowered to report their observations and opinion thereupon, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time, to the House, have further considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following Report:—

Your committee having brought their inquiry into the general subject of Emigration to a close, have the satisfaction to present to the House a general and final report. There have been already laid before the House three successive reports on this subject: the first at the close of the session of 1826, by the former committee; the two others by your committee, in the course of the present session. These two last have been special reports, and relate to incidental points.

The first being of a more general nature, was limited to the record of certain facts and principles, which, upon a careful re-examination, your committee are prepared conclusively to confirm and support. It recorded the existence of a redundancy of population in extensive districts of Ireland, and in certain districts of Scotland and England. It limited the meaning of the term redundancy to a supply

of able-bodied and active labourers with their families, for whose labour there was no effective demand. It maintained, that the effect of this redundancy was to reduce the wages of labour below their proper level, by which much destitution and misery were produced in particular places, deteriorating the general condition of the labouring classes: and that the labourer, for whose services no real demand exists, consumes more than he produces, and consequently adds nothing to the general annual production, but so far tends to diminish the national wealth. It contrasted the general effects of a redundant population in England, where it is supported by a parochial rate, with the result in Ireland, where it is dependent for support on the precarious funds of charity, or at times on the more dangerous resources of plunder and spoliation. It recorded, that this redundancy was found practically to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace of the country, creating mendicancy, outrage, and diminution of occupation, with every attribute of excessive pauperism. It adverted to the immediate effect of a practice, now in active operation, of clearing estates by the removal of a redundant pauper population, for the purpose of placing such estates under improved management in the hands of a few substantial tenants, and to the probable consequences of such clearing, in all cases, where no measures were taken to provide for the ejected parties; and it

pointed out the manner in which a judicious system of emigration was calculated to effect such provision,

It laid down the principle, that neither parishes in England nor Scotland, nor districts, nor proprietors of lands in Ireland, could be expected to contribute for purposes of emigration, unless it could be demonstrably shown that their interests, both general and pecuniary, would be benefitted; and the report anticipated the certainty of such demonstration. It considered the evidence on the state of Ireland to have established the important fact, that although no direct levy for the support of the poor takes place in that country, a burthen is yet imposed upon it for their relief, which, though not legally assessed, is not the less a practical grievance, and a subtraction from national and individual resources.

It objected in the strongest manner to any system of emigration supported by public assistance, which was not essentially voluntary on the part of the emigrants, or which did not propose to remove that part of the community, who, being in the possession of health and strength, were notwithstanding in a state of permanent pauperism.

It recorded generally, that in the British colonies in North America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, there were tracts of unappropriated land, of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving and subsisting any proportion of the redundant population in this country (of the nature and character to which that redundancy had been limited), for whose conveyance to those colonies means could be at any time found. It

adverted to the benefits which would specially accrue to the colonies by the accession of such population; to the expense at which emigration, on an extended scale, might be carried into effect; and to the probability of the repayment of any capital advanced, by the subsequent contribution of the emigrant. It adverted to the market for the increased production of the colonies, which would arise from the cultivation of the land by each successive series of emigrants; and the demand for the manufactures of the mother country, which would accrue at a comparatively later period.

Another most important subject of consideration in that report was, the degree of probability of any temporary vacuum being filled up which might be produced by emigration. Such collateral measures, both of a legislative and practical nature, as might be calculated to repress, if not to prevent, the replenishment of such vacuum, were also considered, and to some of these measures the report specifically referred. An object also of primary importance in the consideration of emigration as a national measure, was referred to in that report—namely, the effect of the removal of a comparatively small excess of population, in benefiting and improving the condition of the remainder; and the report finally concluded by expressing the decided conviction of the committee, that its circulation, and that of the minutes of evidence, throughout the united Kingdom and the colonies, would enable any future committee to resume the subject with the means of proposing measures sufficiently definite to justify their recommendation of them to the House for its adoption.

Your committee propose to class the results of their inquiry under separate heads:—

1. The state of the population in Ireland.

2. The state of the population in England; including the subject of the poor-rates, and the distinction between an agricultural and a manufacturing population in reference to the subject of emigration.

3. The state of the population in Scotland.

4. Remarks on the application of a system of emigration to the circumstances of the three countries.

5. The expediency of a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, for the purpose of facilitating emigration: the probability of repayment of such a loan, and the inducements which the colonies would have to facilitate such repayment. The success of former emigrations, as bearing upon the probability of repayment.

6. Board of Emigration.

7. The distinction between emigration and colonization and, a regulated and an unregulated emigration.

8. Concluding observations upon the advantages of a regulated emigration, both to the colonies and to the mother country.

1.—IRELAND.

The committee of 1826, and your present committee, have examined twenty-five witnesses upon the subject of the state of the labouring population in Ireland. Eight of those witnesses were examined before the committee of 1826, and seventeen before the present committee; and two of those witnesses were examined before both committees. Those witnesses consisted of five members

of parliament, who were also members of your committee; eleven residents in Ireland, including the bishop of Limerick, three land-agents, whom the committee had an opportunity of examining, from their being accidentally present at election committees; and Mr. Nimmo, a civil engineer; Mr. Blake, one of the members of the late committee of Inquiry into the state of Education in Ireland; and the rev. T. R. Malthus.

Your committee deem it unnecessary to expatiate upon the extreme wretchedness of a great portion of the peasantry in many parts of Ireland. The evidence which has been produced before successive committees of the House cannot fail to have made a strong impression on this subject, upon the members who have not themselves been eye-witnesses of the circumstances; and whatever complicated causes may have led to this state of things, the fact is undeniable, that, generally speaking, there is that excess of labour, as compared with any permanent demand for it, which has reduced, and must keep down, the labourer at the lowest possible amount of subsistence. It even appears in evidence, that private individuals have frequently employed labourers at this low rate, rather from motives of charity than from any beneficial interest accruing to the party employing them.

2.—ENGLAND.

Four witnesses were examined by the committee of 1826, respecting the state of the pauper population in parts of England. Your committee have examined on this subject, during the present session, twenty-two witnesses, including the Bishop of Chester and Mr.

Hyett, who belong to the committee for the Relief of Distressed Manufacturers; Mr. Burrell, a member of your committee, and an extensive proprietor in Sussex, where the evils of a redundant population appear to exist in a most remarkable degree; and several landed proprietors, clergymen, manufacturers, and overseers of the poor. Four of these witnesses were examined with a view of ascertaining whether the waste lands afford an opportunity for the employment of the pauper population, involving the certainty of a return; and their evidence has not impressed your committee with the opinion that such would be the result. It was admitted, that as far as the direct expense was concerned, the location of the poor on the waste lands at home could not be effected upon terms equally cheap as those under which their emigration might be effected. Mr. Malthus also is of opinion, that the cultivation of poor lands at home, undertaken merely for the purpose of employing the people, would end necessarily in failure, and would rather aggravate than diminish the difficulties arising from over population. It may not be superfluous to add, that objections equally strong exist to the employment of paupers on public works, with the public money, in cases where such works would not have been undertaken, except for the special purpose of thus employing the population.

The counties to which the evidence refers are—Sussex, Kent, Cheshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Lancashire, Suffolk, Nottinghamshire, and Cumberland. The overseers of various English parishes who have been examined before your committee, were all prepared

to admit that the removal of a redundant pauper family was a solid advantage to the parish, to be estimated at no less than a saving of 25*l.* even if that family had been partially employed, so long as some other family had been unemployed for the same period during the preceding year. They appeared to have understood accurately the force of the principle that partially employed labourers are often to be considered as redundant: thus, for example, if five labourers could in the year 1828 execute in a certain parish the same amount of work which eight labourers executed in the year 1827, there would be three redundant labourers; and if no probability existed that any real demand for the permanent annual services of those three redundant labourers would arise, the parish would gain by contributing towards their emigration, in the proportion between the expense of such contribution and the expense incurred by the parish for their maintenance. Your committee, upon this subject, would more particularly refer to the evidence of Mr. Cosway, a proprietor in Romney-marsh and the Weald of Kent. His testimony is to be found in his answers to the questions numbered from 3871 to 3894 in the evidence. Mr. Cosway not only stated that in the case of eight labourers being employed only seven-eighths of the working time throughout the year, there was one redundant labourer, according to the principles laid down by the committee; but he also contended that the aggregate work executed by those eight men did not represent the work which ought to have been effected by seven labourers, under the circumstances of a satisfactory adjustment of the supply of labour to the demand.

The house will find also that there is a remarkable concurrence among the English witnesses, as to the expediency of raising a fund upon the security of the poor-rates (on the principle of the money permitted to be raised under the act commonly called Mr. Sturges Bourn's act), for the purpose of contributing towards the expense of removing redundant paupers by emigration. A suggestion was offered by Mr. Cosway, that in the event of parishes being allowed to mortgage their rates for the purpose of contribution towards emigration, upon the principle established with respect to the building of poor-houses, in the act referred to, such parishes would be disposed to avail themselves of the facility, provided they were released from any legal claim on the part of the emigrant pauper, in the event of his return to his original settlement. Mr. Malthus is of opinion that parishes in England would act prudently as regards their interest, in charging their poor-rates for the purpose of raising a fund to promote emigration, and that even a national tax would be justifiable for that purpose, if a bare probability existed of the vacuum not being filled up. Mr. Cosway also suggested that it would be expedient to enact a law allowing parishes to impose a tax on any future cottages to be built in each parish, the proceeds of such tax to merge in the general poor-rate of the parish. He is of opinion that if there were a real demand for labour in such a parish, there would be no disposition on the part of the rate-payers to impose any tax on such cottages. On the contrary, if private speculation and individual interest contemplated the erection of cottages, for

the mere purpose of obtaining rent from them, without any consideration of the real demand for labour, Mr. Cosway considers that the power of self-taxation, on the principles suggested by him, would interpose a convenient and salutary check. Your committee think these suggestions well worthy the attention of the House, although they do not presume to offer any definitive opinion on the propriety of their adoption.

The House will find that all the witnesses concur in opinion, that the greatest practical improvement of the poor-rate system is involved in the discontinuance of relief to able-bodied paupers; and your committee are of opinion, that such discontinuance will be rendered more practicable by the introduction of a system of regulated emigration, than by any other measure.

Your committee, therefore, from these considerations, feel themselves warranted in concluding, that a system of emigration might be applicable to the relief of over-peopled parishes in England, in which some security may be offered against a recurrence of the evil. This security is to be looked for in the well-understood interest of the rate-payer, in the greater number of parishes purely agricultural; but, in the manufacturing districts and larger towns, where the interest of the majority of rate-payers is merged in that of the proprietors of an inferior class of houses, and of individuals interested in the low wages of labour, a slighter security exists for the voluntary prevention of the evils of over-population, as emigration would have a tendency, for the moment, to raise wages and lower rents.

3.—SCOTLAND.

Four witnesses were examined by the committee of 1826, on the state of Scotland. Eleven have been examined before the present committee; of these, four were members of the House, and five delegates especially appointed by Emigration Societies in Scotland, to give evidence to your committee.

From this evidence, the case of Scotland appears to be that which presents the greatest difficulty. Where the evils of a superabundant population are found to exist, they are not in general under those circumstances to which emigration could be applied as a permanent and effectual remedy; and your committee would beg to remind the House, that they are not prepared to offer any recommendation in favour of emigration unless such collateral measures can be taken as would prevent the recurrence of the evils complained of. In point of fact, there has not been laid before your committee any evidence which tends to show general or extensive distress from over-population in the agricultural districts of Scotland. In some of the Islands, indeed, upon the western coast, it does appear that a case exists in some degree, but upon a smaller scale, corresponding with that of Ireland: and there is no doubt that very valuable settlers might be furnished from those parts with advantage to the islands and colonies.

The system has indeed been carried into effect, and, it is stated, with advantage by some proprietors. Upon this head, your committee would refer to the evidence given by Mr. Alexander Hunter. But by far the strongest case of distress appears in the state of the manu-

facturing districts—in that class, whose places, from the greater fluctuations in trade than in agriculture, would be the most certainly and speedily filled up. Under this impression, it appears from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses examined, that a general disinclination would be felt in those districts to advance any sum for facilitating emigration; and the numerous applicants who have, by their delegates, been before your committee, are in a state which utterly precludes any pecuniary exertion on their part.

The universal opinion expressed, also, is, that even in those districts where the population is, strictly speaking, redundant, the redundancy is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the formidable influx and competition of Irish labourers, who seem already to have in a great measure effected in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, those alarming changes in the condition of the lower classes, which have been already pointed out, under the head of Ireland, as calculated to excite such serious apprehensions with regard to England.

Your committee feel themselves called upon to add, however, that those evils have been much increased by the facilities with which settlements are obtained, by the “uncertain and hazardous state of the law” (as expressed by one of the witnesses, a member of your House), with regard to the liability of real and personal property to a rate for the maintenance of the poor, as also by the doubt who are to be considered “the poor,” and by the absence of all law of removal. On the whole, your committee are of opinion, that although the Scotch emigrants are in most instances very valuable,

settlers, and although there is a strong disposition among the people to emigrate, yet, as a national measure, more effectual relief may be afforded by a reconsideration of the laws above alluded to, and by the diversion elsewhere of the influx of Irish paupers, than by any system of emigration which might be applied to the removal of the Scotch population.

5. The Expediency of a Pecuniary Advance, in the nature of a Loan, for the purpose of facilitating a regulated System of Emigration; the probability of Repayment of such a Loan; and the Inducements which the Colonies would have to facilitate such Repayment. The Success of former Emigrations, as bearing upon the probability of Repayment.

The Expediency of a Pecuniary Advance, in the nature of a Loan, to facilitate a regulated System of Emigration.

In order to show practically how such a loan might operate, your committee propose to state a hypothetical case of a loan advanced to the extent of 240,000*l.* in the year 1828-29; of 360,000*l.* in the year

1829-30; and of 540,000*l.* in the year 1830-31; in the aggregate, 1,140,000*l.* These sums to be applied to the purpose of emigration, in the manner which your committee will proceed to describe.

The interest, at four per cent, upon 1,140,000*l.* amounts to 45,600*l.*: the interest at five per cent (that is, four per cent, with a sinking-fund of one per cent), amounts to 57,000*l.*; but, at the present price of the funds, this annual interest would be less, as it is calculated on the presumption of the funds not being higher than 75. Your committee do not presume to suggest how an emigration loan (were it to be decided upon) should be raised, or, when raised, in what manner it should be charged; but, for the purpose of bringing their proposition to a practical issue, let it be supposed that this sum of 1,140,000*l.* is raised in certain proportions during three successive years; namely, the first year commencing in October, 1828, and terminating in October, 1829; the second year terminating in October, 1830; the third year terminating in October, 1831; and in the following proportions during each period:—

Periods.	Capitals to be raised.	Annual Interest at 5 per Cent; that is, 4 per Cent. and a Sinking Fund of 1 per Cent.
	£.	£.
First Period, 1828-1829.....	240,000	12,000
Second do. 1829-1830.....	360,000	18,000
Third do. 1830-1831..	540,000	27,000
	1,140,000	57,000

In this case, on or before October, 1831, a capital will have been raised of 1,140,000*l.* Your committee now propose to suggest the manner in which this capital of 1,140,000*l.* might be applied for the

purposes of emigration, and which may be conveniently illustrated by the following table :—

Years.	Families of Emigrants to be located.	Persons, allowing Five to each Family.	Capital necessary to effect their location at 60 <i>l</i> . for each Family.	Amount of Interest at 5 per Cent. of which 3 per Cent is to form a Sinking Fund.
1828-1829	4,000	20,000	240,000	12,000
1829-1830	6,000	30,000	360,000	18,000
1830-1831	9,000	45,000	540,000	27,000
	19,000	95,000	1,140,000	57,000

The transaction then will stand thus :—Let the Consolidated Fund be supposed to be charged with an outlay of 57,000*l*. for that period, which will enable a sinking-fund of one per cent to liquidate a loan of 1,140,000*l*. ; on the other hand, if the annual payments by the emigrants, to which your committee will presently refer, be transferred to the account of the Consolidated Fund, for the period of thirty years, the country will neither be a gainer nor a loser by this transaction, as a mere pecuniary transaction, inasmuch as, supposing an equality of the rate of interest to pervade the period, the annuity received will be equivalent to the annual outlay from the Consolidated Fund. It may, perhaps, be observed, that the removal of nineteen thousand families would produce little effect in remedying the redundancy of any superabundant portion of the population in the mother country ; and your committee feel that it would be extremely difficult, if not dangerous, to attempt to lay down, with any pretension to accuracy, the precise number of the population which it might be necessary to remove for such a purpose. The progress of the measure would

furnish the best commentary upon that point ; but, under any circumstances, it would be necessary to commence with comparatively small numbers, and to increase them progressively. The principle of increase in this hypothetical proposition is, that each succeeding year should carry out emigrants in the ratio of four, six, and nine ; in other words, increasing in the proportion of one-half, as compared with the number of the preceding year ; and it appears to your committee, from the necessity of food preceding population, that, whatever number may be selected for the experiment of the first year, the successive emigrations must be regulated by some principle of this nature. With respect to the numbers that might be sent in the first year, provided adequate means be taken for preparing for their reception, and provided that the expense of food, in consequence of their numbers, be not increased beyond the rate of the estimate, no necessary limitation would be prescribed. The loan suggested by your committee has reference to numbers which it would be clearly practicable to locate. This proposal, as involved in this hypothetical

case, stands thus:—the first year, 4,000 families; the second, 6,000; the third, 9,000; making, in the whole, 19,000. If, after that period, parliament were disposed to carry on emigration in the same ratio, the number of families to be removed in progressive years would amount as follows:—The fourth year, 13,500; the fifth year, 20,250; the sixth year, 30,375; the seventh year, 45,562; the eighth, 68,343; and, if these sums be added together, they will form an aggregate of 197,030 families, which, multiplied by 5, will give 985,150 individuals.

In this estimate, no calculation is made for the casual, collateral, or unlocated emigration; although, as an auxiliary circumstance, it will operate, together with regulated emigration, in lessening the redundant population to a considerable extent.

It appears, then, that, for an annual outlay of 57,000*l.* for a limited period of years, 19,000 families may be located in the British North American colonies; and, if the principles laid down by your committee be correct in themselves, and duly acted upon in the selection of those 19,000 families, or 95,000 persons, if those persons are, in the strictest sense, redundant labourers in the mother country, their abstraction will create no diminution of production; whereas, their presence imposes upon the community a heavy annual expense, the extent of which it is difficult to analyse. This proposition, therefore, involves the location of 19,000 emigrant settlers, heads of families, consisting of five persons each; and it will be perceived that, if the following scale of progressive annuity and repayment, calculated

in the case of a single head of a family, and spreading itself over a period of only thirty years, be realized, the 1,140,000*l.* will have been actually repaid; and the receipts of this thirty years' annuity will restore the capital advanced, together with four per cent, accruing interest upon that capital.

[See Table next page.]

The House will not fail to perceive, on reference to the above table, that, at the end of three years, the 4,000 heads of families located in the first year, will be called upon to pay 2,000*l.*; and, upon the fact and facility of that payment will depend the probability of future annual payments being realized according to the scale proposed. In the fourth year the first set of emigrants will have to pay 4,000*l.*, and the second set 3,000*l.*, and so on.

It will also be observed, that, under this table, the settler is not called upon to make any repayment until he has been actually located for the space of three years, reckoning 1828 as the year of his location. He is, in 1831, to pay in money, or produce, the value of 10*s.*; and, each succeeding year, an additional 10*s.*, until the annual payment amounts to 5*l.*, when it is to remain stationary, and no longer to be paid in kind, but in money. Your committee propose that the emigrant should at all times have the option of redeeming the whole of his annual payment; but that he should also have four special opportunities of redeeming portions thereof. If he were to have at all periods the opportunity to redeem a portion, it might produce complexity in the accounts. He might be allowed to redeem one quarter, one half, or three-fourths, of this annuity

payment at his own option, at the stated periods, and this permission would operate as a stimulus to his industry.

It is superfluous to remark, that, in case of his non-redemption, the proposed scale of annual payments for thirty years will, of course, redeem the original 60% advanced in his location.

The Probability of the Repayment of the Loan, and the inducements which the Colonies have to facilitate such Repayment:

One opinion prevails among all the witnesses respecting the ability of the settler to pay, if not in money, at least in produce, the sum advanced upon the system above laid down. Your committee are, however, aware that difficulties have practically been experienced both in Canada and the United States, in obtaining the payment of the proceeds of land; and although they would draw, as they are warranted to do, from the concurrence of all the witnesses, a

Year ending in October.	Amount to be received from one Family, located in 1828.	Amount to be received from the different sets of Emigrants, forming 19,000 Families, located in the space of 3 Years. <i>Vide</i> preceding Table.			Sum to be annually received in liquidation of the Sum of
		First set of 1828.	Second set of 1829.	Third set of 1830.	
					240,000 1828 360,000 1829 540,000 1830
1828 to 1829.....	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1830.....	—	—	—	—	—
1831.....	0 10 0	2,000	—	—	2,000
1832.....	1 0 0	4,000	3,000	—	7,000
1833.....	1 10 0	6,000	6,000	4,500	16,500
1834.....	2 0 0	8,000	9,000	6,000	26,000
1835.....	2 10 0	10,000	12,000	13,500	35,500
1836.....	3 0 0	12,000	15,000	18,000	45,000
1837.....	3 10 0	14,000	18,000	22,500	54,500
1838.....	4 0 0	16,000	21,000	27,000	64,000
1839.....	4 10 0	18,000	24,000	31,000	73,500
1840.....	5 0 0	20,000	27,000	36,000	83,000
1841.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	40,500	90,500
1842.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1843.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1844.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1845.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1846.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1847.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1848.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1849.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1850.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1851.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1852.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1853.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1854.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1855.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1856.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1857.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1858.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1859.....	5 0 0	20,000	30,000	45,000	95,000
1860.....	—	—	30,000	45,000	75,000
1861.....	—	—	—	45,000	45,000

wide distinction between the payment of rent for land, and the liquidation of a debt actually incurred and charged with legal interest, your committee are so anxious to avoid the imputation of acting hastily upon visionary and theoretical schemes, that they hesitate to express to the House that full conviction of eventual repayment, which, nevertheless, the body of the evidence would seem to warrant. At the same time they would not feel themselves justified in recommending to the House a national outlay of this nature without a prospect of direct return; and while they feel that there is that degree of probability which allows them to recommend an experiment for three years, the experience of the last of those years will afford a strong presumption how far it may be safe or advisable to continue and extend the system, or rest satisfied with the advantage, be it what it may, of the removal of the number proposed to be taken within three years, without incurring any further national outlay. Your committee are satisfied that the repayment in kind will at once afford a stimulus to the industry of the settler, and facilitate his power of repayment.

The advantage of the principle of annuity payment, as proposed in the last section, over the more apparently simple principle of an absence of all payment for seven years, and the commencement at that period of an annual payment of 4*l.* per annum, redeemable at any time upon the payment of a capital of 80*l.*, appears to your committee to consist in the following points:—1st, That it will call from the settler a payment at the period of the termination of the third year of his location.

2nd. That if such payment should be actually made in the third and fourth years, the strongest possible security will be afforded of the continuation of this annual payment, progressively increasing to the sum of 5*l.*, and the consequent realization of the plan of entire repayment; for this ratio of progressive increase will be in proportion to, but below, the increased capacity of the settler to pay, and he will not find any sudden inconvenience in the mere circumstance of payment. 3rd. As the series of years of the annuity diminishes, the settler will be called upon for a diminishing amount of redemption fund. 4th. No perpetual debt will be contracted between the colonies and the mother country, for the 4*l.* referred to would have left a debt of 80*l.*, as involved in the queries and answers to the colonial witnesses, notwithstanding any number of payments of the annual 4*l.*; whereas if the repayment be made on the principle suggested, the last year's payment of the whole annuity will cancel the whole debt; in other words, if the payment should be realized, and the money paid into a fund to accumulate, that fund at the end of thirty years, supposing the price of stocks to remain the same, would purchase out the remaining part of the long annuity; therefore the whole transaction would virtually terminate at that period; but if the more probable result happens, and the emigrant should redeem his annuity, this transaction will be accomplished at a probably earlier period.

It will be perceived, from an examination of the evidence in detail, that no doubt is expressed by the witnesses, of the capacity of the emigrant to repay, according

to the scale recommended, commencing at the rate of 10*s.* per annum in the third year, and progressively increasing to the extent of 5*l.* per annum.

The Success of former Emigrations, as bearing upon the Probability of Repayment.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1826, will be found, among other papers relating to the emigration of 1823, a return made by Mr. Peter Robinson (under whose superintendence that emigration was conducted), relative to the settlers located by him, showing the extent of acres cleared, the quantity of produce raised by each head of a family, and the number of cattle and hogs in the possession of each in the month of March, 1826. From an analysis which has been made of that return, it appears that the property in the possession of one hundred and twenty heads of families, included in the return in March, 1826, amounted in value to 7,662*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* sterling, and that, at the expiration of seven years from the time of their location, their capital might be expected to amount to more than 30,000*l.* sterling. It is necessary to observe, that in this first experiment many of the emigrants were single men. Several of these engaged themselves as labourers, either in the Canadas or in the United States, and those who proceeded to the settlement and continued in their location, appear from the return to have made much less progress in the clearing and cultivation of their land than those settlers who had families. The House will observe, however, that even under these circumstances the estimated value of the property in possession of these hundred and

twenty heads of families, at the end of the second year of their location, amounted to more than one half of the expense incurred in the transport and location of five hundred and sixty-eight individuals, at the rate of 22*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

The emigration of 1825 consisted of two thousand and twenty-four persons, among whom were four hundred and fifteen heads of families, able-bodied, and capable of labour. They, as well as the emigrants of 1823, were taken from a part of Ireland in which there was no demand whatever for their labour. It could never be pretended for a moment that less production has taken place in the part of Ireland in consequence of their removal; but it is equally evident, that although they added nothing to the production, the expense of their subsistence, and that of their families, must have fallen upon some fund or other. Of those four hundred and fifteen families, three families were very often to be found in one cabin. They were only very partially and occasionally employed as labourers; the greater part of them had no other means of subsistence than what was derived from casual charity, or from more suspicious sources; and their presence in Ireland could in no sense be considered as increasing the power and prosperity of the country. These two thousand and twenty-four persons were removed in the year 1825 to Canada, and the expense of their removal amounted to 43,145*l.*, including their location and sustenance up to the period at which their first crops enabled them to provide for themselves. A very rigid estimate has been made of the value of the produce of their first year's labour, which is to be found in the ap-

pendix to the evidence. Mr. Robinson, the superintendent, pledged himself to the committee as to the correctness of that calculation, which can be referred to in detail, and it amounts to 11,272*l.* 8*s.* This calculation is made upon the current price of articles in the colony. It is not intended to be implied, that they had a produce to dispose of to the amount of 11,272*l.* 8*s.*, but that the production which they had created amounted to that sum. Against this creation of value in the colony, is to be set the expenditure of the English government, amounting to 43,145*l.* It appears, therefore, that the production of the first year has created a value equivalent to nearly one-fourth of that sum. In the estimate, the produce must be considered as applied to the support of those families for the next year, and therefore not being of exchangeable value in their especial case; but it is calculated that that produce, together with the accidental resources of labour, will furnish an ample fund for their maintenance until another year. The four hundred and fifteen heads of families were located upon forty-one thousand five hundred acres. At the time that the emigrants were placed upon this land, these forty one thousand five hundred acres were utterly unproductive, yielding no annual value. The government expends 43,145*l.* in advancing capital upon this unproductive land. An estimate is furnished of the first year's production, amounting to 11,272*l.*, including not only the value of the land cleared, as estimated at the current price of the produce, but also the produce upon which the emigrant family is to live for the year after the cessation of government

assistance. The 43,145*l.* improved at compound interest for seven years will amount to a capital sum of 60,709*l.* The government, therefore, at the end of seven years, will be in the situation of having advanced a capital to the amount of 60,709*l.*, for which it has received no return other than that advantage, be it more or less, which has been derived from the abstraction of an unnecessary body of labourers from the mother country. If the profit of this speculation be analyzed, what will be the value of the land on which this capital has been expended, at the end of seven years? A calculation, founded upon the ordinary progress of the colonies, gives the following result—that at the end of seven years those four hundred and fifteen heads of families, occupying forty-one thousand five hundred acres of land, will have cleared, fenced, and brought into cultivation eight thousand three hundred acres, leaving thirty-three thousand, two hundred uncultivated. It is a common practice in Canada to let cleared land to a small capitalist, who, in consideration of occupying the land so cleared, pays one-third of the yearly produce to the proprietor. The average yearly produce of an acre of cleared land in wheat amounts to eighteen bushels; by the terms of the proposition, the proprietor receives six bushels of wheat; six bushels of wheat, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, which is the ordinary price, amounts to 15*s.* Supposing the land to be of equal quality, whether it is actually cultivated with wheat or laid down in grass, the same ratio of profit accrues to the proprietor. This naturally justifies the estimate that the annual value of an acre of cleared land amounts to 15*s.* Apr

plying this ratio to the case of the emigrant settlers of 1825, at the end of seven years they will have eight thousand three hundred acres of cleared land, the estimated annual profit of which amounts to 6,225*l.*; but the interest of the money advanced by government amounts to 3,035*l.* 9*s.*: consequently, after paying interest upon the money advanced by government, they have a residue of 3,189*l.* The current annual profit of this land speculation at the end of seven years being 6,225*l.*; if that be divided by four hundred and fifteen (the number of individual cases), it will be seen how each head of a family stands in relation to this general result. The case, then, individually, will stand thus:—A pauper in the south of Ireland, for whose labour no demand existed, and consequently whose presence in Ireland added nothing to the general wealth of the country, but on the contrary, whose subsistence was a deduction from that wealth, was removed to a district in Upper Canada; he received from the government for himself, his wife, and three children, the sum of 100*l.* sterling in kind, and not in money. This 100*l.* sterling has enabled him to cultivate a proportion of one hundred acres of land; and at the end of seven years he will be in possession of a surplus income of 15*l.* per annum.

Your committee beg to call the attention of the House to the fact, that this calculation is framed upon an estimate of 100*l.* per family, whereas the estimate which they now present with confidence to the House, is only an estimate of 60*l.* per family. If, therefore, it be demonstrable that the emigrant could pay interest upon, and repay

the principal of 100*l.*—*à fortiori* it must be more practicable in the case of a diminished sum, when there is no reason to apprehend that the amount of annual produce will be less; but, on the contrary, if emigration be conducted on an extended scale, the more dense the population in the new-settled district, the greater the probability of the success of the emigrant. Your committee beg to remind the House, that in placing a family of five persons upon one hundred or fifty acres of land, the ratio of the population will be one person for every twenty or ten acres; whereas in parts of Ireland, from whence such an emigrant population might be taken, the ratio may be estimated at twenty persons for every ten acres, but certainly not less than one person per acre.

Your committee cannot conclude their observations on this point of inquiry, without expressing their sense of the zeal, ability, and discretion with which Mr. Peter Robinson effected the location of the two bodies of emigrants in 1823 and 1825, under circumstances (however inevitable) of want of previous preparation, which would be avoided in future instances, were emigration to form part of a national measure.

6.—*Board of Emigration.*

With respect to the formation of a Board of Emigration in London, having agents in Ireland, Great Britain, and the colonies, acting under its directions, your committee are prepared, under any circumstances, to express their entire conviction of the expediency of forming such a board, although its duties may be limited or extended according to the decision that may ultimately be taken on the subject of emigration.

Upon this subject your committee would refer the House, and his majesty's government, to a letter inserted after question 4,277 in the evidence, and addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the chairman of the committee. This letter furnishes much valuable information, as well as important practical suggestions.

Your committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be impossible to accomplish that uniformity of operation which would be so necessary in a system of emigration on an extended scale, unless by the establishment of agents duly qualified, and whose duty it would be to act under the orders of the emigration board, and the local governments.

Your committee also would propose that such emigration board should be placed under the direct control of an executive department of the state, which would be responsible for the exercise of the important functions which such a board would be called upon to discharge.

Your committee are of opinion, that agents duly authorized under an emigration board established in this country, should inspect, and accept or reject, under strict rules and impartial regulations, to which they should be subjected, and respecting which appeal should be allowed to the emigration board, all emigrant families who may be candidates for emigration, and for whose removal to the colonies means may be forthcoming from general or private contributions. They also propose that for every ticket which should qualify an emigrant family for government assistance when landed in a colonial port, the sum of 1*l*. should be paid, which sum should be applied in li-

VOL. LXIX.

quidation of any expenses at home, which might be incurred by the appointment of an emigration board, and of inferior agents.

No person above the age of fifty years should be accepted as a government emigrant, except under very special circumstances. Each head of a family should be in a sound state of health, of good character, desirous of emigrating, and in want of that effective demand for his labour by which he can obtain the means of independent subsistence. Above all, he should be a person, in consequence of whose removal no diminution of production would take place, although by such removal the expense of his maintenance would be saved to the community. The proportion of a man, woman, or three children, must be maintained, in order to give facilities for the regulation of the expense; but if a man, his wife, and six children, were accepted as emigrants, a man and woman without any child, might also be accepted, as preserving the proportion, and so on. Every head of a family arriving in the colony, should have a choice, as to whether he would accept the accommodation offered to him, in the way of a loan in kind. He should be distinctly informed, upon his arrival in the colony, that if a demand should exist for his labour among the population there, and if he prefer engaging himself as a labourer to being located as a colonist, he should have every facility of placing himself in that capacity, so that no expense on the part of the public should be incurred on his account, or that of his family, after their arrival, nor in that case any terms of repayment be expected from him, as no accommodation in kind had been afforded. On the other

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hand, such emigrants as are not able to find employment as labourers, or who may prefer being located upon government lands upon the terms involved in the queries, would have the nature of the engagement into which they entered distinctly pointed out to them. They would be furnished with a printed statement, explaining each particular item of the expense incurred on their account, coupled with any other arrangements which may be suggested in the colonies, for the more effectual furtherance of this purpose.

The classes of emigrants which your committee contemplate as those which should have a prior claim to government assistance are—1. Irish tenants who have been ejected from small farms under the operation of clearing the property, which is now taking place as part of the national system in Ireland. 2. Those tenants who are upon the point of being ejected, but whose ejectment has not actually taken place. 3. A class which perhaps can hardly be included under the name of tenant, the cotters, who occupy a cabin with an extremely small portion of land, and who, unless they can obtain employment, have no means of paying their rent. And 4. Cases, in England and Scotland, which must be made matter of special reference to whatever authorities may direct the course of emigration.

In the special case of ejected tenants from Irish properties, where the emigration agent had distinctly approved of parties as emigrants with respect to their general qualifications, an arrangement might be made, involving no great complexity of detail, under which, in the case of such parties possess-

ing a small sum of money, they might be allowed to purchase government assistance at the rate laid down in the schedule, and only make themselves debtors for such excess of assistance as might be afforded to them beyond the extent of their own fund to procure. The located emigrants in each district should be placed as near together as circumstances will permit. They should be placed, in all possible instances, on the immediate confines of the settled country, with reference to the facilities of communication by land as well as by water, and, consequently, of markets.

The House will perceive, that your committee proposes to limit the local contributions for emigration to the removal of the emigrant to the sea-coast, and to the expense of the passage to the colonies. When arrived there, if, as already explained, there be no demand for his labour, it is proposed that a loan should be offered to him, upon the principles laid down in this report. After a very mature consideration of the whole subject, your committee have come to the decided conclusion, that a more complicated system, involving any other circumstances of contribution, would have tended to check the measure, and to prevent the accomplishment of a great national advantage. In England, undoubtedly, the economy to the parishes would be such as to have induced them to contribute, in many instances, the whole expense; but in that case they would have expected to have the same individual lien upon the property of the emigrant in the colony, which is contemplated on the part of the government in every individual case; and, secondly, if accommodation

had been afforded to the emigration from Ireland and Scotland upon the terms of the expense of passage, an injustice would have been

felt in throwing upon an English parish the additional expense of the location of the emigrant in the colony.

II.—FOREIGN.

TREATY for the PACIFICATION of GREECE, between ENGLAND, FRANCE, and RUSSIA, signed at London 6th July, 1827.

In the Name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burthensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having besides received, on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being, as well as his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty,

with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign, the said Treaty, viz.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. William viscount Dudley, &c.—His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the prince Jules, count de Polignac, &c.—And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher prince de Lieven, &c.—

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—The contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the Treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the

two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. II.—The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases: the Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord;* and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (*relief*), the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent, or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III.—The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago, to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV.—The contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece

on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the Treaty now signed.

Art. V.—The contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI.—The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation: the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high Powers.

Art. VII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY,
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN.

Additional and Secret Article.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures:—

1. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in

* *Suzerain* is the term used.

the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them, Consular Agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

2. If, within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and, in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the High Contracting Powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the High Con-

tracting Powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

3. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High Contracting Parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour in the Treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said Treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace 1827.

DUDLEY.
POLIGNAC.
LIEVEN.

MANIFESTO of the OTTOMAN PORTE.

[The following document was delivered on the 9th and 10th of June, 1827, by the Reis Effendi to the Dragomans of the French, English, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian, missions, in the order in which they repaired to the Porte.]

To every man endowed with intelligence and penetration, it is clear and evident that, conformably to the decrees of Divine Providence, the flourishing condition of this world is owing to the union of the human species in the social state; and that, as on account of their diversity of manners and character, this union could only be accomplished by the subjection of different nations, Almighty wisdom, in dividing the universe into different countries, has assigned to each a sovereign, into whose hands the reins of absolute authority over the nations subject to his dominion are placed; and that it is in this wise manner the Creator has established and regulated the order of the universe.

If, on the one hand, the consistency and duration of such a state of things principally depend on monarchs and sovereigns respectively abstaining from every kind of interference in each other's internal and private affairs, it is, on the other hand, not less evident that the essential objects of treaties between empires is to guard against the infringement of a system of order so admirable, and thus to establish the security of people and kingdoms. In this way each independent power, besides the obligations which its treaties and foreign relations impose, possesses also institutions and relations which concern only itself and its internal

state, and which are the offspring of its legislation and form of government. It belongs, then, to itself alone to judge of what befits itself, and to busy itself therewith exclusively. Moreover, it is matter of public notoriety, that all the affairs of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, are founded on its sacred legislation, and that all its regulations, national and political, are strictly connected with the precepts of religion.

Now the Greeks, who form part of the nations inhabiting the countries conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, and who, from generation to generation, have been tributary subjects of the Sublime Porte, have, like the other nations that, since the origin of Islamism remained faithfully in submission, always enjoyed perfect repose and tranquillity under the ægis of our legislation. It is notorious that these Greeks have been treated like Mussulmans in every respect, and as to every thing which regards their property, the maintenance of their personal security, and the defence of their honour; that they have been, particularly under the glorious reign of the present sovereign, loaded with benefits far exceeding those which their ancestors enjoyed; but it is precisely this great degree of favour, this height of comfort and tranquillity, that has been the cause of the revolt, excited by malignant men, incapable of appreciating the value of such marks of benevolence. Yielding to the delusions of a heated imagination, they have dared to raise the standard of revolt, not only against their benefactor and legitimate sovereign, but also against all the Mussulman

people, by committing the most horrible excesses, sacrificing to their vengeance defenceless women and innocent children with unexampled atrocity.

As each power has its own particular penal code and political ordinances, the tenor whereof forms the basis for its acts of sovereignty, so the Sublime Porte, in every thing relating to the exercise of its sovereignty, rests exclusively upon its holy legislation, according to which the rebels fall to be treated. But in inflicting necessary punishment on some with the sole view of amending them, the Porte has never refused to pardon those who implore its mercy, and to replace them as before under theegis of its protection. In the same manner the Sublime Porte always resolved to conform to the ordinances of its sacred law, notwithstanding the attention devoted to its domestic affairs, has never neglected to cultivate the relations of good understanding with friendly powers. The Sublime Porte has always been ready to comply with whatever treaties and the duties of friendship prescribe. Its most sincere prayers are offered up for that peace and general tranquillity which, with the aid of the Most High, will be re-established in the same manner as the Sublime Porte has always extended its conquests, namely, by separating its faithful subjects from the refractory and malevolent, and by terminating the existing troubles by its own resources, without giving occasion to discussions with the powers who are its friends, or to any demands on their part.

All the efforts of the Sublime Porte have but one object, which is the desire of the establishment of general tranquillity, while fo-

reign interference can only tend to a prolongation of the rebellion. The firm and constant intention of the Sublime Porte to attend to its principal interests which spring from its sacred law, merits their approbation and respect, while any foreign interference must be liable to blame and animadversion. Now, it is clear and evident that by adhering to this principle, every thing might have been terminated long since, but for the ill-founded propositions which have been advanced concerning the conformity of religion, and the fatal influence which this state of things has, perhaps, exercised throughout the whole of Europe, and the injury to which maritime commerce may have been exposed. At the same time the hopes of the malevolent have been constantly encouraged by the improper conduct of giving them assistance of every kind, which at any time ought to have been reprovod, conformably to the law of nations. It is besides to be observed, that the relations and treaties subsisting between the Sublime Ports and the powers in friendship with it, have been entered into with the monarchs and ministers of these powers only; and considering the obligation of every independent power to govern its subjects itself, the Sublime Porte has not failed to address to some friendly courts complaints respecting the succours afforded to the insurgents. The only answer made to these representations has been, to give to machinations tending to subvert laws and treaties, the signification of liberty; and to interpret proceedings contrary to existing engagements by the expression of neutrality, alleging the insufficiency of means for restraining the people.

Setting aside the want of reciprocal security, which must finally result from such a state of things to the subjects of the respective powers, the Sublime Porte cannot allow such transactions to pass silently. Accordingly, the Porte has never omitted to reply to the different pretensions advanced, by appealing to the justice and the equity of the powers who are its friends, by often reiterating complaints respecting the assistance afforded to the insurgents, and by giving the necessary answers in the course of communications with its friends. In fine, a mediation has at last been proposed. The fact, however, is, that an answer restricted to one single object can neither be changed by the process of time, nor by the innovations of expressions. The reply which the Sublime Porte gave at the beginning will always be the same; namely, that which it has reiterated in the face of the whole world, and which is in the last result its sentiment on the position of affairs.

Those who are informed of the circumstances and the details of events are not ignorant that at the commencement of the insurrection some ministers of friendly courts, resident at the Sublime Porte, offered effective assistance in punishing the rebels. As, however, this offer related to an affair which came exclusively within the resort of the Sublime Porte, in pursuance of important considerations, both with regard to the present and the future, the Porte confined itself to replying, that though such an offer had for its object to give aid to the Ottoman government, it would never permit foreign interference. What is more, when the ambassador of a friendly power, at the pe-

riod of his journey to the congress of Verona, entered into explanations in conferences with the Ottoman minister on the proposed mediation, the Sublime Porte declared in the most unequivocal manner, that such a proposition could not be listened to; reiterating every time that the subject was resumed, the assurance that political, national, and religious considerations, rendered such refusal indispensable.

In yielding to this reasoning, and in admitting more than once that right was on the side of the Porte, the before-mentioned ambassador on his return from Verona to Constantinople, again clearly and officially declared in several conferences, by order of his court, and in the name of the other powers, that the Greek question was recognized as belonging to the internal affairs of the Sublime Porte; that as such it ought to be brought to a termination exclusively by the Porte itself; that no other power was to interfere in the sequel; and that if ever any one were to interfere, all the others would act according to the principles of the law of nations.

The agents of one of the great powers which has recently consolidated its relations of friendship and good understanding with the Sublime Porte, also officially and explicitly declared, in their conferences with the Ottoman agents, that there should be no interference on this subject. That declaration having served as the basis for the result of those conferences, there cannot now be any question respecting this affair, which the Sublime Porte is entitled to consider as completely and radically adjusted. Nevertheless, the Porte still considers itself an-

thorised here to add the following observations in support of its antecedent assertions :—

The measures which the Sublime Porte has adopted from the commencement, and which it still pursues against the Greek insurgents, ought not to make the war be considered a war of religion. Those measures do not extend to all the people in general ; for they have for their sole object to repress the revolt, and to punish those subjects of the Porte who, acting as true chiefs of brigands, have committed atrocities equally serious and reprehensible. The Sublime Porte has never refused pardon to those who submit. The gates of clemency and mercy have always been open. This the Sublime Porte has proved by facts, and still proves it, by granting protection to those who return to their duty.

The real cause of the continuance of this revolt is to be found in the different propositions made to the Sublime Porte. The injury arising from the war, too, has only been felt by the Porte ; for it is known to all the world that European navigation has never been interrupted by this state of things, which, far from prejudicing European merchants, has afforded them considerable advantages.

Moreover, the troubles and the revolt exist only in one single country of the Ottoman empire, and among the partisans of malevolence ; for, thanks be to God, the other provinces of this vast empire, have no way suffered, and with all their inhabitants enjoy the most perfect repose. It is not easy, therefore, to understand how these troubles are to be communicated to other European countries. Suppose, however, that this were

the case, as each power is paramount within itself, it ought to know such of its subjects on its own territory as manifest seditious dispositions, and it ought to punish them according to its own laws, and in pursuance of the duties inherent in its own sovereignty. It may be superfluous to add, that the Sublime Porte will never interfere in such transactions.

Considering the points above set forth with reference to justice and equity, every one must be easily convinced that there remains no ground for discussion upon these affairs. However, though it is fit that all ulterior interference should cease, an offer of a mediation has been in the last result made.

Now, in political language, it is understood by this expression, that if there arise differences or hostilities between two independent powers, a reconciliation may be brought about by the interference of a third friendly power. It is the same with respect to armistices and treaties of peace, which cannot be concluded but between recognized powers. But the Sublime Porte being engaged in punishing on its own territory, and in conformity with its sacred law, such of its turbulent subjects as have revolted, how can this case ever be made applicable to its situation ; and must not the Ottoman government attribute to those who advanced such propositions views tending to give consequence to a troop of brigands ? A Greek government is spoken of which is to be recognized in case the Sublime Porte does not consent to some arrangement ; and it has even been proposed to conclude a treaty with the rebels. Has not the Sublime Porte great reason to be struck with astonishment at hearing such

language from friendly powers, for history presents no example of conduct in all respects so opposed to the principles and duties of governments?

The Sublime Porte, therefore, can never listen to such propositions—to propositions which it will neither hear nor understand, so long as the country inhabited by the Greeks forms part of the Ottoman dominions, and they are tributary subjects of the Porte, which never will renounce its rights. If with the aid of the Almighty the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act as well for the present as for the future in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects.

The Sublime Porte, then, finding that in respect to this affair, it is impossible for it to listen to any thing except to the precepts of its religion, and the code of its legis-

lation, considers itself justified in declaring, that from religious, political, administrative, and national, considerations, it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions which have been framed and finally brought forward. Always prepared to comply with the duties imposed by the treaties concluded with the friendly powers who now render this categorical reply necessary, the Sublime Porte hereby declares, for the last time, that every thing which has been stated above entirely accords with the sovereign intentions of his highness, of his ministers, and of all the Musulman people.

In the hope that this faithful exposition will suffice to convince its equitable friends of the justice of its cause, the Sublime Porte embraces this opportunity for reiterating the assurance of its high consideration.

Health and peace to him who followeth the path of rectitude.

DESPATCHES *as to the* BATTLE of NAVARINO.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, esq. by vice admiral sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the port of Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

Sir,—I have the honour of informing his royal highness the lord high admiral, that my colleague, count Heyden and the chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to

discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French

forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside of a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of rear admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Armide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot* next to her, and abreast of the *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*; the *Dartmouth* and the *Mosquito*, the *Rose*, the *Brisk*, and the *Philomel* were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the *Dartmouth* sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, lieut. G. M. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the *Dartmouth*, and *La Syrene*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon-shot at the rear-

admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The *Asia*, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the *Asia*, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the *Asia* fire at her. The latter, indeed, sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our ships for some time after the *Asia* had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time, however, an excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon fired into the *Asia*, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the *Asia*'s fire, sharing the same fate as his brother admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the *Asia* became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the *Asia* would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the *Genoa* and *Albion* took their situations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother admirals count Heyden and the chevalier de Rigny throughout was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and,

with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the *Syrene* from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot*, following the fine example of captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination, was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her, endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest ; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the *Asia*, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed, as each vessel in turn, against which her broadside was directed, became a complete wreck. His royal highness will be aware that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life ; accordingly I have to lament the loss of captain Bathurst, of the *Genoa*, whose example on this occasion is well worthy of the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the royal marines of the *Asia*, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady

performance of his duty ; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. Wm. Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. H. S. Dyer, my secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons. I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the purser of the *Brisk*. I feel much personal obligation to the hon. lieut.-colonel Craddock, for his readiness during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my aides-de-camp were disabled ; but I will beg permission to refer his royal highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon, but when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself, with the reflection that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders.—But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did ; and I can assure his royal highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open

to me. The *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for the voyage. The *Talbot*, being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the *Turko-Egyptian* ships must have been immense, as his royal highness will see by the accompanying list obtained from the secretary of the *Capitana Bey*, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the *Asia*, I have given the charge of my despatches to commander lord viscount Ingestrie, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his royal highness the lord high admiral any farther particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his royal highness's further information, a letter from captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of the conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence. I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

[No. I.—*Translation.*]

The admirals commanding the squadrons of the three powers which signed the Treaty of London having met before Navarino, for

the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said treaty—viz.: an armistice *de facto*, between the Turks and the Greeks—have set forth, in the present protocol, the result of the conference.

Considering that, after the provisional suspension of hostilities to which Ibrahim Pacha consented, in his conference of the 25th September last with the English and French admirals; acting likewise in the name of the Russian admiral,—the said Pacha did, the very next day, violate his engagement, causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea:

Considering that since the return of the fleet to Navarino, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of the Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning their habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country:

Considering that with a view of putting a stop to atrocities which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish chiefs, and the advice given to Mahomed Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, while they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities:

Considering that there only remains to the commander of the allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective courts, viz:—

1st. The continuing throughout the whole of the winter a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands:

2nd. Uniting the allied squadrons in Navarino itself, and securing by this permanent presence the inaction of the Ottoman fleets, but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system:

3rd. The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarino, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself:

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object:

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.

(Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice admiral and commander
in chief of his Britannic
Majesty's ships and vessels
in the Mediterranean.

LOUIS COUNT DE HAYDEN,
Rear admiral of his Imperial
Majesty, the Emperor of all
the Russias.

Rear admiral H. DE RIGNY.
Commanding the squadron of
his Most Christian Majesty,

No. II.—Extract of a letter from
captain Hamilton, of his majes-
ty's ship Cambrian, to vice

admiral sir Edward Codrington,
dated Kitries, Oct. 18th, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate *Constantine*, the captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the gulf, we observed by the clouds of fire and smoke that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyra, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian captain was despatched to the Turkish commander, a copy of which I enclose. The Russian and English officers, the bearers of it were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. We, the two captains, in the afternoon, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants, driven from the plain, is shocking in the extreme. Women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass. I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece more than a third of its inhabitants would die of absolute starvation.

No. III.—Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the port of Navarino, Oct. 21, 1827.

Three Turkish line of battle ships; 1 Turkish admiral, 84 guns, 650 men, 150 killed; 1 ditto 84 guns, 830 men; 1 ditto 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

4 Egyptian doubled-banked fr-

gates; 64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates; 48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto; from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto, 19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.

6 Egyptian fire vessels.

40,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea; 4000 of whom came with the above ships.

[No. IV.—*Translation.*]

As the squadrons of the allied powers did not enter Navarino with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignior; it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain; now that so signal a vengeance has been taken for the first cannon shot, which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags. We send therefore one of the Turkish captains fallen into our hands as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Mouharen Bey, Tachir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the allied powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarino; and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three allied powers, and of which the Grand Seignior and his pachas must suffer the terrible consequences. But if the Turkish chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good under-

standing which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasions, before sun-set. Signed by the English, French, and Russian admirals.

The Gazette also contains letters of congratulation from admiral Codrington to the French and Russian admirals, on the excellent management of the ships under their direction in the course of the battle, and the answer of admiral De Rigny. It also contains a letter to admiral Codrington from De Rigny, speaking in high terms of the assistance received from captain Davies and captain Fellows, of the British squadron.

Return of officers killed and wounded, belonging to his majesty's service:—

Killed.—Captain G. A. Bell, R. N.; Mr. Wm. Smith; Mr. Philip Dumanresq; Mr. John Lewis; Mr. Peter Mitchell; captain C. J. Stephens; Mr. Edward R. Forster; captain Walter Bathurst; Mr. Peter Brown; Mr. Charles Russell; Mr. A. J. T. Rowe; lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy; Mr. Brown Smythe; Mr. W. J. Goldfinch; lieutenant Philip Sturgeon; Mr. Henry Campling.

Wounded Severely.—Mr. H. J. Codrington; Mr. W. V. Lee; Mr. R. H. Bunbury; Mr. C. Wakeham; Mr. William Lloyd; Mr. Frederick Grey; Mr. Thomas Ad-dington; lieutenant-colonel Craddock; Mr. Henry S. Dyer; commander J. N. Campbell; lieutenant J. G. Durban; rev. E. Winder; Mr. W. F. O'Kane; Mr. James Stewart; captain Thomas Moore; Mr. H. B. Gray; lieutenant H. B.

Sturt; Mr. James Chambers; Mr. Launcelot Harrison; lieutenant Spencer Smith; Mr. John Dellamore; Mr. Joseph Gray; lieutenant R. S. Hay; Mr. Alexander Catton; lieutenant M. Lyons; Mr. Douglass Currie; Mr. ——— Williams; Mr. John Isatt.

Killed—45 seamen—9 marines; wounded — 130 seamen—31 marines.

Return of the French killed and wounded. — Killed — 3 officers; wounded—3 officers.—Total killed 43.—Total wounded 144.

CONVENTION *between his MAJESTY and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the INFANTA REGENT of PORTUGAL, for providing for the Maintenance of a Corps of British Troops, sent to Portugal Dec. 1826; signed at Brighthelmston, Jan. 19, 1827.*

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal having, in consequence of aggressions committed against the Portuguese territory, claimed the fulfilment, by his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the ancient treaties of alliance and friendship which subsist between the two Crowns; and his Britannic Majesty having thereupon resolved to send, and having actually sent, a body of troops to Portugal, the two high contracting parties think it necessary to agree upon certain arrangements for the maintenance of the said troops during their stay in Portugal, and have named as their plenipotentiaries for that purpose, viz :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. George Canning, &c.—And her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, the most illustrious and most excellent lord, Don Pedro de Souza e Holstein, Marquis of Palmella, &c.—

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full

powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Art. I.—Her royal highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, anxious that the body of troops which has been so promptly sent to her royal highness's aid by his Britannic majesty should be treated with the hospitality becoming the relations of the two allied nations, engages to provide the necessary barracks and quarters, and buildings for hospitals, and for stores and magazines, and the necessary rations of provisions and forage, for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, and for the horses and cattle of the British auxiliary army, according to the regulations of the British service.

II.—The provisions and forage above specified are to be delivered to the British Commissariat, at a distance not greater than six Portuguese leagues from the headquarters of each British detachment to which they are supplied, unless in cases where a different arrangement shall be made, with the consent of the British Commissariat.

III.—In order to obviate the difficulties which an immediate

disbursement of funds for the purchase of the aforesaid provisions and forage might occasion, under the present circumstances, to the government of Portugal, it is agreed that the British Commissary-general shall, for the present, provide those supplies for the British army, charging the cost thereof to the account of the Portuguese government.

As, however, cases may arise, in which it may be more convenient to receive such supplies from Portuguese magazines, for the purpose of avoiding competition in the markets, the British Commissary-general shall, in the execution of this agreement, concert his proceedings, from time to time, with a person appointed for that end by the government of Portugal.

IV.—The accounts of the British Commissariat being approved and signed by the commander of the auxiliary army, shall be delivered every three months to the Portuguese government, which, having verified the same, shall either pay the amount thereof forthwith to the British Commissary-general, or carry it over to the credit of the British government, as shall be judged most convenient by the two governments.

V.—The cost of provisions and forage for the British troops shall be placed to the account of the Portuguese government, from the day of the landing of the said troops in Portugal, and shall cease to be placed to that account from the day of their departure, or of their passing the frontiers of Portugal.

VI.—Her royal highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal having consented that on this, as on former occasions, the forts of St. Julien and of Bugio shall be occupied by the British troops, it is

VOL. LXIX.

agreed that the said occupation shall continue so long as the auxiliary army shall remain in Portugal. Those forts shall be, from time to time, duly provisioned by the Portuguese government, or by the British Commissariat on account of the Portuguese government, in the same manner as is provided in the foregoing articles with respect to the auxiliary army.

Arrangements shall be made between the government of Portugal and the commander of the British army, for the carrying on of the service of the pratique, of the police of the harbour, and of the Customs, by the proper officers of the Portuguese government, usually employed for those purposes. A list of these officers shall be given to the British commanding officer, and they shall be strictly under his command in all that may relate to military service, and to the defence of the forts.

VII.—His Britannic majesty requiring, on the part of his ally, only that which is indispensably necessary for ensuring the proper maintenance of his troops, and for the good of the common service, declares that he will not bring forward any pecuniary claims whatever against the Portuguese government, on account of the assistance furnished by his majesty on this occasion to Portugal, beyond what is specified in the preceding articles.

VIII.—The stipulations of this convention shall remain in full force until the two high contracting parties shall mutually agree to make any change therein.

IX.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London in the space of six weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Brighthelmstone, the

19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1827.

(L. S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L. S.) Marques de Pombal.

CONVENTION between his MAJESTY and the EMPEROR of BRAZIL, for the ABOLITION of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, signed at Rio De Janeiro, November 23, 1826.

Art. I.—At the expiration of three years, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of the emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African slave-trade, under any pretext or in any manner whatever, and the carrying on of such trade after that period, by any person, subject of his Imperial majesty, shall be deemed and treated as piracy.

II.—His majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of Brazil, deeming it necessary to declare the engagements by which they hold themselves bound to provide for the regulation of the said trade, till the time of its final abolition, they hereby mutually agree to adopt and renew, as effectually as if the same were inserted, word for word, in this convention, the several articles and provisions of the treaties concluded between his Britannic majesty and the king of Portugal on this subject, on the 22nd of January, 1815, and on the 28th of July, 1817, and the several explanatory articles which have been added thereto.

III.—The high contracting parties further agree, that all the matters and things contained in those treaties, together with the

instructions and regulations, and forms of instruments annexed to the treaty of the 28th of July, 1817, shall be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the said high contracting parties and their subjects, as effectually as if they were recited word for word herein; confirming and approving hereby all matters and things done by their respective subjects under the said treaties, and in execution thereof.

IV.—For the execution of the purposes of this convention, the high contracting parties further agree to appoint forthwith mixed commissions, after the form of those already established on the part of his Britannic majesty and the king of Portugal, under the convention of the 28th of July, 1817.

V.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within four months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Rio de Janeiro, the 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826.

(L. S.) ROBERT GORDON.

(L. S.) Marques de S. Amaro.

(L. S.) Marques de Lameira.

CONVENTION between his MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, for the final Settlement of certain Claims of the UNITED STATES, arising out of the CONVENTION concluded at St. Petersburg, July 12, 1822. Signed at London, Nov. 13, 1826.

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland agrees to pay, and the United States of America agree to receive, for the use of the persons entitled to indemnification and compensation, by virtue of the said decision and convention, the sum of 1,204,960 dollars, current money of the United States, in lieu of, and in full and complete satisfaction for, all sums claimed or claimable from Great Britain, by any person or persons whatsoever, under the said decision and convention.

II.—The object of the said convention being thus fulfilled, that convention is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, save and except the second article of the same, which has already been carried into execution by the commissioners appointed under the said convention, and save and except so much of the third article of the same as relates to the definitive list of claims, and has already likewise been carried into execution by the said commissioners.

III.—The said sum of 1,204,960 dollars shall be paid at Washington to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized, on the part of the United States, to receive the same, in two equal payments, as follows:—

The payment of the first half to be made twenty days after official notification shall have been made, by the government of the United States, to his Britannic majesty's minister in the said United States, of the ratification of the present

convention by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

And the payment of the second half to be made on the 1st day of August, 1827.

IV.—The above sums being taken as a full and final liquidation of all claims whatsoever arising under the said decision and convention, both the final adjustment of those claims and the distribution of the sums so paid by Great Britain to the United States, shall be made in such manner as the United States alone shall determine; and the government of Great Britain shall have no further concern or liability therein.

V.—It is agreed that, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the joint commission, appointed under the said convention of St. Petersburg, of the 12th of July, 1822, shall be dissolved, and upon the dissolution thereof, all the documents and papers in possession of the said commission, relating to claims under that convention, shall be delivered over to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized, on the part of the United States, to receive the same. And the British commissioner shall make over to such person or persons, so authorized, all the documents and papers (or authenticated copies of the same, where the originals cannot conveniently be made over), relating to claims under the said convention, which he may have received from his government

for the use of the said commission, conformably to the stipulations contained in the third article of the said convention.

VI.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the plenipo-

tentiaries aforesaid, by virtue of their respective full powers, have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(L. S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

(L. S.) H^E. UNWIN ADDINGTON.

(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, communicated to both Houses, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Twentieth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:—A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval the never-slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued his guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land; the blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labours of human industry, have combined to

minge in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has, perhaps, ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and war shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which

the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation upon subjects of high and delicate interest with the government of Great Britain has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late emperor, Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the 19th day of March last, publishing this convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2nd of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons en-

titled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labours. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other subjects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honourable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The conventions of the 3rd of July, 1815, and of the 20th of October, 1818, will expire by their own limitation on the 20th of October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity: and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the above-mentioned conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months' notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burthens

on the other. Treaties of commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an over-reaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any other two nations of the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two conventions for continuing in force those above-mentioned have been concluded between the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, on

the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the *Treaties of Peace* of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties since that time, several questions of boundary between their respective territories have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the *Treaty of Ghent*, but without the means of concluding a definitive arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate commissions, consisting of two commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire, and the other by partial agreement. The commissioners of the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their

conflicting reports to their own governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth convention, concluded at London by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments on the 20th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions had been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself in dispute between the two nations. By a common understanding between the governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right to be definitively settled. Such collision had nevertheless recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly by the employment of a special agent to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of interest to the friendly relations between two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British

colonial possessions have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion by the British government, of access, in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon their own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long-established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior act of Parliament of 1822, opening certain colonial ports under heavy and burthensome restrictions to the vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it; and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills

which were under the consideration of Congress at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdict. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust by reciprocal legislation interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The Session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse authorized by the British act of parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent acts of parliament of the 5th of July, 1825, and the order of council of the 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this proclamation, by the terms of the act under which it was issued, has been, that every provision of the act concerning navigation of the 18th April, 1810, and of the act supplementary thereto of the 15th of May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a proclamation of the governor of the

island of St. Christopher, and of the Virgin Islands, inviting for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes ill the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favours, or to accept as the grant of a favour that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is in the mean time satisfactory to show, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdict.

With the other maritime and commercial nations of Europe, our intercourse continues with little variation. Since the cessation, by the convention of the 24th of June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew the negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed

he wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of her independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten ; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection equally friendly in spirit on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made by the minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States, to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received ; but the gallant and honourable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, has been concluded with the kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate, for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a minister ple-

nipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a treaty of amity and commerce between that ancient and renowned league and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which, if successful, will be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the emperor Nicholas to the imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated, and have recently been testified by the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained ; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have so richly earned ; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause have been acknowledged by their

government in a letter of thanks which I have received from their illustrious president, a translation of which is now communicated to congress, the representatives of that nation, to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good-will, which have constantly followed the southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of independence, are succeeded by a solicitude equally ardent and cordial, that by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been, therefore, with some concern, that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the republics of the south, and appearances of less union with

one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been that the treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended on the part of the United States of the most friendly disposition towards the southern republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two ministers commissioned on the part of the United States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of peace actually signed between the government of Buenos Ayres and Brazil would supersede all further occasions for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian government.

At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that empire had advanced to and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others, which seemed as if emanating immediately from that government itself, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honour and interest of his country—motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it—has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their *Chargé d'Affaires* re-

siding there, that a successor to the late representative of the United States near that government, the appointment of whom they desired should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States, or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as *Chargé d'Affaires* to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected with the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favourable to the promise of the next. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January last, was 6,358,686 dollars and 18 cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to 16,886,581 dollars and 32 cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at 4,515,000, added to the above, form an aggregate of 21,400,000 dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to 22,300,000 dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts.

But of these 22,000,000, upwards of 6,000,000 have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the

whole amount of which, approaching 74,000,000 on the 1st of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of 67,000,000 and a half. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, it is expected, will exceed 5,450,000 dollars—a sum exceeding that of the 1st of January 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the 1st of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual 10,000,000 dollars devoted to that object by the act of the 3rd of March, 1817.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is 21,226,000 dollars, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is 5,774,000 dollars; forming a sum total of 27,000,000 dollars. With the allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at 22,300,000 dollars; a revenue for the next equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Con-

gress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1826, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burthen of the public debt will in the three years have been effected to the amount of nearly 16,000,000, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of 1,000,000. But among the maxims of political economy which the stewards of the public monies should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly 10,000,000 of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditure, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the army, and all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last summer, a detachment of the army

has been usefully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the treaty of August 19, 1825, with various tribes of the North Western Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unequivocal hostility committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the treaty, followed by the indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the governors of the state of Illinois and of the territory of Michigan, and competent levies of militia under their authority; with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops under the command of general Atkinson, who, at the call of governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow-citizens on those borders, and overawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws; and every appearance of purposed hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particulars, some of which have been heretofore submitted to the con-

sideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of officers in the two corps of engineers will, in some degree, depend upon the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which before the last session of Congress had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

2. On the continuance of the national road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the district of Columbia.

3. On the continuance of the national road from Canton to Zanesville.

4. On the location of the national road from Zanesville to Columbia.

5. On the continuation of the same road to the seat of government in Missouri.

6. On a post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

7. On a survey of Kennebec river (in part).

8. On a national road from Washington to Buffalo.

9. On the survey of Sangatuck harbour and river.

10. On a canal from lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.

11. On a survey at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Apannia harbour.

12. On a survey of lake Plaisance Bay, in the territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress.

On surveys of the peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that peninsula; and also of the country between the Bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal.

On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of the James and Great Kenhawa rivers.

On the survey of the Swash in Plover Sound, and that of Cape Fear below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina.

On the survey of the muscle shoals, in the Tennessee river, and a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the state of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last and preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both corps of engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 80th of April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantages to accrue to the country from their labours, than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland-road—for the construction

of various other roads—for the removal of obstructions from the rivers and harbours—for the erection of light-houses, beacons, piers, and buoys—and for the completion of canals undertaken by individual associations, but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command—may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age for the benefit of posterity, than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenue of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country—of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the people by whose authority and resources they have been effected—from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without intrenching upon the necessity of the treasury—without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community—without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbours of the United States, for the maintenance of the military academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the department of the navy. The report of the secretary of the navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both military departments, exhibit to Congress, in minute detail, the present sum-

tion of the public establishments dependent upon them; the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them, and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortification of the coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the navy, are parts of a great system of national defence, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which, for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the act of the last session of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of dry docks for the use of the navy; the erection of a marine railway for the repair of the public ships, and the improvement of the navy yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them, have all received from the executive the attention required by the act, and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of its purposes. The establishment of a naval academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the legislature. Practical seamanship and the art of navigation may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons which, from time to

time, are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge even of the art of ship-building, the higher mathematics, and astronomy; the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign states and their governments, are called into operation; and, above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honour and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with, and adapted to the communication of, the principles of those respective sciences to the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the post-master-general exhibits the condition of that department as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the 1st of July last, amounted to 1,473,551 dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of 100,000 dollars. It cannot be an over sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one half have elapsed, the receipt will have been more than doubled. In the mean time a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of com-

penation. Within the last year the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of post offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens in person or by correspondence will soon be carried to the doors of every village in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of Congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise, for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous conditions of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in the treasure, but in blood, marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land-office now communicated, it appears that, under the present government of the United States, a sum little short of 33,000,000 of dollars has been paid from the common treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near

two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the 1st of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty-nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than ten millions of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the land have long been pledged to the creditors of the nation—a pledge from which we have reason to hope that they will in a few years be redeemed. The system upon which this great national interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering, deliberation: matured and modified by the progress of our population, and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful. More than nine tenths of the land still remain the common property of the Union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of the Congress. Of the said lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burthensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest or the policy of the nation to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of 22,000,000 dollars, due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated, which they were unable to pay. An act of Congress of the 2nd of March, 1821, came to their relief, and has been succeeded by others, the latest being the act of the 4th of May, 1826,

the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th of July last. The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers to a remaining balance of about 4,800,000 dollars due; more than three-fifths of which are for lands within the state of Alabama. I recommend to Congress the revival and continuance for a further term, of the beneficent accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute; and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under proper discriminations, of the forfeitures of partial payments on account of purchase of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other subjects of deep interest to the whole union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors as, under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debts rather of justice than gratitude to the surviving warriors of

the revolutionary war; the extension of the judicial administration of the federal government to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one-third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the militia, and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes, relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the legislature, it may suffice to say, that to all these, and other measures which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the constitution,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 4, 1827.

SPEECH OF DON PEDRO, on the opening of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of BRAZIL.

On the 3rd of May, a deputation, consisting of twenty-four deputies, and fourteen senators, met the emperor at the gate of the chamber, where he was received by the president and the secretary, who, with the deputation, accompanied him to the throne. Being seated, he delivered the following speech:—

“August and honourable Representatives of the Brazilian nation—I meet you here, in pursuance of the law, resolved to open this
VOL. LXIX.

assembly with the same enthusiasm with which I have always performed that duty; but I cannot say with the same joy, since the place of that feeling is occupied in my imperial heart by grief and affliction for the death of my dearly beloved and ever amiable spouse, the empress. On the 11th of December, at a quarter after ten in the morning, she left this world for the mansion of the just, wherein she will assuredly dwell, as we all through faith believe

that place to be destined for those who, like her, have led a virtuous and religious life.

"This event, which all have deplored, and which still presents itself to my mind with as much force as if it had taken place but yesterday, occurred while I was in the province of the Rio Grande de San Pedro de Sul, exerting every effort which the love of country could suggest to me, with the view of terminating the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by that display of enthusiasm to which I expected the warlike hearts of the inhabitants of that province would give birth. This war, the existence of which I formerly announced to you, in this place, still continues, and must continue until the Cisplatine province, which is ours, be delivered from its invaders, and Buenos Ayres recognize the independence of the Brazilian nation and the integrity of the empire with the incorporation of the Cis-Platina, which has freely and spontaneously desired to form part of this empire. I speak in this manner because I feel confident that you will realize the exertions which, that the assembly would make, was last session solemnly ordered to be declared to me through the medium of the deputation sent to my imperial presence, to explain to me the sentiments of the assembly, which in every respect corresponded with those of the speech by which the session was opened.

"A well-organized system of finance should be the particular object of your attention in this session ; for the present system (as you will see from the report of the minister of finance) is not only faulty, but worse than faulty, and gives occasion to all sorts of defal-

cations. We want, I repeat, a system of finance calculated to cover—I do not say all, but—the greater portion of our present expenses, which, being created by the laws, cannot be avoided by any measures of the government.

"The judicial power is an important department which will greatly contribute to the due execution of this new system of finance which I hope to see established. We have no code, no forms of process, suited to the spirit of the age. The laws clash with each other—the judges are embarrassed by the decisions—the parties in suits are injured—criminals escape punishment—the salaries of the judges are not sufficient to secure them against the temptations of a vile and sordid interest ; and therefore it is necessary that this assembly should speedily and earnestly proceed to accomplish an object so important to the public tranquillity and happiness. Without a good system of finance and justice, a nation cannot exist. I am well aware that there are many objects to which the attention of this assembly must be directed, that all cannot be done in one session, and that business must stand over from one session to another. But it is necessary to begin, and to begin with unanimity on one or the other of these two subjects ; and when it is necessary to postpone the consideration of them for other matters (which cannot be avoided in any country in subjects of so delicate a nature) I exact of this assembly that those delays shall be as short as possible, and that those laws be established which at every step we find the constitution indispensably demand, in order to its being properly executed. In the midst of a war,

though every thing may not be properly organized, the government requires to be authorized by this assembly, as far as may be proper, to enable it to impose a check on the conduct of dilapidators of the public finances, of those who do not discharge the duties of their offices, and of those who attempt to disturb the established order of things (which all have sworn to maintain), by dismissing or punishing the offenders.

"No one is more anxious than I to adhere to the law. But when those who depart from it do not immediately find something else to restrain them, it is necessary that the government should possess the required authority, while the general system is not completely organized, and every thing going on regularly and constitutionally.

"The relations of friendship between this empire and all the nations who have sent ministers to us, exist unchanged; and the departure of the envoy of the United States of America, which was so sudden, and for which there was so little reason, ought not to cause any uneasiness, since we may rely on the prudence of the president of those states, and on the wisdom, justice, and impartiality of the North American people.

"The nuptials of my daughter, the queen of Portugal, have been already celebrated at Vienna, and I hope soon to see my brother, her husband, in this court. The constitutional cause triumphs in Portugal, in spite of the powerful parties who wish to oppose it; and it

is impossible that it should be otherwise, seeing that the charter has been so legitimately conferred.

"Reverting to the affairs of the empire, I am intimately persuaded that all who do not think relative to them in the same manner in which I have expressed myself in this my imperial speech, are not the real friends of the empire—are not constitutional imperialists, but monsters in disguise, who are only waiting for an opportunity to satiate their vindictive thirst in the blood of those who defend the throne, the country, and religion.

"I feel assured that there is not within the walls of this chamber any one of the national representatives whose opinion is not in this respect the same as mine, whatever may be the means by which he would seek to attain the object of my desire, which is to see the empire consolidated, and the people happy.

"Thus, august and honourable Representatives of the Brazilian nation, having recommended to your consideration what appears to me best suited to the interests of the nation, I withdraw, trusting in you, and in the hope of being able to say to you in the speech with which this assembly will be closed, 'Less could not be expected from you, and I am satisfied—the nation is content—we are happy—the assembly which has legislated so wisely has done well.'

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL EMPEROR AND PERPETUAL DEFENDER OF BRAZIL."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Frederick, second son of George 3rd, and brother to his present majesty, was born on the 16th of August, 1768. When he was but eleven months old, he was elected bishop of Osnaburgh, a bishopric the election to which the elector of Hanover had the power of influencing, alternately with another European power, and which has been since increased. On the 25th of July, 1771, his royal highness was installed a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, in company with his two brothers, the princes of Wales and Cumberland, in presence of the sovereign. The education of his royal highness under the paternal eye of George the 3rd was strictly attended to; and the pictures which are left us of the domestic life pursued under his majesty's sanction, are such as to convince us of his paramount regard for the blessings of a tranquil life. During their childhood, the prince of Wales and the subject of our memoir were remarkably attached to each other. They studied together, and played together, and were noticed as being extremely devoted to each other's society. A popular writer, who has given us some account of his

own life, mentions, that having been brought to work in Kew-gardens, he saw there the two young princes, whom he noticed as being very fond of each other, and both fine lively lads. On the 27th of November, 1789, his royal highness was created duke of York and Albany. This very year was marked by a circumstance so remarkable in the history of the royal duke as to require a particular mention.

On the 18th of May, 1789, colonel Lennox sent a circular letter to the members of Daubigny's club, to the following effect:—"That a report having been spread that the duke of York had said, some words had been made use of to him (colonel Lennox) in a political conversation, that no gentleman ought to submit to," colonel Lennox took the first opportunity to speak to his Royal Highness before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, to which colonel Lennox belongs; when he answered, "that he had heard them said to colonel Lennox at Daubigny's," but refused, at the same time, to tell the expression, or the person who had used it; that, in this situation, being perfectly ignorant what his Royal Highness could allude to, and not

being aware that any such expression ever passed, he (colonel Lennox) knew not of any better mode of clearing up the matter than by writing a letter to every member at Daubigny's club, desiring each of them to let him know if he could recollect any expression to have been used in his (colonel Lennox's) presence, which could bear the construction put upon it by his Royal Highness; and, in such case, by whom the expression was used. None of the members of the club having given an affirmative answer to this request, and the Duke still declining to give any further explanation than he had done before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, colonel Lennox thought it incumbent on him to call upon his Royal Highness for the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. The Duke at once waved that distinction of rank of which he might have properly availed himself, and consented to give colonel Lennox the meeting required. The following is the account of the affair as published by the two seconds, lord Rawdon (the late marquis of Hastings) and lord Winchilsea:—

“In consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his royal highness the duke of York, attended by lord Rawdon, and lieutenant-colonel Lennox, accompanied by the earl of Winchilsea, met at Wimbledon-common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, lieutenant-colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl; the duke of York did not fire. Lieutenant-colonel Lennox observed that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said

it was not the Duke's intention to fire; his Royal Highness had come out upon lieutenant-colonel Lennox's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant-colonel Lennox pressed that the duke of York should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchilsea then went up to the duke of York, and expressed his hope that his Royal Highness would have no objection to say he considered lieutenant-colonel Lennox as a man of honour and courage? His Royal Highness replied, that he should say nothing; he had come out to give lieutenant-colonel Lennox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him: if lieutenant-colonel Lennox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant-colonel Lennox said, he could not possibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him. On this, both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

“RAWDON,

“WINCHILSEA.”

As soon as this affair of honour was concluded at Wimbledon, two letters were sent express to town, one to the prince of Wales, and the other to the duke of Cumberland, giving them an account of the proceeding; and at the instant of the duke of York's return, the prince of Wales, with filial attention to the anxiety of his royal parents, set off to Windsor, lest hasty rumour had made them acquainted with the business. Such was the caution observed by the duke of York to keep this meeting with colonel Lennox a secret from the prince of Wales, that he left his hat at Carlton-house, and took

a hat belonging to some of the household with him.

This transaction excited a great deal of interest. His Majesty was so affected by it, notwithstanding its fortunate termination, that he abstained in a great measure from his usual amusements. The duke of York appeared the least concerned of the royal party, and the following singular occurrence will demonstrate the feelings by which different members of the royal family were influenced on the occasion:—In consequence of the recovery of George 3rd from his lamented indisposition, the king's birth-day, 1789, was celebrated with unusual splendor. The king, however, was not present during any part of the day, owing to the shock occasioned by the duel so recently fought between the duke of York and colonel Lennox. In the evening a most splendid ball was given, and notwithstanding what had so recently happened, and the established etiquette that no person should stand up at country dances who had not danced a minuet, colonel Lennox appeared in the circle with lady Catherine Barnard. This the prince of Wales did not perceive until he and his partner, the princess royal, came to the colonel's place in the dance; when, struck with the impropriety, he took the hand of the princess, just as she was about to be turned by the colonel, and led her to the bottom of the dance. The duke of York and the princess Augusta came next, and they turned the colonel without notice or exception. The duke of Clarence with the princess Elizabeth came next, and his Royal Highness followed the example of the prince of Wales. The dance proceeded, however, and colonel Lennox and his partner

danced down; but when they came to the prince and princess, his Royal Highness led his sister to the chair by the side of the Queen. Her Majesty then, addressing herself to the prince, said, "you seem heated, sir, and tired."—"I am heated, and tired, madam," said the prince, "not with the dance, but with dancing in such company."—"Then, sir," said the queen, "it will be better for me to withdraw, and put an end to the ball."—"It certainly will be so," said the prince, "for I never will countenance insults given to my family, however they may be treated by others." At the end of the dance, her majesty and the princesses withdrew, and thus the ball concluded. The prince, with his usual gallantry, afterwards explained to lady Catherine Barnard the reason of his conduct, assuring her ladyship that it gave him much pain to be obliged to subject a lady to a moment's embarrassment. It is now well known that the severe means taken by his Royal Highness to discourage the practice of duelling, have almost succeeded in banishing it from military society.

Amid the political agitations of 1791, the marriage of his Royal Highness the duke of York to a princess of the house of Prussia, served to cement more closely the relations which the courts of St. James's and Berlin had found it their interests to contract, with the view of counterpoising the inordinate ambition and mighty projects of the restless empress of Russia. The treaty touching this alliance was signed at Berlin, on the 26th January, 1791, by sir Morton Eden, on the part of the King of England, and three representatives on behalf of his Prussian majesty.

By the first article of this treaty the marriage portion guaranteed to his Royal Highness was stated to be 100,000 crowns in Fredericks d'or, viz.—40,000, as being the usual portion of the princesses of the house of Prussia, and the remaining 60,000 for “paraphernalia.” It was farther stipulated, that in case the princess should happen to die before her husband, without leaving issue, that then both sums should revert to the king and his successors, in as far as her Royal Highness should not have disposed of the latter; but the produce thereof was to belong to his Royal Highness in case he was the survivor. Her Royal Highness was likewise to have her *trousseau*, or her wedding suit, supplied by her father. By the third and fourth articles, the royal duchess's pin-money was fixed at 4,000*l.* a year, and the *morgen gebe*, or present from her husband the day after her marriage, was to be 6,000*l.* And in the fifth article, the king secured to her Royal Highness, if she survived her husband, a jointure of 8,000*l.* a year, with a residence and suitable establishment. The king, in his speech on the opening of parliament, on the first January, 1792, communicated to both Houses the important change which had taken place in his family, and invited the commons to consider of the means of enabling him to keep his engagements with his brother of Prussia. This part of the speech from the throne elicited considerable discussion in parliament, the great disparity of the pecuniary advances and settlements made by the respective courts being the principal topics of observation; and, although no positive disapprobation of the match itself was expressed, yet an opinion not very favourable

to the stipulations by which it was accompanied was indicated. In the result, however, the House voted to his Royal Highness, in addition to his then income of 12,000*l.* a year, an additional annuity of 25,000*l.* in consideration of his matrimonial alliance. Upon the 5th of April, the address in which this provision was embodied was carried to the foot of the throne by the Speaker, and it expressed the entire approbation of the House in the step which had been taken, and a hope that the provision made would be thought worthy of the occasion.

On the arrival of the royal party in England, they were re-married at St. James's, on the 24th of November.

His Royal Highness was now called into actual and severe public service. Troops were embarked for Holland, and the duke of York was appointed commander-in-chief of the army on the continent. On the 4th of September, 1793, his Royal Highness was defeated by the French, near Dunkirk. Nothing particular transpired till the 3d of May, 1794, when the French attacked him, but were driven back; the enemy, however, quickly re-appeared in the field, and gave a second battle to the duke's forces at Turcoin, whom they defeated with great slaughter.

In the battle of Tournay, in 1794, the English army were quite surrounded by the French, and no resource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely superior in numbers; this was no sooner thought of than measures were adopted for the purpose. The French, however, not daring to oppose so brave a band, made a lane for them to pass through, and coolly received them

on each side with showers of musketry. In this movement, his royal highness the duke of York narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Accompanied by an Austrian general and two other officers, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy, and supposing it still in the hands of the allies, they rode through it at full gallop. In turning the corner of one of the streets rather sharply, they discovered that the village was then in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing that the duke was at the head of a body of troops, at first fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Austrian general by the side of his Royal Highness. Recovering, however, from this error, the French pursued the duke and his two companions until they came near a river. The duke threw himself off his horse, and so did one of the officers, and they waded through the river, the third taking the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six-pounder to bear upon them. On the other side of the river, the duke fortunately met with a led horse of captain Murray's, which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay.

His Royal Highness now retreated to Flanders, where he was soon joined by the earl of Moira and additional forces. Having effected a junction with lord Moira, the duke stationed his troops near Breda and Bois le Duc, but from that position he was forced to retire to Graves. He was afterwards driven from Nimeguen, and finally our forces were under the necessity of abandoning all hope

of making an impression against France, in that quarter. The accounts which we have of the sufferings and privations of the unhappy men can only be exceeded by those of the French in the expedition to Russia. But his Royal Highness took every pains, and made every possible provision for promoting the comfort of the soldiers, and had his orders been complied with, it is certain the poor men would not have been left to endure such a weight of misery. His Royal Highness took his departure in the beginning of December for England.

On the 13th September, 1799, his Royal Highness landed in Holland, and took the command of an army of 36,000 men, of whom 17,000 were Russians. On the 19th of the same month he attacked the French near Alkmaar, but, in consequence of the want of discipline or courage of the Russians, he was obliged to retreat. On the 2nd of October, he again attacked the French, and succeeded in defeating them. "Under the Divine Providence, this signal victory," says his Royal Highness, "obtained over the enemy, is to be ascribed to those animated and persevering exertions which have been at all times characteristics, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the lot of any general to have such just cause of acknowledgment for distinguished support." His Royal Highness then in the most liberal manner mentions the great obligations he was under to several under his command. At length, after further unavailing efforts on the part of our army, a suspension of arms was agreed upon, and finally the British troops embarked for England,

along with the Russians, and prisoners were given up on both sides.

Of his Royal Highness's active military career on the continent we deem it only necessary to observe further, that he had invariably obstacles to encounter which no human fore-sight could have foreseen, and which no general could effectually surmount.

Upon his return to England, the duke of York again directed his time and attention to the amelioration of the military system; each successive year afforded fresh proofs of the benefits arising from his unabated exertions, and it must be admitted that, owing to these, and the many wise regulations established by his Royal Highness, the British army, at this moment, offers a model of perfection to every military nation.

In the beginning of the year 1809, public attention was intensely drawn to some charges preferred in the House of Commons against his Royal Highness, in regard to the alleged mode in which certain commissions had been disposed of. Colonel Wardle submitted to the House his motion upon this subject, on the 27th of January; and it was not till the 20th of March that the investigation which took place was terminated, when it was decided that there were no grounds for charging his Royal Highness with personal corruption or connivance in the practices disclosed in the testimony heard at the bar. The Duke, however, resigned the command of the army; but was soon after reinstated in that important office.

The Duke was regular in his attendance to business, to which the greater part of every day was devoted. Every arrangement, the

most minute, was submitted by the heads of departments for his sanction; the memorial of every officer, the petition of every soldier, engaged his particular attention, nor were any suffered to pass unnoticed.

Tuesdays and Fridays (during the session of parliament), and at other periods, Tuesdays only, were the days on which his Royal Highness gave audiences to officers of every rank who wished to approach him on business. From the frequency of these levees; and the indiscriminate admission, there were few, if any, officers of the army who were not personally known to his Royal Highness; and, although compliance with the requests of all was impossible, the refusal was always softened by the kind manner in which it was conveyed.

The duke of York was a dutiful son, an affectionate and kind brother, and faithful and zealous subject. In his private attachments he exhibited through life an example of steadiness truly remarkable. The friends of his youth, those respectable individuals to whom the late venerable King intrusted the superintendence of his education, had free admission to his society, and were at all times received by him with the same feeling of sincere affection, which, on the other hand, continued to be entertained by them towards his Royal Highness.

Summary of the Duke of York's Services.

His Royal Highness entered the service on the 1st of November, 1780, as colonel by brevet; was appointed, on the 23rd of March, 1782, colonel of the 2nd regiment of Horse Grenadier Guards; was made, on the 20th of November,

1782, major-general; on the 27th of October, 1784, lieutenant-general; on the 27th of October, 1784, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Guards; on the 12th of April, 1793, general; on the 18th of February, 1795, field-marshal; on the 23rd of August, 1797, colonel-in-chief of the 60th regiment of foot; and on the 5th of September, 1803, colonel of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards. He was appointed in February, 1795, commander-in-chief; retired from office in March, 1809; and was re-appointed in May, 1811, commander-in-chief.

MEMORANDUM by SIR HERBERT TAYLOR of the last Illness and Death of the DUKE of YORK.

The state of his Royal Highness's health had, for some time, appeared far from satisfactory, and had occasioned more or less uneasiness to those about him, but the first indications of serious indisposition, such as to produce alarm, were upon his Royal Highness's return from Ascot to his residence in Audley-square, on the 9th of June, 1826, and Mr. Macgregor, who then saw him, urged him immediately to send for sir Henry Hallford.

From that period, his Royal Highness continued more or less an invalid, and was occasionally confined to his house.

Upon the 24th of June, his Royal Highness removed for change of air to Brompton-park, the residence of Mr. Greenwood, who kindly lent it to him, and upon that day he sent for me, and told me that he had been unwell for some weeks, and that he did not think that he gained ground; that he did not feel alarmed, and that

he had perfect confidence in the attention given to his case, and the skill of his medical advisers; but that he knew that they might entertain apprehensions, which they would consider it their professional duty not to communicate to their patient, and he might, therefore, remain ignorant of that which ought not to be concealed from him, and which, he trusted, he should learn without apprehension, although he did not deny that he should learn it with regret. That there were duties to be performed, and arrangements to be made, which ought not to be deferred to the last moment, and he felt that it was due to his character and station, to his comfort, and even to his feelings, on this subject, that he should not be taken by surprise upon so serious an occasion. He considered it probable that the physicians would be less reserved with me than with him, and he charged me if I should learn from them directly, or should have reason to draw such inference from any expression that might drop from them, that his situation had become one of danger, not to withhold such knowledge from him. He appealed to me upon this occasion for an act of friendship, he would add, for the discharge of a duty, which he claimed from the person who had been with him and enjoyed his confidence during so many years; he called upon me to promise that I would perform it whenever the period should arrive to which he alluded, and he desired that I would bear in mind that he wished me to deal by him as he was certain I should desire, under similar circumstances, to be dealt with.

I made the promise without hesitation, and it was received with

a warm expression of thanks, and an affectionate pressure of the hand.

This was repeated, in allusion to what had passed at a later period of the day, when he got into his carriage to go to Brompton, and he then said that he felt relieved from great uneasiness by the promise I had given him.

His Royal Highness removed to Brighton on the 14th of August, for the benefit of further change of air; and I learnt from Mr. Macgregor, on the 17th of that month, that a change had taken place in his general state, and that symptoms had appeared which rendered his situation one of danger.

This distressing information was confirmed to me from other quarters, and I determined immediately to go to Brighton, and to discharge my duty, but to be guided in the character and extent of the disclosure by such further communication as might be made to me by his Royal Highness's medical attendants of the nature and pressure of the danger. I pleaded business rendering personal communication necessary for my visit to his Royal Highness, and I went to Brighton on the 19th of August. Upon my arrival I learnt from Mr. Macgregor that a favourable change had taken place, that his Royal Highness had gained strength, and that the most alarming symptoms had in great measure subsided; that his Royal Highness's situation might, therefore, be considered far more encouraging than when he wrote to me, but that it was impossible to consider it free from danger, although that danger had ceased to be immediate, and although there was reason to hope that the cause of alarm might be removed. He added, that, from

observations which his Royal Highness had made to himself, he was convinced I would find him prepared for any communication I might feel it my duty to make to him, and that, under all circumstances, I must exercise my discretion.

I then saw the duke of York, who entered fully into his situation, and told me that, although much better then, and he believed going on well, he had reason to think, from the manner and looks of his medical attendants, that they had been alarmed, and felt much greater uneasiness than they had expressed, or might feel at liberty to express, and he wished to know what I had learnt.

I did not disguise from him that, bearing in mind the engagement I had contracted, I had determined to go to Brighton in consequence of the accounts I had received on the 17th which had alarmed me, but that I was happy to find on my arrival, that his Royal Highness's state had since been improving, and that much of the uneasiness which then prevailed had been removed; at the same time it was my duty to confirm the impression which he appeared himself to have received, that his complaint had assumed a more serious character, although great confidence appeared to be felt that the extraordinary resources of his constitution, and the strength he had gained since his removal to Brighton, would enable him to struggle successfully with the disorder. "Then," said he, "I was not mistaken in my suspicions, and my case is not wholly free from danger; but I depend upon your honour, and you tell me there is more to hope than to fear."

I assured him that such was

decidedly the impression I had received from what Mr. Macgregor had said to me. He thanked me, and proceeded to look over and give directions upon some official papers with his usual attention and accuracy.

He saw Mr. Macgregor the same evening, and questioned him; and he told me on the following day that Mr. Macgregor had answered him very fairly, and had confirmed what I had said to him, as did sir Matthew Tierney later in the day. On that same day he told me that he felt stronger, that his mind was relieved by what had passed, as he knew he should not be deceived or left to form his own conjectures, and draw his own conclusions, from the looks and manner of his medical attendants and others about him; and that he had not for months slept so well as the preceding night.

I repeated to him, that I had come to Brighton under considerable alarm, and that I should leave it very much relieved. His Royal Highness was cheerful; and I heard from Mr. Macgregor and others that he continued so during the following days. Indeed, he wrote to me himself in very good spirits, and assured me of the comfort and relief he had derived from the proof afforded to him that he would be fairly dealt with.

His Royal Highness returned from Brighton on the afternoon of the 26th of August, to the duke of Rutland's house, in Arlington-street, having come in five and a half hours. He did not seem much fatigued, looked well in the countenance, and conversed cheerfully with sir Henry Torrens and me, who were in waiting to receive him.

He afterwards told me that his

strength, sleep, and appetite, had improved, but that the medicine he had taken had ceased to have the desired effect in checking the progress of the main disorder, and that he had, therefore, returned to town earlier than had been intended, in order, as he understood, to try some change of treatment, which he apprehended might be tapping. This was an unpleasant hearing, though it did not alarm him. He was determined to keep up his spirits; he knew his situation was a serious one, but he had no doubt, please God, he should recover, though he feared his recovery would be a work of time.

In the course of conversation I told him that I understood sir Henry Halford would be in town on the following day, and did not mean to return to the country. He observed it was very kind of him, but immediately added, "By the by, not a very good sign either."

He then proceeded very quietly to official business, but Mr. Macgregor coming in, he, in the most calm and collected manner, questioned him before me, very closely as to his state, beginning by these words, "Tell me honestly, do you consider me in danger?"—"Not in *immediate* danger," was the answer.—"But," said his Royal Highness, "you do consider my situation to be one not free from danger?" Mr. Macgregor admitted it to be by no means free from danger, but proceeded to state the grounds which justified his medical attendants in indulging hopes that his Royal Highness might look forward to a favourable issue.

Mr. Macgregor's answer produced further questions, all put with a view to obtain positive and accurate information as to the ex-

tent of danger, and he concluded by thanking Mr. Macgregor for the fair manner in which he had met them, and by saying, "I know now what I wished to know, and I shall be able to govern myself by that knowledge." During the whole of this conversation, which was of some length, his manner was firm and collected, though very serious, his voice free from agitation, his questions were put quietly, at intervals, as if well-considered, by a man who was determined to ascertain his own situation, and his words were measured.

He afterwards desired me to repeat what Mr. Macgregor had said, as I understood it, that he might be satisfied he had not mistaken him. I did so, and he observed that he also had so understood him, but that he did not augur from it that his case was hopeless, which impression I confirmed. He expressed an earnest hope that the symptoms of his disorder were not generally known or talked of.

I have been thus particular in the statement of what passed upon these three occasions, to show how anxious his Royal Highness was not to be kept in the dark, how fearlessly he met the communication of the existence of danger, and above all to show that he was early apprized of his critical state, from the contemplation of which he at no time shrunk, although he was at all times anxious to conceal from the generality of those who approached him that he did not look forward with undiminished confidence to a favourable issue.

On the following day, Sunday, the 27th of August, his Royal Highness again spoke to me very quietly, in regard to his situation,

and told me that, although not alarmed, and although he had heard nothing that should shake his hopes of ultimate recovery, he could not conceal from himself that his situation called for serious contemplation. Whatever might be the result, there would be time for certain arrangements and the settlement of his affairs, but there was one duty he did not wish to defer; he felt, indeed, that it ought not to be deferred until it should seem to be imposed by a conviction of immediate danger, and resorted to when hope had ceased to exist. He had, therefore, determined to take the Sacrament upon an early day, and to request his friend the bishop of London to administer it to him; but he was anxious that this should not be known, as the alarm would be sounded, and various interpretations would be put upon an act, which was one of duty, resorted to on principle, and not from apprehension or affectation; he therefore directed me to see the bishop of London, and to request him to come to him on the following Tuesday, at twelve. He desired that I would explain to him his desire that the attendance should be quiet, and should not excite observation; that he wished the service to be simply that of the Communion, as he did not *now* apply to him for his attendance as upon a sick person. He also desired me to be present, and to take the Sacrament with him.

He told me that he had well considered of this act. He was sure that under any circumstances, it would tend to his satisfaction, comfort, and relief, and that he ought not to postpone it.

I went to the bishop of London (at Fulham), who received the communication with great emotion,

and spoke in the highest terms of the exemplary feeling which had dictated his Royal Highness's wish, and said that he would come quietly to Arlington-street on Tuesday, at twelve, without robes (as upon ordinary occasions), and without notice to any one, and I engaged to have all prepared.

I returned to Arlington-street to inform his Royal Highness, and it was agreed that his servant, Batchelor, should alone be apprized of the intention, and that I should take care to keep others out of the way. His Royal Highness again said that he should derive great comfort from thus early discharging his duty. He also gave me instructions to clear his drawers in Audley-square of papers, and to bring them away, and seal up those of a private nature. He said he should by degrees look them over and attend to other matters, but repeatedly assured me that all this was done and thought of without any apprehension of a fatal issue of his disorder, and that he was confident he should recover.

The princess Sophia (who usually came every day at two o'clock) had been with him, and I asked him whether she was aware of his situation. He said he believed not, at least he had said nothing to alarm her; possibly, however, she might be to a certain extent, and he had therefore said nothing to undeceive her.

When I saw Batchelor, I learnt from him (what I had never previously known) that his Royal Highness, when he did not go to church, never missed devoting some time to his prayers, which he read to himself, in general early, that he might not be disturbed, but if disturbed in the morning, in

the afternoon or evening; and that when travelling on Sunday, he always took a bible and prayer book in the carriage, and was very particular as to their being placed within his immediate reach; and that, although he did not object to a travelling companion on other days, nothing annoyed him more than any one proposing to be his companion on a Sunday.

His Royal Highness saw sir Henry Hallford on that day, and questioned him very closely as to his situation. Sir Henry told me that he had answered his questions fairly, and that he had found his Royal Highness in an excellent state of mind, and that he could not sufficiently admire the resolution and composure with which he sought for information, and dwelt upon the question of danger. He observed that there was no difficulty in dealing with such a patient.

His Royal Highness told me afterwards that sir Henry Hallford's conversation had confirmed the impression he had received from what Mr. Macgregor had said, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it.

His Royal Highness continued in good spirits, and in the same composed state of mind on the 28th and 29th.

On the latter day the bishop of London came at a little before twelve, and his Royal Highness was alone with him for a short time, after which I was called in, and his lordship administered the sacrament to us.

The duke's deportment was serious as became the occasion, but firm and quite free from agitation. He did not appear nervous or affected, although he must have perceived that neither the bishop or I were free from either feeling.

The bishop of London told me afterwards that nothing could be more correct or satisfactory than all his Royal Highness had said to him, when they were alone, and that his state of mind was that in which he would wish, under such circumstances, to find that of any person in whose welfare he felt interested.

When I returned to the duke of York, he appeared more affected, and he assured me that he felt a comfort and relief which he could not describe, and that whatever might be the issue of his illness, he had done what he ought to do. That he could now attend to other matters with increased composure.

In the afternoon, when I saw him again, he expressed to me how much he had been pleased with the bishop of London's mild and encouraging discourse.

That he had stated to his lordship unreservedly, that he knew his situation to be a very serious, though he trusted not a hopeless, one, but that he did not choose to postpone a duty which he conceived ought to be performed while he was in the full possession of his faculties, which might yield to disease sooner than he was aware of. That he had in the course of his life faced death in various shapes, and was now doomed to view its approach in a slow and lingering form. That he did not deny that he should resign his existence with regret, though he felt no alarm; he admitted that his life had not been pure, that there had been much in his course he wished had been otherwise. He had not thought so seriously on some subjects as he might have done, still he had endeavoured to discharge his public duties correctly. He had forbore from in-

juring or deceiving any one, and he felt in peace and charity with all.

Under these circumstances, he hoped he might look with confidence to mercy, through the merits of his Redeemer, and he had appealed to him (the bishop) on this occasion, not only to receive the confession of his unworthiness, but to administer that comfort which his situation required. That his reliance and his faith in the Christian religion were firm and decided, and that his adherence to the pure doctrine professed and established in this country was unshaken as it had ever been. That, as he had declared these sentiments in a political discussion of the question, he was anxious that it should be understood, and that the bishop of London should be enabled to state hereafter, if the occasion should call for it, that those sentiments were not professed in a political sense, and from prejudice and party feelings, but they were firmly fixed in his mind, and were the result of due consideration and conviction, and produced by an earnest solicitude for the continued welfare of his country.

After saying this, his Royal Highness told me that he felt very comfortable, and that if it should please God to restore him to health, he was sure he should be a better man ever after. He considered this trial as a mercy for which he ought to feel grateful, it afforded him time for serious reflection, and he trusted that the time would not be ill applied. He then entered into some questions of military business with great composure.

His Royal Highness underwent the operation of tapping on the afternoon of the 3rd of September.

It was performed by Mr. Mac-

gregor, and it was borne by his Royal Highness with the same resolution and quiet composure which had marked his conduct under every stage of his illness. Colonel Stephenson and I saw him soon after. We found him a little exhausted, but cheerful, and quite free from nervous agitation.

About this period, he received the communication of the death of Sir Harry Calvert, by which he was much affected, and he observed that he had deeply to deplore the loss of an old and attached friend, and a religious and good man.

For some days after the operation, he was very weak, and his left leg was in a state which occasioned serious uneasiness, nor was the appearance of the other leg satisfactory. On the 10th, he examined the contents of some private boxes, and desired that they might be left in his room, but considered as consigned to my charge. His situation gave his medical attendants serious uneasiness, and his Royal Highness was perfectly sensible of it, nor indeed did I disguise it from him, when he questioned me.

Between the 12th and the 18th, his Royal Highness gained strength, and his appetite and sleep improved, but the state of his legs continued unsatisfactory. On the 19th, he began again to take his airings, but the improvement had not been such as to induce his medical attendants to consider his state otherwise than very critical. He continued to take daily airings until the 16th of October. During this interval, he rallied occasionally, and his general health appeared, at times, to be improving, notwithstanding the state of the legs, which became gradually more

unsatisfactory, and often occasioned annoying pain, throughout great part of the day. His Royal Highness frequently spoke to me of his own situation and feelings, more especially on the 22nd of September, when he told me he did his best to submit with patience and resignation; that he tried to keep up his spirits, he met his friends cheerfully, endeavored to go correctly through what he had to do, and to occupy himself at other times with reading; but when left to his own thoughts, when he went to bed and lay awake, the situation was not agreeable; the contemplation of one's end, not to be met at once, nor within a short given period, but protracted possibly for months, required a struggle and arduous resolution. But, after all, he did not know that he regretted it; or that he regretted that time was given to him which had turned his mind to serious reflection, and which he was certain had been very beneficial to him. If it should please God that he should recover, he would become a better man; if he did not, yet, he would have to thank God for the time afforded for reflection.

I have noticed what appeared on this day, to show that his feelings had undergone no change.

On the 16th of October, Mr Macgregor desired that I should

state of the legs had unfortunately formed so prominent a feature of the case ; at the same time he was persuaded that sir Astley Cooper would concur in all that he had done. When I mentioned it to his Royal Highness, he objected, and assured me that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Macgregor's skill and attention, and that he would not, upon any account, appear to show a doubt which he had never felt, nor hurt Mr. Macgregor's feelings. I assured him that Mr. Macgregor was perfectly sensible of this ; but that he owed it to his own feelings and to his character, as a professional man, to make this request. His Royal Highness then objected to the effect it might produce upon the public, to its getting into the newspapers, &c. I observed that measures might be taken to prevent this, and he finally agreed to Mr. Macgregor speaking to sir Henry Halford, and settling it with him.

Sir Astley Cooper attended accordingly on the 17th, and continued to do so during the remainder of his Royal Highness's illness. Notwithstanding every precaution, it was impossible to prevent it being soon noticed in the papers, and when his Royal Highness learnt this, he observed, that his chief motive for wishing it concealed was, the apprehension that it might excite unnecessary alarm, which, as connected with his station, and situation might embarrass the government, and possibly influence the public funds. It could not affect him personally.

His Royal Highness's state fluctuated again between this period and the 6th of November, when there was a marked improvement in the condition of the legs, which continued until the 20th, when

they again assumed an unfavourable appearance, which was the more to be lamented, as his Royal Highness's strength and constitutional powers had been giving way ; his appetite and sleep began to fail, and the increasing evil was therefore to be met by impaired resources.

Towards the beginning of December his Royal Highness again rallied, so far as the legs were concerned, but his frame and his constitution had evidently become weaker, and his Royal Highness himself expressed his apprehensions that his strength would not carry him through the protracted struggle.

Between the 8th and 17th of December there was again a sensible improvement in the legs, which might have raised the hopes of his Royal Highness's attendants, if the return of strength had kept pace with it ; but he was visibly losing strength and substance, and on the 20th the legs resumed the appearance of mortification to an alarming extent, and the medical attendants agreed that his situation had become very critical.

Their apprehensions were still further excited on the 22nd ; his appetite had totally failed him, and other symptoms were equally unfavourable. Still he kept up his spirits, and although my language was any thing but encouraging, he appeared to feel sanguine of recovery. This impression was not justified by the opinion of the medical attendants, and I became very anxious that his Royal Highness should be made aware of the increased danger of his situation. I urged this point with sir Henry Halford and sir Astley Cooper ; assured them that they mistook his Royal Highness's character if

they apprehended any ill effect from the disclosure, and represented that it was due to his character, and to his wish to discharge the duties which he still had to perform. In the course of the day they yielded to my representations, and authorized me to avail myself of any opening which his Royal Highness might give me to make him sensible of the increased anxiety and alarm which I had observed in his physicians. I was to use my discretion as to the mode, the nature, and the extent, of the disclosure; it would probably produce reference to them, and they would then confirm the impression conveyed by me.

I saw his Royal Highness at five o'clock, when I took my official papers to him. He gave me the desired opportunity at once, by asking what the doctors said of him. His servant being in the room, I gave no immediate answer, and he waited quietly until he had left the room, and then repeated the question.

I spoke to him as had been agreed with Sir Henry Hallford, adding, that my own anxiety and the uneasiness I had already expressed to him, had led me to watch the physicians, and to endeavour to extract from them what their real opinion was, but that they were cautious, and were evidently unwilling to authorize me to express their alarm. I could not, however, forget his Royal Highness's appeal to me in Audley-square, nor the pledge I had given him; that I knew his Royal Highness did not wish to be taken by surprise; that I felt he ought not to be taken by surprise; and therefore I considered it my duty to disclose to him the uneasiness I felt. He listened with composure,

and without betraying any agitation, but asked me whether the danger was immediate, whether it was a question of days?

I repeated that I was not authorized to say so, and I trusted it was not. He said—"God's will be done; I am not afraid of dying. I trust I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to do so. I know that my faults have been many, but God is merciful; his ways are inscrutable; I bow with submission to his will. I have at least not to reproach myself with not having done all I could to avert this crisis; but I own it has come upon me by surprise. I knew that my case had not ceased to be free from danger; I have always been told so, but I did not expect immediate danger, and, had I been a timid or a nervous man, the effect might have been trying. I trust I have received this communication with becoming resolution." I observed that I had not for many days seen his Royal Highness more free from nervous agitation, and that I had not been disappointed in my expectation that he would bear this communication as he did that which I had been called upon to make to him at Brighton. He desired me to feel his pulse, which was low, but even and steady.

He then put various questions to me, with a view to ascertain the causes of what he considered as sudden a change in his state. I

whether immediate?" I repeated, that I had been assured that it was not immediate. "Whether his case was without hope of recovery?" I gave no decided answer, but said, that I could not extract from the physicians any positive opinion, but that their language was not encouraging. He said, "I understand you; I may go on for a short time, but may end rapidly. God's will be done, I am resigned." He then called for his official papers, and transacted his business with composure and his usual attention. He afterwards resumed the previous painful subject. I spoke to him about his private papers, and he confirmed some of the directions previously given to me upon that subject. He then spoke most kindly, took me again by the hand, and said, "Thank you, God bless you." I had hitherto succeeded in controlling my feelings, but I could do so no longer, and I left the room.

I learnt from his servant Batchelor, that after I left his Royal Highness, he had desired him to collect and pay some small bills; that he began to write some memoranda, and appeared very serious, but quite free from agitation. His Royal Highness afterwards had some serious conversation with sir Henry Halford, who did not disguise from him the uneasiness he felt, but did not admit that his case had become hopeless. He had found him perfectly calm and composed.

His Royal Highness sent for me again, and repeated to me very correctly what sir Henry Halford had said to him; he afterwards saw colonel Stephenson, who told me that he had conversed with him very quietly upon indifferent

subjects, and that, from his manner, he could not have suspected that any thing could have occurred to disturb him.

He passed a good night, and appeared better on the following day. He saw the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general early, and gave his directions to them with his usual accuracy. I saw him soon after, and he told me that he had passed a good night, had rather more appetite, and was more free from pain; that this was satisfactory for the moment, but whether of any ultimate avail, a higher Power would decide.

The physicians told me there was no improvement in his situation.

In the course of the day, I submitted to him the official papers, and took his pleasure upon some general military arrangements, into which he entered with interest; but in the afternoon he became very languid and nervous, though he rallied again towards the evening.

On the following day, the 24th of December, he appeared better, and in good spirits, though incapable of much exertion.

On the 25th, he was weaker, having had a very indifferent night. He saw the duke of Wellington early in the day. The physicians told me that his Royal Highness's state was becoming daily more critical, and that it was desirable that I should avail myself of any opportunity which might offer, of drawing his Royal Highness's attention to the necessity of settling his affairs. I embraced it that very day, and proposed to him to send for his solicitor, Mr. Parkinson, to which he agreed, and I appointed him at

ten o'clock on the following day ; he afterwards went through his official business very quietly.

His Royal Highness saw Mr. Parkinson on the 26th, and signed his will, after which he shook hands with him, as if taking final leave of him. He afterwards saw the bishop of London, who had at all times free admission to his Royal Highness, and had had frequent conversations with him in the course of his illness, and the result of this interview was, that his Royal Highness should take the sacrament on the 28th, which his Royal Highness mentioned to me afterwards, adding, that he meant to ask the princess Sophia to take it with him. I saw him again in the evening, and he appeared very cheerful. On the 27th he appeared better early in the day, but became more weak and languid afterwards. He saw Mr. Peel, who told him that he had been much shocked by his Royal Highness's altered appearance. The Duke, however, spoke to me of himself in a more sanguine tone than usual.

His Majesty came to his Royal Highness in the afternoon, and found him very weak and languid, but he rallied in the evening, and looked over his official papers.

On the morning of the 28th, his Royal Highness appeared very weak, and had some attacks of nervous faintness, which, together with other unfavourable symptoms, satisfied the physicians that the danger was becoming more imminent. The bishop of London came at twelve, and desired that three persons should assist at the holy ceremony, and proposed that sir Henry Halford and I should be added to the princess Sophia, which was mentioned to his Royal High-

ness, who readily agreed. Upon this occasion he came publicly, and put on his robes ; his Royal Highness was quite composed, and nothing could exceed his pious attention and calm devotion throughout the solemn ceremony. He repeated the prayers, and made the responses, in a firm voice. Part of the prayers for the sick were read, but the service was, at the suggestion of sir H. Halford, the short service. The bishop was very much affected, particularly when pronouncing the concluding blessing. The princess Sophia supported herself wonderfully throughout the trying scene, and the Duke was quite free from agitation. After the service was over, he kissed his sister, and shook hands most affectionately with the bishop, sir Henry Halford, and me, thanking us, and as if taking leave of all. His Royal Highness sent for me again in the afternoon, and went through some official business, to which he appeared quite equal. He expressed great satisfaction at having taken the sacrament, and told me that the princess Sophia had stayed with him, and borne up to the last moment. He then asked me whether his physicians thought much worse of him ; he really felt better. I replied, they considered his situation as having become more doubtful than it had been, but that they had not at any time authorized me to say his case was hopeless. He observed that he thought it was wrong to abandon hope, or to despair, but, setting aside that feeling, he was resigned to God's will. He asked whether I had any more papers requiring consideration, as he felt quite as equal to business as he had been for two or three months past, and he wished none to be interrupted or suspended.

He afterwards saw Mr. Greville, who found him very cheerful.

He sent for me again between eight and nine, and I stayed with him until ten. He appeared weak and uncomfortable, though not positively in pain. At ten he said he should like to go to bed, but the usual hour had not arrived, and he would wait for sir Henry Halford. I persuaded him to go to bed at once. This was the first night that he had anticipated the usual hour, and the medical attendants ascribed it to increasing weakness, against which he had hitherto contended. All agreed that he might linger on a few days, unless an attack of nervous faintness should carry him off suddenly.

On the following day, the 29th, his Royal Highness, after passing a tolerable night, appeared better. He had taken some nourishment, and his pulse was steady. He sent for me soon after ten, and spoke very seriously of his situation, but without alarm or agitation. He appeared very desirous of extracting very direct and unreserved answers; often fixed his eye upon me, as if to search my thoughts, and made me change my position, that he might see me better. I appeared not to notice this, but kept up the conversation for an hour and a half, on various subjects of business, &c. This succeeded, and he gradually became more at his ease. He was quite equal to any exertion of mind. When sir Henry Halford came, he announced to his Royal Highness the king's intention to pay him a visit on that day, and his Royal Highness dressed and shaved himself, which he had not been able to do on the preceding day.

The physicians told me that the state of the legs had become more unfavourable. His Royal Highness saw the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general, and transacted business with them as usual.

His Majesty came at two, and stayed an hour with his Royal Highness. His Majesty thought him looking better and stronger than on the 27th, but this was the last time he saw him, his Majesty's own indisposition having disappointed his anxious wish to have come again to him.

His Royal Highness sent for me at five, and went through his usual official business with me, after which he appeared tired and exhausted, and, indeed, he had previously retired to his bed-room.

He afterwards saw colonel Stephenson, who found him in the same weak and exhausted state.

Towards nine he sent for me again, and I found him much oppressed, and breathing short, and in general unable to rouse himself. He dismissed me after a short time, wishing me good night, but between ten and eleven he sent for me again; I found him dozing, and when he roused himself he complained of inward pain, asked me how late I should stay in the house (he was not aware that I had slept in it for several nights), and again wished me good night.

He called for sir Henry Halford, Mr. Macgregor, and Mr. Simpson, repeatedly in the same manner, and after wishing them good night, he again sent for Mr. Macgregor, who found him in one of his attacks of nervous faintness. Mr. Macgregor gave him some laudanum, and after some time he became more composed, and fell asleep.

I learnt early in the morning of

the 30th, from Mr. Macgregor, that his Royal Highness had had some sleep at intervals, but that he appeared much weaker, and that there were other indications of increasing danger. His Royal Highness had determined not to quit his bed-room.

He sent for me at half-past ten, and I remained with him for more than an hour, until sir H. Halford came. I was extremely shocked at the extraordinary change which had taken place in one night, or rather since the preceding morning at the same hour. He appeared extremely feeble and under great uneasiness from pain, but otherwise composed, and although suffering so much, he uttered no complaint. He asked me when I had come, and I told him I had slept in the House. He did not seem surprised or displeased, but said he concluded he was considered much worse, for Mr. Macgregor had been three times to see him in the night, but that he felt quite equal to business. I therefore brought forward a few subjects, and received his very clear instructions, though his voice had become so feeble that I could with difficulty hear him.

His Royal Highness saw the dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and sir W. Knighton, who was going to Windsor, and through whom he sent an affectionate message to the king. To the dukes of Clarence and Sussex he spoke cheerfully on the state of Portugal and other matters of public interest. The princess Sophia was also with him for a considerable time.

Between nine and ten he expressed a wish to see colonel Stephenson and me, and we went to him, but he said little and wished us good night.

He passed a restless night, and appeared much weaker on the following morning (the 31st Dec.), but continued perfectly sensible, took nourishment when offered to him, but showed no inclination to speak, unless spoken to. His medical attendants apprehended from the increased weakness, the rapid approach of dissolution. I went to him by desire of the physicians between one and two. He took my hand and received me most kindly. He said, "Here I am; I feel weaker, but not worse, and I do not suffer pain." He moved his lips occasionally, but I could not distinguish what he said; he appeared quite sensible, very composed, and twice looked at me, the first time seriously, the second time with a placid, almost a cheerful, smile, and I came away perfectly satisfied that his mind was free from anxiety and uneasiness. The princess Sophia came in, and the manner in which he roused himself when she was announced was very striking. Her Royal Highness stayed with him about twenty minutes. He continued very quiet throughout the rest of the day, and at half-past seven desired sir A. Cooper, who was going to Windsor, to give his affectionate duty to the king, and to tell him he was very comfortable.

On the 1st of January, I learnt that his Royal Highness had passed a very quiet night, with four hours' good sleep, and that no material change had taken place in his state; that he continued perfectly sensible, took sufficient nourishment, and spoke whenever roused; nor were his legs in a worse state; on the contrary, their appearance had become more favourable.

Upon the whole, the physicians thought he might linger on longer than they had expected, such was the extraordinary resistance which his constitution opposed to the progress of the disease. The dukes of Clarence and Sussex again saw him, and he received them affectionately, but did not speak, and they left him immediately. The princess Sophia then went to him; he kissed her, and said—"God bless you, my dear love—to-morrow, to-morrow" and she left him. He continued in the same quiet and composed state throughout the day, and occasionally told his medical attendants that he felt no pain, and was very comfortable. I did not see him.

The report on the following morning, the 2nd of January, was, that the night had been quiet, and that he continued free from pain, and perfectly sensible, though he seldom spoke. Soon after nine he had a shivering attack, which was very alarming, and his pulse was hardly perceptible, but he rallied. He had been moved nearer to the window, was quite himself, and asked whether the day was not a frost, which was the case. He became slightly delirious at twenty minutes past one, and other symptoms had become more alarming. Still he was quite sensible at intervals. The princess Sophia was with him for a short time, and he knew her.

The dukes of Clarence and Sussex, who came in the afternoon, did not see him. His Royal Highness continued nearly in the same state, except that his pulse had been gradually lowering, and his breathing becoming very short, and his situation appeared so critical, that I and other attendants in the house determined not to

take off our clothes. The street was crowded with people throughout the day, not apparently assembled from curiosity, but from anxiety, extremely quiet, and hardly speaking, except to inquire, in a subdued voice, what was the state of his Royal Highness.

I learnt at six on the following morning (the 3rd), from Mr. Macgregor, that notwithstanding a restless and uncomfortable night, his Royal Highness had rallied, and appeared then stronger, more inclined to talk, and to take nourishment, than he had been on the preceding day, and that it was impossible to calculate when the crisis would arrive. His pulse had also become more steady. The other medical attendants confirmed this at a late hour, and observed that his Royal Highness's extraordinary powers of constitution and tenacity of life defied all calculation. The princess Sophia, being unwell, could not come this day; the dukes of Clarence and Sussex came at twelve, and stayed until six but did not see their brother.

Sir William Knighton, having come from Windsor, and been named to his Royal Highness he desired to see him, that he might inquire after the king, and requested him to assure his Majesty of his affectionate duty.

Towards the evening his Royal Highness showed symptoms of returning strength, and the physicians reported to his Majesty that he continued in the same state, without appearance of immediate dissolution, but without hope. Between ten and twelve he was very quiet, and inclined to sleep.

The assemblage of people in Arlington-street was the same as on the preceding day; there was

the same propriety of conduct, the same manifestation of affectionate interest, free from curiosity.

His Royal Highness passed a very restless night, with occasional attacks of faintness and spasm. His breathing had become more difficult, his pulse more feeble and irregular, but yet there were no symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution. Sir Astley Cooper had sat up with him, to relieve Mr. Macgregor; and when the latter went to his Royal Highness, he desired him to thank him, and say he was very kind.

Shortly after, he saw some one near him, and Mr. Macgregor told him it was Mr. Simpson; and his Royal Highness said, "Mr. Simpson is a good man." He took some slight nourishment occasionally, and towards ten o'clock he had a serious attack of faintness, during which his pulse was hardly perceptible, but he rallied again. Sir Wm. Knighton saw his Royal Highness, but he did not speak to him.

Between one and two, Mr. Macgregor came to tell me that his Royal Highness had named me frequently, and at last made them understand that he wished to see me. I immediately went to him. I found him dreadfully changed, very feeble, much oppressed, and evidently unable to distinguish objects clearly. Batchelor named me to him, and I sat down close by his right side. He looked at me with a kind smile, took me by the hand, and I told him I had not left the house since I had last seen him. He asked me with difficulty, and in a faint, though steady, voice, whether colonel Stephenson was in the house; I said he was, and asked whether he wished to see him; he nodded

assent, and I immediately sent for him. Colonel Stephenson went to his left side; but, as his Royal Highness could not see him, I beckoned to him to come to the right side, and I moved back, so as to enable him to come close up, while I supported his Royal Highness, by placing my hand against the pillow, behind his back. He then gave his hand to colonel Stephenson. After some interval, during which his Royal Highness breathed with great difficulty, and was very faint, and during which Batchelor bathed his temples with Cologne water, he collected his strength, and said in a steady, firm tone of voice, but so low as to be hardly audible to colonel Stephenson, whose head was further removed than mine, "I am now dying." After this he dropped his head, and his lips moved for about a minute, as if in prayer. He then looked at us again, and appeared to wish to speak, but an attack of faintness came on, and his respiration was so difficult, and he seemed so weak and exhausted, that I thought he was dying, and expressed that apprehension to colonel Stephenson, who partook of it. Batchelor bathed his temples again, and he rallied, after which he again took colonel Stephenson's hand, and nodded to Batchelor, who told us he meant we should leave him.

The scene was most affecting and trying, but, yet, in some respects satisfactory, as it showed that he was perfectly aware of his situation, and we concluded that he had seen us together, as being his executors, and meant to take leave of us. I heard afterwards that he had appeared much exhausted by the effort, but subsequently took some chicken broth and bismar-

composed, without having any return of faintness. Towards the evening, he rallied again, and had some sound and comfortable sleep, and his attendants separated under the impression that his Royal Highness's life would be prolonged at least another night.

In the course of the night he had so serious an attack of faintness that Mr. Macgregor thought he would not have recovered from it; but he rallied again towards the morning of the 5th, and had taken some nourishment. The breathing had, however, become extremely difficult. About eleven, Mr. Simpson came to me to say that the symptoms of approaching death had come on, and that the medical attendants wished me to be in the room adjoining to that in which his Royal Highness lay. I brought in the dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and colonel Stephenson, and we continued in the room, expecting every moment to be called in by the medical attendants (who were all with his Royal Highness) to witness his death. Sir Henry Hallford came to us occasionally, and stated that his Royal Highness's pulse was hardly perceptible, his extremities were cold, he was speechless, and had with difficulty swallowed a little milk and rum, but nevertheless appeared to retain his senses. Of this, indeed, he gave proof at twelve, for Mr. Macgregor came in to say that his Royal Highness had insisted on having his legs dressed (which they naturally wished to avoid at such a period), for he had looked at him several times, had pointed at the clock, then at his legs, and had pushed off the covering, thus showing his determination to go through all that was required to the last moment. When he found

that he was understood, and that Mr. Macgregor was preparing for the dressing, he signified his thanks to him with a kind smile, threw back his head, and hardly noticed any thing afterwards.

The pulse became more feeble, the attacks of faintness more frequent, but his Royal Highness struggled on, and between eight and nine this state appeared so likely to last for some hours, that the duke of Clarence was persuaded to go home, and I returned to my room to answer some inquiries. At twenty minutes past nine, colonel Stephenson called me out, and told me that he was in the last agonies. I hastened down, but my dear master had expired before I could reach his room, and I had the comfort of learning that he had expired without any struggle or apparent pain. His countenance, indeed, confirmed this, it was as calm as possible, and quite free from any distortion, indeed it almost looked as if he had died with a smile upon it.

The medical attendants, the duke of Sussex, Batchelor, and another servant, were in the room, looking at him in silence, and with countenances strongly expressive of their feelings.

Such was the end of this amiable, kind, and excellent man, after a long and painful struggle, borne with exemplary resolution and resignation, and I am confident, that the details into which I have entered of the last circumstances of that struggle will not prove uninteresting to those who were sincerely attached to him.

I feel that I owe it to his Royal Highness's character, to add some general observations, which may serve to place it in its true light,

and to confirm the opinion of those who view his loss as a national calamity.

It may be necessary to premise, that, from the moment that I had received the alarming report from Brighton, I ceased to entertain any sanguine hopes of his Royal Highness's recovery, and that my expectations of it became gradually more faint, although they varied occasionally, as the symptoms of the disorder fluctuated.

This impression led to my keeping the minutes, from which I have extracted the foregoing statement, my object in so doing being, that I might be better able, from such accurate source, to do justice to his Royal Highness's character and sentiments.

The 30th of December was the last day on which I submitted my papers, and he was then quite equal to any business, for although his state varied in the course of the day, yet there were hours when physical causes, or the effect of medicine, did not interfere with the clear application of the powers of the mind.

It has been already shown by the details I have produced, that almost to the latest hour his Royal Highness was anxious to discharge his official duties, and the interest he took in them was at no time weakened by the pressure of bodily disease or pain. In further proof of this, I may state, that on Saturday, the 9th of December, I received from lord Bathurst at his office, secret instructions respecting the force to be prepared for embarkation for Portugal, and that I communicated them on the same evening to his Royal Highness. He was then in great pain, but he became indifferent to bodily sufferings, and immediately drew up

the heads of the military arrangement (which paper, in his own writing, I now possess) from which were framed detailed instructions approved by him on the following day, and issued on Monday, the 11th of December.

This measure naturally produced the necessity of other arrangements connected with home-service, and the adjutant-general and the quarter-master-general will bear me out in the assertion that these were entered into and directed by him with the same intelligence and attention which he had manifested on previous occasions, when we are bound to state that every arrangement was made by him, and that the execution of the details was alone left to us.

It may not be irrelevant here to observe, that this had at all times been the case; his Royal Highness had been at the head of the army more than thirty-two years; during that period various officers were successively employed by him in the situations of military secretary, and at the heads of departments at the Horse Guards; and they possessed his confidence, and exerted themselves zealously. But the merit of rescuing the army from its impaired condition, of improving, establishing, and maintaining its system, of introducing that administration of it, in principle and in every detail, which has raised the character of the British service, and promoted its efficiency, belongs exclusively to his late Royal Highness. The work was progressive, but his attention to it, his able superintendence of it, were constant. He guided and directed the labours of those subordinate to him; their task was executive. He gave the impulse to the whole machinery, and kept the

wheels in motion, and to him, I repeat it, the credit was due.

An arrangement for the promotion of the old subalterns of the army had long been the object of his solicitude; but it was one of difficult accomplishment, as it was understood that no measure entailing extraordinary charge on the public would be admitted. Hence the delay in bringing it forward; but his Royal Highness entered into every detail of it on the 26th of December, and the king having paid him a visit on the 27th, he ordered me to submit it to his Majesty on that day, when it obtained the royal signature; and the communication of his Majesty's gracious approbation of this arrangement was received by his Royal Highness with a warm expression of satisfaction.

Of the resolution and resignation with which his Royal Highness submitted to protracted confinement and a painful disorder, my statement offers ample proof; but I have not stated, that, during all this period, during this serious trial, his excellent temper, and kind disposition to all who approached him, continued unimpaired. I appeal to his medical attendants, I appeal to his servants, to those who transacted business with him, official or personal, whether at any time he betrayed any symptom of irritability, whether a sharp word escaped him, whether a murmur or complaint was uttered. Every attention, from whatever quarter, was kindly received, and gratefully acknowledged. Great anxiety was shown by him to avoid giving trouble; and at the later periods of his illness, that which seemed to distress him most was his being reduced to the necessity of requesting others to do

for him that which he had ceased to be able to do for himself.

Of the kind attention of his medical attendants, and their anxiety to afford to him the utmost benefit of their skill, he expressed himself most sensible. And it is due to them to say, that if he had been their nearest and dearest relative, they would not have devoted their time, care, and attention to him with more affectionate zeal than they did. Nor did he ever betray any want of confidence in their skill, or the least desire to resort to other advice.

I must add, that I can positively state, having been admitted freely to their consultations, that no difference of opinion prevailed among them; they acted together cordially, and their only object seemed to be the welfare of their illustrious patient.

During the progress of his illness, his Royal Highness received the most endearing and affectionate attention from the king, and from his brothers and sisters; and they never failed to be acknowledged with satisfaction and with gratitude; the princess Sophia especially, whose near residence admitted of more frequent intercourse, never missed coming to him in the course of the day, unless prevented by indisposition; and I have already stated that her royal highness, by his desire, took the sacrament with him on the 28th of December.

The visits of his Royal Highness's numerous and attached friends were frequent, and they were invariably received with satisfaction, and with an expression of his sense of their attention. Upon these occasions he exerted himself to meet them cheerfully, and to suppress the expression of pain or bodily uneasiness, and they often

left him with the belief that he was free from both, although this had by no means been the case.

Nor did his Royal Highness's bodily suffering, or the contemplation of his critical state, diminish in any degree the interest which he had ever taken in the state of public affairs, and in the welfare and prosperity of his country. These were at all times uppermost in his mind, and I am convinced that they often engaged it in a much greater degree than did his own situation.

H. TAYLOR.

CHARACTER OF THE DUKE OF YORK,

By Sir Walter Scott.

In the person of his Royal Highness the duke of York we may justly say, in the language of Scripture, "There has fallen this day in our Israel, a Prince, and a great man." He has, from an early period of his manhood, performed a most important part in public life. In the early wars of the French Revolution, he commanded the British forces on the continent, and although we claim not for his memory the admiration due to the rare and high gifts which in our latter times must combine to form a military genius of the first order, yet it has never been disputed that in the field his Royal Highness displayed intelligence, military skill, and his family attribute, the most unalterable courage. He had also the universal testimony of the army for his efforts to lessen the distresses of the privates during the horrors of an unsuccessful campaign, in which he acquired, and kept to his death, the epithet of the soldier's friend.

But it is not on account of these

early services that we now, as boldly as our poor voice may, venture to bring forward the late duke of York's claims to the perpetual gratitude of his country. It is as the reformer and regenerator of the British army, which he brought from a state nearly allied to general contempt, to such a pitch of excellence, that we may, without much hesitation, claim for them an equality with, if not a superiority over, any troops in Europe. The duke of York had the firmness to look into and examine the causes which, ever since the American war, though arising out of circumstances existing long before, had gone as far to destroy the character of the British army as the naturally good materials of which it is composed would permit. The hour must have been bold that did not despair at the sight of such an Augean stable.

In the first place, our system of purchasing commissions—itsself an evil in a military point of view, and yet indispensable to the freedom of the country—had been stretched so far as to open the way to every sort of abuse. No science was required, no service; no previous experience whatsoever; the boy let loose from school the last week, might in the course of a month be a field officer, if his friends were disposed to be liberal of money and influence. Other there were, against whom there could be no complaint for want of length of service, although it might be difficult to see how their experience was improved by it. It was no uncommon thing for a commission to be obtained for a child in the cradle; and when he came from college, the fortunate youth was at least a lieutenant of some standing, by dint of his po-

motion. To sum up this catalogue of abuses, commissions were in some instances bestowed upon young ladies, when pensions could not be had. We know ourselves one fair dame who drew the pay of captain in the ——— dragoons, and was probably not much less fit for the service than some who, at that period, actually did duty, for, as we have said, no knowledge of any kind was demanded from the young officers. If they desired to improve themselves in the elemental parts of their profession, there were no means open either of direction or of instruction. But as a zeal for knowledge rarely exists where its attainment brings no credit or advantage, the gay young men who adopted the military profession were easily led into the fashion of thinking that it was pedantry to be master even of the routine of the exercise which they were obliged to perform. An intelligent sergeant whispered from time to time the word of command, which his captain would have been ashamed to have known without prompting; and thus the duty of the field-day was huddled over rather than performed. It was natural, under such circumstances, that the pleasures of the mess, or of the card or billiard table, should occupy too much of the leisure of those who had so few duties to perform; and that extravagance, with all its disreputable consequences, should be the characteristic of many, while others, despairing of promotion, which could only be acquired by money or influence, sunk into mere machines, performing without hope or heart, a task which they had learned by rote. To this state of things, by a succession of well-considered and effectual regulations, the duke of

York put a stop with a firm yet gentle hand. Terms of service were fixed for every rank, and neither influence nor money was permitted to force any individual forward, until he had served the necessary time in the present grade which he held. No rank short of that of the duke of York—no courage and determination inferior to that of his Royal Highness, could have accomplished a change so important to the service, but which yet was so unfavourable to the wealthy and to the powerful, whose children and protégés had formerly found a brief way to promotion. Thus a protection was afforded to those officers who could only hope to rise by merit and length of service, while, at the same time, the young aspirant was compelled to discharge the duties of a subaltern before attaining the higher commissions.

In other respects, the influence of the commander-in-chief was found to have the same gradual and meliorating influence. The vicissitudes of real service, and the emergencies to which individuals are exposed, began to render ignorance unfashionable, as it was speedily found that mere valour, however fiery, was unequal on such occasions to the extrication of those engaged in them; and that they who knew their duty and discharged it, were not only most secure of victory and safety in action, but most distinguished at head-quarters, and most certain of promotion. Thus a taste for studying mathematics and calculations applicable to war was gradually introduced into the army, and carried by some officers to a great length, while a perfect acquaintance with the routine of the field-day was positively demanded from

every officer in the service as an indispensable qualification.

His Royal Highness also introduced a species of moral discipline among the officers of our army, which has had the highest consequences on their character. Persons of the old school of captain Plume and captain Brazen, men who swore hard, drank deep, bilked tradesmen, and plucked pigeons, were no longer allowed to arrogate a character which they could only support by deep oaths and ready swords. If a tradesman whose bill was unpaid by an officer, thought proper to apply to the Horse Guards, the debtor received a letter from head-quarters, requiring to know if there existed any objections to the account, and failing in rendering a satisfactory answer, he was put on stoppages until the creditor's demand was satisfied. Repeated applications of this kind might endanger the officer's commission, which was then sold for the payment of his creditors. Other moral delinquencies were at the same time adverted to; and, without maintaining an inquisitorial strictness over the officers, or taking too close inspection of the manners and follies of youth, a complaint of any kind implying a departure from the character of a gentleman and a man of honour, was instantly inquired into by the commander-in-chief, and the delinquent censured or punished as the case seemed to require. The army was thus like a family under protection of an indulgent father, who, willing to promote merit, checks, with a timely frown, the temptations to licence and extravagance.

The private soldiers equally engaged the attention of his Royal Highness. In the course of his superintendence of the army, a

military dress, the most absurd in Europe, was altered for one easy and comfortable for the men, and suitable to the hardships they are exposed to in actual service. The severe and vexatious rules exacted about the tying of hair, and other trifling punctilios (which had been found sometimes to goad troops into mutiny), were abolished, and strict cleanliness was substituted for a Hottentot head-dress of tallow and flour. The pay of the soldier was augmented, while care was at the same time taken that it should, as far as possible, be expended in bettering his food and extending his comforts. The slightest complaint on the part of a private sentinel was as regularly inquired into, as if it had been preferred by a general officer. Lastly, the use of the cane (a brutal practice, which our officers borrowed from the Germans) was entirely prohibited, and regular corporal punishments, by the sentence of a court-martial, have been gradually diminished.

If, therefore, we find in the modern British officer more information, a more regular course of study, a deeper acquaintance with the principles of his profession, and a greater love for its exertions—if we find the private sentinel discharge his duty with a mind unbittered by petty vexations and regimental exactions, conscious of immunity from capricious violence, and knowing where to appeal if he sustains injury—if we find in all ranks of the army a love of their profession, and a capacity of matching themselves with the best troops which Europe ever produced—to the memory of his royal highness the duke of York we owe the change from the state of the latter thirty years since.

The means of improving the

tics of the British army did not escape his Royal Highness's sedulous care and attention. Formerly, every commanding officer manœuvred his regiment after his own fashion; and if a brigade of troops were brought together, it was very doubtful whether they could execute any one combined movement, and almost certain that they could not execute the various parts of it on the same principle. This was remedied by the system of regulations compiled by the late sir David Dundas, and which obtained the sanction and the countenance of his Royal Highness. This one circumstance, of giving a uniform principle and mode of working to the different bodies, which are, after all, but parts of the same great machine, was in itself one of the most distinguished services which could be rendered to a national army, and it is only surprising that, before it was introduced, the British army was able to execute any combined movements at all.

We cannot but notice the duke of York's establishment near Chelsea for the orphans of soldiers, the cleanliness and discipline of which are a model for such institutions; and the Royal Military school, or college, at Sandhurst, where every species of scientific instruction is afforded to those officers whom it is desirable to qualify for the service of the staff. The excellent officers who have been formed at this institution are the best pledge of what is due to its founder. Again we repeat, that if the British soldier meets his foreign adversary, not only with equal courage, but with equal readiness and facility of manœuvre—if the British officer brings against his scientific antagonist, not only his own good heart and hand, but an

improved and enlightened knowledge of his profession, to the memory of the duke of York the army and the country owe them.

The character of his Royal Highness was admirably adapted to the task of this extended reformation, in a branch of the public service on which the safety of England absolutely depended for the time. Without possessing any brilliancy, his judgment, in itself clear and steady, was inflexibly guided by honour and principle. No solicitations could make him promise what it would have been inconsistent with these principles to grant; nor could any circumstances induce him to break or elude the promise which he had once given. At the same time, his feelings, humane and kindly, were on all possible occasions accessible to the claims of compassion; and there occurred but rare instances of a wife widowed, or a family rendered orphans, by the death of a meritorious officer, without something being done to render their calamities more tolerable.

As a statesman, the duke of York, from his earliest appearance in public life, was guided by the opinions of Mr. Pitt. But two circumstances are worthy of remark. First, that his Royal Highness never permitted the consideration of politics to influence him in his department of commander-in-chief, but gave alike to Whig as to Tory, the preferment their service or their talents deserved. Secondly, in attaching himself to the party whose object is supposed to be to strengthen the Crown, his Royal Highness would have been the last man to invade, in the slightest degree, the rights of the people. The following anecdote may be relied upon. At the table of the

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na, was the individual who would most willingly have laid his life for its support.

In social intercourse the duke of York was kind, courteous, and descending—general attributes, believe, of the blood royal of England, and well befitting the needs of a free country. It may be remembered, that when, in days of youthful pride, his royal Highness had wounded the wings of a young nobleman, he never thought of sheltering himself behind his rank, but manfully offered reparation by receiving the (all-nigh fatal) fire of the offended party, though he declined to return it.

We would here gladly conclude the subject, but to complete a portrait, the shades as well as the lights must be inserted, and in this, foibles as well as their good qualities, princes are the property of history. Occupied perpetually with official duty, which, to the latter period of his life, he discharged with the utmost punctuality, the duke of York was peculiarly negligent of his own affairs, and the embarrassments which arose in consequence, were considerably increased by an imprudent passion for the turf, and for deep play. These unhappy propensities exhausted the funds with which the state supplied him liberally, and sometimes produced extremities which must have been painful to a man of temper so honourable. The exalted height of his rank, which renders it, doubtless, more difficult to look into and regulate domestic expenditure, together with the pressing duties of his Royal Highness's office, may be admitted as alleviations, but not apologies, for, their imprudence.

A criminal passion of a different
Vol. LXIX.

nature proved, at one part of the duke of York's life, fraught with consequences likely to affect his character, destroy the confidence of the country in his efforts, and blight the fair harvest of national gratitude, for which he had toiled so hard. It was a striking illustration of the sentiment of Shakespeare—

“The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices

Make whips to scourge us”——

The Duke of York married to Fredrica, Princess Royal of Prussia, Sept. 29th, 1791, lived with her on terms of decency, but not of affection; and the Duke had formed, with a female called Clarke, a connexion justifiable certainly neither by the laws of religion nor morality. Imprudently he suffered this woman to express her wishes to him for the promotion of two or three officers, to whose preferment there could be no other objection than that they were recommended by such a person. It might doubtless have occurred to the Duke, that the solicitations of a woman like this were not likely to be disinterested; and, in fact, she seems to have favoured one or two persons, as being her paramours—several for mere prospect of gain, which she had subordinate agents to hunt out for—and one or two from a real sense of good nature and benevolence. The examination of this woman and her various profligate intimates before the House of Commons occupied that assembly for nearly three months, and that with an intemperance of anxiety seldom equalled. The Duke of York was acquitted from the motion brought against him by a majority of 80; but so strong was the outcry against him without doors, so much was the action con-

vinced that all Mrs. Clarke said was true, and so little could they be brought to doubt that the duke of York was a conscious and participant actor in all that person's schemes, that his Royal Highness, seeing his utility obstructed by popular prejudice, tendered to his Majesty the resignation of his office, which was accepted accordingly, March 20th, 1809. And thus, as according to Solomon, "a dead fly can produce the most precious unguent," was the honourable fame, acquired by the services of a life time, obscured by the consequences of what the gay world would have termed a venial levity. The warning to those of birth and eminence is of the most serious nature. This step had not been long taken, when the mist in which the question was involved began to disperse. The public accuser, in the House of Commons, colonel Wardle, was detected in some suspicious dealings with the principal witness, Mrs. Clarke, and it was evidently expectation of gain that had brought this lady to the bar as an evidence. Next occurred, in the calm moments of retrospect, the great improbability that his Royal Highness ever could know on what terms she negotiated with those in whose favour she solicited. It may well be supposed she concealed the motive for interesting herself in such as were his own favoured rivals; and what greater probability was there, that she should explain to him her mercenary speculations, or distinguish them from the intercessions which she made upon more honourable motives? When the matter of accusation was thus reduced to his Royal Highness's having been, in two or three instances, the dupe of an artful woman, men began to

see, that when once the guilt of entertaining a mistress was acknowledged, the disposition to gratify such a person, who must always exercise a natural influence over her paramour, follows as a matter of course. It was then, that the public compared the extensive and lengthened train of public services, by which the Duke had distinguished himself in the management of the army, with the trifling foible of his having granted one or two favours, not in themselves improper, at the request of a woman who had such opportunities to press her suit; and, doing to his Royal Highness the justice he well deserved, welcomed him back, in May, 1811, to the situation from which he had been driven by calumny and popular prejudice.

In that high command his Royal Highness continued to manage our military affairs. During the last years of the most momentous war that ever was waged, his Royal Highness prepared the most splendid victories our annals boast, by an unceasing attention to the character and talents of the officers, and the comforts and health of the men. Trained under a system so admirable, our army seemed to increase in efficacy, power, and even in numbers, in proportion to the increasing occasion which the public had for their services. Now is it a less praise that, when the men so disciplined returned from scenes of battle, ravaged countries, and stormed cities, they re-assumed the habits of private life as if they had never left them; and that, of all the crimes which the criminal calendar presents (in Scotland at least) there are not above one or two instances in which the perpetrators have been dishonoured soldiers. This

is a happy change since the reduction of the army, after peace with America in 1783, which was the means of infesting the country with ruffians of every description; and in the prison of Edinburgh alone, there were six or seven disbanded soldiers under sentence of death at the same time.

This superintending care, if not the most gaudy, is amongst the most enduring flowers which will bloom over the duke of York's

tomb. It gave energy to Britain in war, and strength to her in peace. It combined tranquillity with triumph, and morality with the habits of a military life. If our soldiers have been found invincible in battle, and meritorious in peaceful society, when restored to its bosom, let no Briton forget that this is owing to the paternal care of him to whose memory we here offer an imperfect tribute.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

LETTERS from his late MAJESTY to the late LORD KENYON, on the CORONATION OATH, with his LORDSHIP'S ANSWERS; and LETTERS of the RIGHT HON. WM. PITT to his late MAJESTY, with his late MAJESTY'S ANSWERS, previous to the Dissolution of the Ministry in 1801.

The papers, marked 1, 2, 4, 5, are printed from originals in the hand-writing of his late majesty; 3 and 6 from originals in the hand-writing of the late lord Kenyon; A, B, C, D, E, are from copies taken, on the 15th of February, 1801, by the present lord Kenyon, from originals communicated to his father on that day by the late King.

No. 1.—To the LORD KENYON.

Queen's-House, March 7, 1795.

The question that has been so improperly patronized by the lord lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Papists, though certainly very properly silenced here, yet it seems not to have been viewed in what seems to me the strongest point of view, its militating against the Coronation Oath and many existing statutes. I have, therefore, stated the accompanying queries on paper, to which I desire the lord Kenyon will, after due consideration, state his opinion in the same

manner, and should be glad if he would also acquire the sentiments of the Attorney-General on this most serious subject.

GEORGE R.

No. 2.—The Queries referred to in No. 1. [*Written by the King's hand.*]

The following queries on the present attempt to abolish all distinctions in religion in Ireland, with the intention of favouring the Roman Catholics in that kingdom, are stated from the desire of learning whether this can be done without affecting the constitution of this country; if not, there is no occasion to view whether this measure in itself be not highly improper.

The only laws which now affect the Papists in Ireland are the acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, the Test Act, and the Bill of Rights. It seems to require very serious investigation how far the King can give his assent to a repeal of any

one of those acts, without a breach of his Coronation Oath, and of the articles of Union with Scotland.

The construction put on the Coronation Oath by the parliament at the Revolution, seems strongly marked in the Journals of the House of Commons, when the clause was proposed by way of rider to the bill (28th March, 1689), establishing the Coronation Oath, declaring that nothing contained in it should be construed to bind down the King and Queen, their heirs and successors, not to give the royal assent to any bill for qualifying the Act of Uniformity so far as to render it palatable to Protestant dissenters, and the clause was negatived upon a division. This leads to the implication that the Coronation Oath was understood at the Revolution to bind the crown not to assent to any repeal of any of the existing laws at the Revolution, or which were then enacted, for the maintenance and defence of the Protestant religion as by law established.

If the Oath was understood to bind the crown not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Uniformity in favour of Protestant dissenters, it would seem to bind the Crown full as strongly not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, or the Test Act, in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Another question arises from the provisions of the act limiting the succession to the Crown, by which a forfeiture of the Crown is expressly enacted, if the King upon the Throne should hold communications with, or be reconciled to, the church of Rome. May not the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, and the establishing the Popish religion in any of the hereditary dominions, be construed as

amounting to a reconciliation with the church of Rome?

Would not the chancellor of England incur some risk in affixing the Great Seal to a bill for giving the pope a concurrent ecclesiastical jurisdiction with the King?

By the articles of Union with Scotland, it is declared to be an essential and fundamental article, that the King of Great Britain shall maintain the Church of England as by law established, in England, Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The bargain made by England in 1782, by Yelverton's act, gives rise to the question, whether the repeal of any of the English statutes adopted by that act would not be a direct violation of the compact made by the parliament of Ireland with Great Britain.

No. 3.—Answer to Nos. 1 & 2

Lord Kenyon received your Majesty's commands when he was in the country. He came immediately to town, and incloses what has occurred to him upon the question. He has conferred with the Attorney-general, and believes there is not any difference in opinion between them.

They are neither of them apprized what was the extent of the alteration meditated to be made in Ireland.—Your Majesty's most obliged and dutiful subject,

11th March, 1795. KENYON

[Enclosed in No. 3.]

The act for the Union of England and Scotland has made the church establishments in the two countries essential and fundamental parts of the Union, and has declared that the acts of the two countries for securing the respective church government, shall be and continue,

at all times coming, part of the terms of the Union; that I understand to be the necessary construction of the words of the 11th section of the act.

The Coronation Oath, enacted in 1st William and Mary, requires the King to maintain the Protestant reformed religion established by law.

The 8th section of the Act of Union shows, that by religion established by law, is meant the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, of the church. This includes the King's Supremacy and the various orders of ministers; and the provision which the state makes for the decent support of the clergy. The doctrine and discipline are regulated, *inter alia*, by the Acts of Uniformity and the Liturgy, as it stands enacted by the statute of 13 and 14 Car. 2nd.

To overthrow any part of the church establishment, as I have now stated it, would, as it seems, militate against the Coronation Oath, as settled in the stat. 1st William and Mary, and the Act of Union, and contravene an essential and fundamental part of the Act of Union.

In order to preserve the established church, several laws have been enacted, subjecting those who dissented from the established church to penalties or disabilities; and these have pressed sometimes upon one denomination of sectarists and sometimes upon another, as the temper of the times, or the supposed necessity of the case, required; Papists and Conventiclers have, in their turns, felt the rigour of statute law.

The statute of 22 Car. 2nd, c. 1, for preventing conventicles, and other statutes of like tendency, existed at the time when the

Coronation Oath was framed and enacted by 1 Will. and Mary, c. 6; yet in the same session of parliament the law called the Toleration Act was made. Several indulgences both in England and in Ireland have been since granted to several denominations of persons dissenting from the church of England. Those regulations have been supposed by the makers of them not to be hostile to the church of England as by law established, but merely to repeal or lessen the rigour of penal statutes, which, though thought necessary at one season, were deemed inexpedient at another time, and under different circumstances.

So long as the King's Supremacy, and the main fabric of the act of Uniformity, the doctrine, discipline, and government, of the church of England, are preserved as the national church, and the provision for its ministers kept as an appropriated fund, it seems that any ease given to sectarists would not militate against the Coronation Oath or the act of Union.

The proviso, which was rejected on the 28th March, 1689, as appears in the 10th vol. of "Commons' Journals," p. 69, might possibly be rejected as being thought unnecessary; for it is observable from printed history, that in that very year a commission issued, authorising several bishops and other learned men to revise the Liturgy and canons, and prepare such alterations as they should think expedient.

Though the Test act appears to be a very wise law, and in point of sound policy not to be departed from, yet it seems that it might be repealed, or altered, without any breach of the Coronation Oath, or act of Union. The temporary bills

of Indemnity, which have so frequently passed, have, in effect, from time to time, dispensed with it in some degree.

It should seem that the Chancellor of Great Britain would incur great risk in affixing the great seal to a bill giving the Pope a concurrent ecclesiastical jurisdiction with the King. It would be contrary to the Coronation Oath, and subversive of a fundamental part of the act of Union.

No. 4.—The King is much pleased with the diligence shown by the lord Kenyon in answering the questions proposed to him; but as he seems not fully apprized of the extent of the present application of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the King has thought it best to enclose the petition received yesterday, and the state of the question as drawn up by a right reverend prelate of that kingdom, on which the King wishes to have the lord Kenyon's further opinion in writing. GEORG. R.
Queen's-house, March 14, 1795.

No. 5, enclosed in No. 4.

It has been confidently reported in Ireland, that, in compliance with the unbounded requisition of the Roman Catholics, a bill had been prepared to capacitate them to sit in parliament without making and subscribing the declaration against Popery, or taking the oath of Supremacy. This appears to be a direct violation of the English act of the 30th Charles 2nd, statute 2, chap. 1; which enacts, that no person shall sit or vote in parliament, until he shall have taken the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and made, and subscribed, and audibly repeated, the declaration against Popery therein contained.

Which act, as far as it relates to the said oaths and declaration, was made the law of Ireland, by the Irish act of the 21st and 22nd of George 3rd, chap. 42, sect. 3. It also appears to be a repeal of the declaration of the bill of Rights, which are expressly enacted and established, "to stand and remain and be the law of the realm for ever." It seems to be a repeal of the act of Settlement, "whereby all the laws and statutes of the realm for securing the established religion were ratified and confirmed." Among which statutes so confirmed we must place the preceding statutes of Charles 2nd, and the declaration of the bill of Rights. It appears also to be a direct violation of the act of Union (5 Anne, chap. 8), by which the inviolate maintenance and preservation of the established religion in Ireland is secured, by providing "that all and singular the acts of Parliament then in force for the establishment and preservation of the church, should remain and be in full force for ever. And it is further therein enacted, that this act, and all and every the things therein contained, be and shall for ever be holden to be a fundamental and essential part of the Union." It seems also that an inviolable observation of all these statutes is made obligatory upon every King and Queen of the realm by the Coronation Oath.

Is it not advisable, therefore, to put an end at once to a claim that is inconsistent and incompatible with the terms of the original contract between the King and the people, and subversive of that part of the constitution for the preservation of the Protestant religion as established by law? The great fundamental statutes, which

secure the rights and liberties of the people, secure also the Protestant reformed religion as by law established; and if that part of them which secures our religion is to be repealed now, what security remains for the preservation of our civil rights and liberties? Is it not, therefore, necessary to extinguish such vain expectations by an explicit declaration that they cannot be complied with?

No. 6. Answer to Nos. 4 and 5.

Lord Kenyon returns the petition he was honoured with, and his sentiments on the state of the question which accompanied it. Your Majesty's most grateful and dutiful subject,
KENYON.

Enclosed in No. 6.

It is a general maxim that the Supreme Power of a state cannot limit itself.

Either of the Houses of Parliament may, if they think proper, pass a bill up to the extent of the most unreasonable requisition that can be made; and, provided sound policy and a sense of the duty they owe to the established religion of the country do not operate on their minds so as to prevent their doing what is improper, there is no statute law to prevent their entertaining and passing such bill, to abolish the supremacy and the whole of the government and discipline of the church of England, as now by law established. Our ancestors did not suppose, at the time of the Revolution, that any danger was to be feared from these quarters; and therefore the Statute-book does not exact any promissory oath from the members of the Houses of Parliament, binding them not to receive or pass bills hostile to the reformed religion as

by law established. But that is not the case of the King. Recent misconduct in the reign of king James 2nd, had raised great jealousy; and therefore the Coronation oath exacts from the King an oath to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law, &c. &c."

The state of the question with which I have been honoured supposes that the requisition now made is a direct violation of the statute of 30 Car. 2nd, st. 2.

It certainly is inconsistent with that law; and if it shall be yielded to, will, in effect, repeal it, though that law, when it was made, was looked upon by the legislature as necessary for the more effectually preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament. How far that law still continues a fence for the Church as by law established, must be judged of by those who are to act on the proposed repeal, if such a measure should be brought forward. Those who think it is an important and necessary part of the defence of the Established Church, may also think that the Coronation Oath was meant to provide against the King's consenting to the repeal; for though an act for repealing the statute of Charles 2nd would not in itself break in upon the Established Church, yet it would facilitate steps which might afterwards follow for that purpose, as by this means Papists might constitute a majority of each House of parliament.

It cannot well pass observation, that the whole system of laws, as to the purpose of the present inquiry, was to guard against the

possible introduction of Popish influences into any branch of the legislature. As far as respects the sovereign, it is guarded by the oath he takes; and with respect to the Houses of Parliament, by the declaration in 30 Charles 2nd.

I am not aware what clauses in the Bill of Rights are supposed to be broken in upon by what is suggested as likely to be proposed.

The statute of 12 and 13 William, c. 3, shows the great anxiety the legislature then had to guard against Popery. But here again the question recurs, how is the supreme power of the country bound?—The two Houses of Parliament are not under any promissory oath—that obligation has been extended to the King only. This statute of William 3rd has done no more, as far as respects the present question, than the former statutes had done.

The paper I before sent stated, I believe, what then occurred, and all that at present occurs on the statute of the Union.

In short, the question resolves itself to this:—Will the proposed act violate that oath, which promises to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as it was at the time of the Union by law established within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, &c.

The petition expresses apprehension of proscription, persecution, and oppression. All grounds of such apprehensions, if such there really are, may be safely removed, if the late benefits, which the petition admits, have not removed others, without endangering the Established Church, or violating the Coronation Oath.

I will, out of anxiety, add no word more. It seems to me that the judgment of the person who takes the Coronation Oath must determine whether any particular statute proposed does destroy the government of the Established Church. It seems that the oath, couched in the general terms in which it is found, does not preclude the party sworn from exercising a judgment, whether that which he is bound to maintain will be essentially or in any great degree affected by the proposed measure.

A.—LETTER of MR. PITT to the late KING.

*Downing-street, Saturday,
Jan. 31, 1801.*

Mr. Pitt would have felt it, at all events, his duty, previous to the meeting of parliament, to submit to your Majesty the result of the best consideration which your confidential servants could give to the important questions respecting the Catholics and Dissenters, which must naturally be agitated in consequence of the Union. The knowledge of your Majesty's general indisposition to any change of the laws on this subject would have made this a painful task to him; and it is become much more so by learning from some of his colleagues, and from other quarters within these few days, the extent to which your Majesty entertains, and has declared, that sentiment.

He trusts your Majesty will believe, that every principle of duty, gratitude, and attachment, must make him look to your Majesty's ease and satisfaction, in preference to all considerations but those arising from a sense of what his honest opinion is that to the real interest of your Majesty and your

dominions. Under the impression of that opinion, he has concurred in what appeared to be the prevailing sentiments of the majority of the cabinet—that the admission of the Catholics and Dissenters to offices, and of the Catholics to parliament (from which latter the Dissenters are now excluded), would, under certain conditions to be specified, be highly advisable, with a view to the tranquillity and improvement of Ireland, and to the general interests of the united kingdom.

For himself, he is, on full consideration, convinced that the measure would be attended with no danger to the Established Church, or to the Protestant interest in Great Britain or Ireland;—that now the Union has taken place, and with the new provisions which would make part of the plan, it could never give any such weight in office, or in parliament, either to Catholics or Dissenters, as could give them any new means (if they were so disposed) of attacking the establishment;—that the grounds on which the laws of exclusion now remaining were founded, have long been narrowed, and are since the Union removed;—that those principles formerly held by the Catholics, which made them be considered as politically dangerous, have been for a course of time gradually declining, and, among the higher orders particularly, they have ceased to prevail;—that the obnoxious tenets are disclaimed in the most positive manner by the oaths which have been required in Great Britain, and still more by one of those required in Ireland, as the condition of the indulgences already granted, and which might equally be made the condition of any new

ones;—that if such an oath, containing, among other provisions, a denial of the power of absolution from its obligations, is not a security from Catholics, the sacramental test is not more so;—that the political circumstances under which the exclusive laws originated, arising either from the conflicting power of hostile and nearly balanced sects, from the apprehension of a Popish queen or successor, a disputed succession and a foreign pretender, and a division in Europe between Catholic and Protestant powers, are no longer applicable to the present state of things;—that with respect to those of the Dissenters, who, it is feared, entertain principles dangerous to the constitution, a distinct political test, pointed against the doctrine of modern Jacobinism, would be a much more just and more effectual security than that which now exists, which may operate to the exclusion of conscientious persons well affected to the state, and is no guard against those of an opposite description;—that with respect to the Catholics of Ireland, another most important additional security, and one of which the effect would continually increase, might be provided, by gradually attaching the Popish clergy to the government, and, for this purpose, making them dependent for a part of their provision (under proper regulations) on the state, and by also subjecting them to superintendence and control;—that, besides these provisions, the general interests of the Established Church, and the security of the constitution and government, might be effectually strengthened by requiring the political test before referred to, from the preachers of

all Catholic or Dissenting congregations, and from the teachers of schools of every denomination.

It is on these principles Mr. Pitt humbly conceives a new security might be obtained for the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of this country, more applicable to the present circumstances, more free from objection, and more effectual in itself than any which now exists, and which would, at the same time, admit of extending such indulgences as must conciliate the higher orders of the Catholics, and by furnishing to a large class of your Majesty's Irish subjects a proof of the good-will of the united parliament, afford the best chance of giving full effect to the great object of the union—that of tranquillizing Ireland, and attaching it to this country.

It is with inexpressible regret, after all he now knows of your Majesty's sentiments, that Mr. Pitt troubles your Majesty, thus at large, with the general grounds of his opinion, and finds himself obliged to add, that this opinion is unalterably fixed in his mind. It must, therefore, ultimately guide his political conduct, if it should be your Majesty's pleasure that, after thus presuming to open himself fully to your Majesty, he should remain in that responsible situation in which your Majesty has so long condescended graciously and favourably to accept his services. It will afford him, indeed, a great relief and satisfaction, if he may be allowed to hope, that your Majesty will deign maturely to weigh what he has now humbly submitted, and to call for any explanation which any parts of it may appear to require.

In the interval which your Majesty may wish for consideration,

he will not, on his part, importune your Majesty with any unnecessary reference to the subject; and will feel it his duty to shield himself, from all agitation of this subject in parliament, and to prevent it, as far as depends on him, on the part of others. If, on the result of such consideration, your Majesty's objections to the measures proposed should not be removed, or sufficiently diminished to admit of its being brought forward with your Majesty's full concurrence, and with the whole weight of government, it must be personally Mr. Pitt's first wish to be released from a situation which he is conscious that under such circumstances he could not continue to fill but with the greatest disadvantage.

At the same time, after the gracious intimation which has been recently conveyed to him of your Majesty's sentiments on this point, he will be acquitted of presumption in adding, that if the chief difficulties of the present crisis should not then be surmounted, or very materially diminished, and if your Majesty should continue to think that his humble exertions could, in any degree, contribute to conducting them to a favourable issue, there is no personal difficulty to which he will not rather submit than withdraw himself at such a moment from your Majesty's service. He would even, in such a case, continue for such a short further interval as might be necessary to oppose the agitation or discussion of the question, as far as he can consistently with the line to which he feels bound uniformly to adhere, of reserving to himself a full latitude on the principle itself, and objecting only to the time and to the temper and

circumstances of the moment. But he must entreat that, on this supposition, it may be distinctly understood, that he can remain in office no longer than till the issue (which he trusts on every account will be a speedy one) of the crisis now depending shall admit of your Majesty's more easily forming a new arrangement; and that he will then receive your Majesty's permission to carry with him into a private situation that affectionate and grateful attachment which your Majesty's goodness for a long course of years has impressed on his mind—and that unabated zeal for the ease and honour of your Majesty's government, and for the public service which he trusts will always govern his conduct.

He has only to entreat your Majesty's pardon for troubling you on one other point, and taking the liberty of most respectfully, but explicitly, submitting to your Majesty the indispensable necessity of effectually discountenancing, in the whole of the interval, all attempts to make use of your Majesty's name, or to influence the opinion of any individual, or descriptions of men, on any part of this subject.

B.—The KING's Answer to A.

Queen's House, Feb. 1, 1801.

I should not do justice to the warm impulse of my heart, if I entered on the subject most unpleasant to my mind, without first expressing, that the cordial affection I have for Mr. Pitt, as well as high opinion of his talents and integrity, greatly add to my uneasiness on this occasion; but a sense of religious, as well as political duty, has made me, from the moment I mounted the throne, consider the oath that the wisdom

of our forefathers has enjoined the kings of this realm to take at their Coronation, and enforced by the obligation of instantly following it in the course of the ceremony with taking the sacrament, as so binding a religious obligation on me to maintain the fundamental maxims on which our constitution is placed, namely the Church of England, being the established one, and that those who hold employments in the state must be members of it, and consequently obliged not only to take oaths against Popery, but to receive the holy communion agreeably to the rites of the Church of England.

This principle of duty must, therefore, prevent me from discussing any proposition tending to destroy this groundwork of our happy constitution, and much more so that now mentioned by Mr. Pitt, which is no less than the complete overthrow of the whole fabric.

When the Irish propositions were transmitted to me by a joint message from both Houses of the British Parliament, I told the lords and gentlemen sent on that occasion, that I would with pleasure and without delay forward them to Ireland; but that, as individuals, I could not help acquainting them, that my inclination to an union with Ireland was principally founded on a trust, that the uniting the Established Churches of the two kingdoms would for ever shut the door to any further measures with respect to the Roman Catholics.

These two instances must shew Mr. Pitt, that my opinions are not those formed on the moment, but such as I have imbibed for forty years, and from which I never can depart; but, Mr. Pitt, once, ac-

acquainted with my sentiments, his assuring me that he will stave off the only question whereon I fear from his letter we can never agree, —for the advantage and comfort of continuing to have his advice and exertions in public affairs, I will certainly abstain from talking on this subject, which is the one nearest my heart. I cannot help if others pretend to guess at my opinions, which I have never disguised; but if those who unfortunately differ with me will keep this subject at rest, I will, on my part, most correctly on my part, be silent also; but this restraint I shall put on myself from affection for Mr. Pitt, but further I cannot go, for I cannot sacrifice my duty to any consideration.

Though I do not pretend to have the power of changing Mr. Pitt's opinion, when thus unfortunately fixed, yet I shall hope his sense of duty will prevent his retiring from his present situation to the end of my life, for I can with great truth assert, that I shall, from public and private considerations, feel great regret, if I shall ever find myself obliged, at any time, from a sense of religious and political duty, to yield to his entreaties of retiring from his seat at the Board of Treasury.

C.—Mr. Pitt, in Reply.

*Downing-street, Tuesday,
Feb. 3, 1801.*

Mr. Pitt cannot help entreating your Majesty's permission to express how very sincerely he is penetrated with the affecting expressions of your Majesty's kindness and goodness to himself, on the occasion of the communication with which he has been under the necessity of troubling your Majes-

ty. It is, therefore, with additional pain he feels himself bound to state, that the final decision which your Majesty has formed on the great subject in question (the motives to which he respects and honours), and his own unalterable sense of the line which public duty requires from him, must make him consider the moment as now arrived, when, on the principles which he has already explained, it must be his first wish to be released as soon as possible from his present situation. He certainly retains the same anxious desire, in the time and mode of quitting it, to consult as much as possible your Majesty's ease and convenience, and to avoid embarrassment. But he must frankly confess to your Majesty, that the difficulty even of his temporary continuance must necessarily be increased, and may very shortly become insuperable, from what he conceives to be the import of one passage in your Majesty's note, which hardly leaves him room to hope that your Majesty thinks those steps can be taken for effectually discountenancing all attempts to make use of your Majesty's name, or to influence opinions on this subject, which he has ventured to represent as indispensably necessary during any interval in which he might remain in office. He has, however, the less anxiety in laying this sentiment before your Majesty, because independent of it, he is more and more convinced, that your Majesty's final decision being once taken, the sooner he is allowed to act upon it, the better it will be for your Majesty's service. He trusts and sincerely believes, that your Majesty cannot find any long delay necessary for forming an arrangement for conducting your

service with credit and advantage; and that, on the other hand, the feebleness and uncertainty, which is almost inseparable from a temporary government, must soon produce an effect, both at home and abroad, which might lead to serious inconvenience. Mr. Pitt trusts your Majesty will believe, that a sincere anxiety for the future ease and strength of your government is one strong motive for his presuming thus to press this consideration.

D.—The KING's Answer to C.

Queen's House, Feb. 5, 1801.

The box from Mr. Pitt contained two letters, and a warrant in favour of Mr. Long. I cannot have the smallest difficulty in signing the proposed warrant, as I think him a very valuable man, and know how much Mr. Pitt esteems him.

I had flattered myself that, on the strong assurance I gave Mr. Pitt, of keeping perfectly silent on the subject whereon we entirely differ, provided on his part he kept off from any disquisition on it for the present, which was the main object of the letter I wrote to him on Sunday, we both understood our present line of conduct: but as I unfortunately find Mr. Pitt does not draw the same conclusion, I must come to the unpleasant decision, as it will deprive me of his

political service, of acquainting him, that, rather than forego what I look on as my duty, I will, without unnecessary delay, attempt to make the most creditable arrangement, and such as Mr. Pitt will think most to the advantage of my service, as well as to the security of the public; but he must not be surprised, if I cannot fix how soon that can possibly be done, though he may rest assured that it shall be done with as much expedition as so difficult a subject will admit.

G. R.

E.—The late DUKE of YORK to His late MAJESTY.

York House, Feb. 13, 1801.

Sir;—I have the honour to return your Majesty the papers which you were graciously pleased to allow me to peruse.

If my sentiments upon the question of Catholic Emancipation, and of the repeal of the Test Act, had not been already immutably fixed, the arguments adduced in favour of the measure would alone have been sufficient to have convinced me of the danger, if not of the absolute certainty, of the dreadful consequences of its being carried into execution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Majesty's most dutiful
son and subject,

FREDERICK.

MEMOIR of the RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, D. C. L. First Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, a Privy Councillor, M. P. for Newport, in Hants, a Governor of the Charter-House, &c.

The family of Canning was originally of Foxcote in Warwick-

shire. George, fourth son of Richard Canning of Foxcote, was

grated to Ireland at the commencement of the seventeenth century, as agent of a company of Londoners in the plantation of Ulster, and settled at Garvagh in the county of Londonderry. His great-grandson of the same name, marrying a daughter of Robert Stratford, esq. of Baltinglass (an aunt of the first earl of Aldborough), had a son, named Stratford after his maternal ancestors, who was the father of three sons, George, Paul, and Stratford. Of these, the eldest gave birth to the deceased statesman; the second to George, now lord Garvagh (for whom his cousin procured that Irish barony in 1818); and the third, to a numerous family, including the right hon. Stratford Canning, late ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, and now at Constantinople.

Mr. Canning's father died soon after he had been called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple. He was familiar with elegant literature, and was the associate of Keats, Whitehead, Cawthorn, and other men of literary note of that day. He was also a warm admirer of Wilkes, and published several tracts, all breathing fervent aspirations after liberty. He devoted much of his time to poetry; of his proficiency in which, he gave various specimens to the world, particularly an epistle from lord William Russell, supposed to be written on the night previous to his execution, to William lord Cavendish, preserved in Dodsley's collection of fugitive poetry. He likewise published in 1766, a translation in verse of cardinal Polignac's Latin poem entitled "Anti Lucretius." Soon after Mr. Canning offended his father by marrying a lady, his

inferior both in rank and in fortune. By her he had three children, two daughters and a son; which last was born April 11, 1770: and on the same day in the year following, the father died of a decline. His remains were interred in the new burying-ground of the parish of St. Mary-le-bonne; and over his grave the widow placed a stone with the following lines, which, if not very poetical, are at least an evidence of feeling on the part of the survivor, and of merit in the deceased:—

"Thy virtue and my woe no words can tell!

Then for a little while, my George, farewell!

For faith and love like ours, Heaven has in store

Its last best gift—to meet, and part no more."

Mrs. Canning, being left destitute by her husband's death, first set up a small school for support, and next attempted the stage. Her début was made on the boards of Old Drury, under the auspices of the elder Sheridan, and she actually ventured to play Jane Shore to Garrick's lord Hastings. This attempt failed. Nevertheless, she was a woman of considerable theatrical talent; and was very successful at Bath, and in various provincial companies. Her second husband was Reddish, a performer of celebrity in his day, but of wild habits, who, after a time became deranged, and died in the West Lunatic asylum. Being at Exeter, on a professional expedition, a respectable linen-draper, in that town, of the name of Hynn, was smitten with her, and married her. He had a great liking for the stage, and gave up his business to gratify it; but he was a very indifferent performer. Mrs. Hynn survived her third husband many years: and lived long enough to

see her son George surrounded with splendour, and to share in his good fortune.*

The education of the future premier was superintended by his uncle, a merchant in London, principally engaged in the wine trade; but its expenses were sufficiently provided by a small estate in Ireland, which, though inadequate as a provision for life, was amply sufficient as a fund for education. His rudimental instruction Mr. Canning acquired at Hyde-abbey school near Winchester, under the care of the rev. Charles Richards. Even then his early compositions were distinguished by an extraordinary vigour of mind. At a public exhibition he recited a prize poem on West's picture of the Resurrection of Lazarus—the altar-piece of Winchester cathedral. At another exhibition he displayed a promise of those powers which were destined hereafter to command the admiration of the world. Previous to a vacation, a selection from the *Orestes* of Euripides was enacted, when young Canning surpassed all his associates, by the judgment, sensibility, and elegance, with which he portrayed the madness of the conscience-stricken matricide. On another occasion he gave a

spontaneous evidence of his extraordinary tenaciousness of memory, in reciting, by way of exercise, the whole of the English poems of Gray. Through life Mr. Canning cherished the greatest respect for his early preceptor Mr. Richards; to whom he frequently evinced his grateful remembrance, particularly by transmitting his printed speeches to Hyde-abbey.

Having risen to the first class in this preparatory establishment, he was removed to Eton, and was instantly noticed as a boy of surprising genius and attainments. Ambitious of literary distinction, he had the address to infuse the same spirit into some of his competitors. The result was very extraordinary; being no less than an imitation of Addison and the constellation of wits who at the beginning of the century produced the "*Spectator*." Mr. Canning had but just turned fifteen when he laid the plan of a periodical paper, called "*The Microcosm*." It was published in weekly numbers, from November 6th, 1786, to July 30th, 1787; and was conducted by an association of four boys, who contributed to it under the signatures of A, B, C, and D. The papers signed A were furnished by Mr. John Smith, the late paymaster of the navy; those signed B were written by Mr. Canning; C was the signature of Mr. Robert Smith, late member for Lincoln; and D of Mr. John Hookham Frere, the late ambassador at Madrid. Lord Henry Spencer (second son of the late duke of Marlborough), Mr. Joseph Mellish, Mr. Benjamin Way, Mr. Capel Lofft, and Mr. Littlehalls, were also contributors. The contributions of Mr. Canning were eleven in number. One was a poem, and, considering his age,

* Mr. Canning's attention to his mother speaks volumes for the excellence of his heart. He visited her (at Bath, where she of late resided) as often as the public business allowed him; and never failed to write to her every Sunday of his life. As Mr. Canning was repeatedly attacked on the subject of the pensions granted to his mother and sisters, it becomes fair to add what he said in his defence. His answer to this charge was, that, when he first retired in 1803 from the office of Under-secretary of State, he was entitled to a pension of 500*l.* a year; and that, instead of taking the sum himself, he requested to have it settled on his relations.

a very wonderful one, on "The Slavery of Greece;" and the rest were principally of a humorous cast; and among them a burlesque piece of criticism on the childish ballad of "The Queen of Hearts," possesses uncommon merit. Of this very clever publication Mr. Canning was also the editor, and as such disposed of the copyright to the publisher.—Subjoined is a copy of the receipt given by him on the occasion:—

"Received, the 31st of July, 1787, of Charles Knight, the sum of fifty guineas, in full for the copyright of the 'Microcosm,' a periodical work, carried on by us, the undermentioned persons, under the name and title of 'Gregory Griffin;' and for any right we may hereafter have in the said work. Being also in full for the Numbers remaining on hand; those sold having been settled for December 6th, 1786, February 21st, and May 28th, 1787. Received for John Smith, Robert Smith, John Frere, and self, George Canning."

For several years a society had periodically met in a hall at Eton, for the purpose of discussion. In this miniature senate, the crown and the people had their respective champions; the advocates were as solemn, as eager for victory, and as active in obtaining it, as the more mature debaters of the parliament itself. Mr. (now marquis) Wellesley, Mr. (now earl) Grey, and at a subsequent period, Mr. Canning, distinguished themselves, in this intellectual warfare.

During Mr. Canning's career at Eton, he was eminently distinguished, as well as the present marquis Wellesley, for his classical attainments; and the names of both these remarkable men are affixed to some of the most splen-

did compositions of the "Musæ Etonenses." George Canning was also distinguished in the school for the more than usual juvenile attachment which he evinced for the principles of social liberty; and there are persons still living who well remember the passionate interest which the youthful enthusiast took in the contest for the representation of Windsor, which the celebrated admiral Keppel carried on against the court candidate.

During his whole life Mr. Canning delighted in his recollection of Eton; and assiduously kept up his connection with that celebrated school. His visits to the Monks were constant. At the Monks of 1823 he accidentally met Mr. Brougham, for the first time in public after their escapade in the House of Commons. The hand of the generous Secretary was immediately stretched out to his opponent, in the presence of a thousand admiring spectators. On the 4th of June of the following summer, Mr. Canning was the sitter in the "ten-oar," at the Eton regatta, a post of honour which is always reserved for the boys for some favoured visitor. He huzzaed again and again with the loudest of them as they passed the crowded shores; and Eton was proud of her scholar and her man.

Having attained the post of honour, or, in the phrase, become captain of the school of Eton, Mr. Canning, in October, 1787, was matriculated at Oxford as a student of the church; where he fought in the midst of his antagonists; but without any other sentiment than the exhibition of his talents, and his virtues. Here also

instancess, the ripeness of his genius quickly appeared, and drew upon him the notice of the university. While yet, in the language of the schools, a *freshman*, and not out of his teens, he had the boldness to stand as a competitor for the chancellor's first prize, and succeeded. This was a Latin poem, on the following subject, "*Iter ad Meccam Religionis Causa Susceptum*;" and the purity and spirit of the composition gained great applause.

It was at Oxford that Mr. Canning's friendship commenced with the hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, now earl of Liverpool, who was only of a few months older standing than Mr. Canning; having received his previous education at the Charter-house. They (with lord Henry Spencer, who had entered Christ-church at the same time), were constantly in each other's society; and there acquired that mutual regard, which no occasional political difference at any time seriously interrupted. It was also to Mr. Jenkinson, though not entirely, that Mr. Canning was indebted for his introduction to Mr. Pitt. When, with that design, Mr. Canning was invited to dinner with the first earl at Addiscombe-house, it was found, to the surprise and amusement of their host, that the two supposed stranger-guests were already acquainted with each other; for Mr. Pitt (through what channel is not exactly known) had some time before intimated to Mr. Canning his wish to become acquainted with him, and they had met without the intervention of any third person.

Mr. Sheridan was at that time in the full blaze of his meteoric prosperity; and in consequence of his connection with Mrs. Canning's

family, it was Mr. Canning's good fortune to spend all his vacations with that wit. To Sheridan Mr. Canning was indebted for an introduction to some of the most distinguished men of the day; among others to Edmund Burke, whose prophetic acumen did not fail him in his auguries of Mr. Canning's success as a parliamentary orator. To Sheridan, Mr. Canning was also indebted for gaining admittance, whilst still a youth, to the society of Devonshire-house. He was introduced to the Duchess at a splendid supper given by her grace to Mr. Fox, lord John Townshend, lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Richardson, gen. Fitzpatrick, gen. Burgoyne, Mr. Tickell, and other celebrated wits of the day. On his first interview Canning displayed a brilliancy and talents beyond his age.

After taking his first degree at Oxford, Mr. Canning entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, with the view of pursuing the profession of the law. From that intention, however, he was diverted by the advice of Sheridan, who had repeatedly witnessed his oratorical powers at one of the debating societies which at that time existed in the metropolis.

Mr. Canning entered parliament, in 1793. "From the political faith," says Mr. Moore, in his life of Sheridan, "in which he had been educated, under the very eyes of Mr. Sheridan, who had long been the friend of his family, and at whose house he generally passed his college vacations, the line that he was to take in the House of Commons seemed already, according to the usual course of events, marked out for him. But his decision was in favour of the Minister and Toryism; and after a friendly

and candid explanation to Mr. Sheridan of the reasons and feelings that urged him to this step, he entered into terms with Mr. Pitt, and was by him immediately brought into parliament." Sir Richard Worsley having retired, purposely to make room for him, Mr. Canning took his seat as member for the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. During the first session that he sat in Parliament, he remained silent. His maiden effort was made on the 31st of January, 1794, in the debate which took place, in the committee of Supply, on the Sardinian Treaty, by which an annual subsidy of 200,000*l.* was stipulated to be paid by Great Britain, during the continuance of the war, and the restoration of the territories lately wrested from him by France, was promised to the King of Sardinia. In order that he might commence his parliamentary career with some éclat, the field was left open on that night by Mr. Pitt to his young friend; who entered at full length into the disputed questions of the origin and objects of the war, in order to prove that the stipulations made with Sardinia were, in every respect, consistent with the declared views and established policy of this kingdom. Although this speech was received with much attention and applause, it certainly did not excite that high admiration which his subsequent parliamentary efforts elicited. This was attributed to his imitation of Burke. It was Apollo, said some, learning graceful motion from Hercules. Burke addressed himself too much to the intellect of philosophers, and, consequently, valued too little the immediate effect of his exertions to be an effective debater: there was no fusing earnestness in

his manner—no locality of feeling—no appearance of personal interest; therefore his auditors were cold and unmoved. He spoke too like a man, who, "proudly eminent above the rest in the shape and gesture" of his intellect, felt that all mixture of fleshly feeling was a questioning of his dignity, and that the ordinary local interests and emotions of humanity were derogatory from the character of one who legislated for all times, and all places, and many people. He confined himself too exclusively to convince by instructing, and thus demand support, to be a safe model of imitation in a popular assembly. He was altogether a dangerous model to Mr. Canning; the more so, as he had neither Burke's dictatorial arrogance of tone and manner, nor the dominating influence of his genius; nor his knowledge, at once serious and profound, of the human heart, and of the productions of the human intellect—to essential to bear him out against the offended self-love, the prejudices, and the interests of his adversaries. Mr. Canning had too much good sense, and regard for his own fame, not to abandon a course that probably would have ended only in the shipwreck of his reputation. Unbacked by family influence as he was in early life, the task of convincing, by mere fact and argumentative sarcasm, his opponents of their errors, was perilous in the extreme; while that of inducing himself into their confidence, by gracefully pretending them of the soundness of his own doctrine, and of obtaining their support, by exhibiting the defects of their opinions in the light of a playful but at the same time, unflinching wit, was still more likely to lead to power and distinction.

In May 1794, in the debate on the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension bill, Mr. Canning replied with much spirit to Mr. Grey (the present lord Grey), who had accused Mr. Pitt of duplicity and apostacy; and defended the measure as indispensably required by the imminent danger of the time.

Mr. Canning took the degree of M. A. on the 5th of July, 1794. Until that period he had been a frequent resident at Christ-church. He now however discontinued that practice, and made the metropolis his constant abode.

Mr. Fox having in the next session of Parliament moved for a committee on the state of the nation, the motion was warmly opposed by Mr. Canning, who characterised the proposition as being, in some points of view, useless, in others, impolitic, and in none, as possessing any claim to the sanction of the House.

In 1796, Mr. Canning accepted of Mr. Pitt the post of under Secretary of State; and at the general election in that year, he was returned for the Treasury borough of Wendover. At the same period he was appointed Receiver-general of the Alienation-office.

In the autumn of 1797, Mr. Canning, in conjunction with Mr. Jenkinson (the present earl of Liverpool), Mr. George Ellis (the present lord Seaford), Mr. Frere, and other of his friends, projected "The Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner;" the object of which was, by the two-fold operation of argument and ridicule, to attack the numerous journals which in that perilous time were advocating the cause of equality and republicanism. The prospectus of this work was written by Mr. Canning.

Mr. William Gifford having been appointed the editor, the first number appeared on the 20th of November, 1797; and the publication was regularly continued until the 9th of July, 1798.

In the session of 1798, Mr. Wilberforce having moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, the motion was supported by Mr. Canning, in a speech of great feeling and ability.

Mr. Canning was, in March, 1799, appointed one of the Commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

On the 8th of July, 1800, he increased his fortune and interest by a marriage with Joanna, the youngest daughter of general John Scott, of Balcomrie. The fortune of the lady exceeded one hundred thousand pounds.

Early in the year 1801, the administration, which had so long defied the efforts of an able and indefatigable party, was suddenly dissolved. Mr. Canning, of course, resigned his official situations. The following year he was returned member for the borough of Trillick. He now appeared on the opposition side of the House, and assailed the administration of Mr. Addington with such a force of argument and keenness of irony, as greatly to provoke the zealous partisans of that gentleman. Not content with a parliamentary attack, Mr. Canning commenced a paper war, which was carried on for some time with considerable acrimony. In this contest the minister, or his friends, called in the aid of some of those literary auxiliaries who, like the Swiss, fight for pay. One of these mercenaries, under the appellation of a "Near Observer," discharged a torrent of abuse upon Mr. Canning and his patron, which

the former repelled with interest ; and at the same time let fly some shafts of ridicule against the principal, particularly in two satires, one called "The Consultation," and the other, "The Doctor." As a contrast to these caustic effusions, he sent into the world an admirable lyric composition in praise of his great friend, upon whom he bestowed the high title of the "Pilot that weathered the Storm."

Mr. Pitt was not insensible to this attention, and when in May, 1804, he returned to power, Mr. Canning (who, however, it is said, for some time had resolved to attach himself to lord Grenville's party) received the place of Treasurer of the Navy, vacated by Mr. Tierney. In the same year he was re-elected for the Irish borough of Tralee.

When Mr. Whitbread, in the session of 1805, submitted the conduct of the late lord Melville to the consideration of the House of Commons, Mr. Canning embraced several occasions of warmly, although unsuccessfully, defending his noble friend.

From this time nothing remarkable occurred in Mr. Canning's personal or public history, until the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806. At the funeral of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Canning attended as a sincere mourner, and with Mr. George Rose, and Mr. Spencer Perceval, bore the banners of emblems. Many years after this melancholy event, Mr. Canning, in a public speech at Liverpool, said with great emphasis, "In the grave of Mr. Pitt my political allegiance lies buried."

Mr. Canning was now returned member for Sligo ; and, being again in opposition, had to contend with some of his former associates ; and, indeed, to stand almost alone against

what he ironically termed, "all the talents, all the wisdom, and all the experience of a combined host of Whigs, and Tories, Foxites and Pittites." The part performed by lord Grenville on this occasion was considered by many persons to be very extraordinary. After refusing in 1803 to come into office, unless in conjunction with Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Canning ; and declaring in the same year that he never could form any political relation whatever with Mr. Addington : notwithstanding this, and, what was more unaccountable, his refusal to join Mr. Pitt when again placed at the head of affairs, lord Grenville, on the death of his illustrious relative, consented to take the lead of a cabinet of which lord Sidmouth and Mr. Fox were prominent members, to the entire exclusion of Mr. Canning.

When Mr. Spencer Stanhope moved in the House of Commons certain resolutions expressing the sense of the House of the inexpediency and impropriety of lord Ellenborough's having a seat in the cabinet, the motion was ably supported by Mr. Canning ; who on subsequent occasions ridiculed with great effect the new military arrangements introduced by Mr. Wyndham.

Mr. Fox died in September, 1806, and was succeeded in his office by lord Howick (now earl Grey). Parliament, having been dissolved, re-assembled on the 15th December, 1806. In the debate on the address, Mr. Canning made a distinguished figure. Early in 1807 the subject of the recent negotiation with France came under discussion in Parliament. Mr. Canning spoke upon the occasion at great length ; and animated

with much severity on the conduct of ministers in having allowed a negotiation, which it was evident from its earliest stage must terminate as it had terminated, to be protracted by the artifice of the enemy, to his advantage alone, and to the infinite detriment of the country.

The Catholic bill having, in April, 1807, effected the dissolution of the administration, the duke of Portland became prime minister, and Mr. Canning was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the 27th of the same month the session and the parliament came to a close, when the royal commissioners stated that "his Majesty was anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which had recently taken place were yet fresh in their recollection."

The appeal was judiciously made, and the result proved that the sovereign and his ministers had duly appreciated the public sentiment. Many persons of great weight in the country, and whose return was considered as sure, were thrown out in the general election which ensued.

The new parliament met on the 22nd of June, 1807, and Mr. Canning was seated in it for the borough of Hastings.

The year 1809, was an eventful period in Mr. Canning's life. It had long been rumoured that considerable differences existed among some of the members of the cabinet, and the fact was ascertained in a singular manner, when, on the 21st of September, 1809, Mr. Canning met lord Castlereagh upon Putney Heath, to settle their dissensions by a duel. Lord Castlereagh gave the challenge, and was attended by the present marquis of

Hertford, Mr. Canning by Mr. Ellis (now lord Seaford). After taking their ground, they fired, and missed; no explanation taking place, they fired a second time, when Mr. Canning received his adversary's ball in his thigh. He did not fall from the wound, nor was it known by the seconds that he was wounded, and both parties stood ready to give or receive further satisfaction, when Mr. Ellis perceiving blood on Mr. Canning, the seconds interfered, Mr. Canning was conveyed to his house Gloucester Lodge, at Brompton, where he was for some time confined; but the bone of the thigh was not fractured, and Mr. Hone, who was in attendance, dressed the wound, which was soon after perfectly healed.

Letters, which were subsequently published by both parties, in some measure explained the cause of this extraordinary event. It appears that, early in April, 1809, Mr. Canning had addressed a representation to the duke of Portland on the state of the administration, expressing his intention, unless some change were effected, to resign his office. The change required, he afterwards explained, referred to the War Department; and it was generally supposed to have been his wish that lord Castlereagh should be replaced in that office by the marquis Wellesley. The duke of Portland requested Mr. Canning to suspend for a time his resignation, that he might have time to consider what advice he should lay before the king; and soon after, his grace opened the subject to another member of the cabinet, who endeavoured to prevail upon Mr. Canning to forbear to press his resignation until the close of

the session, upon the ground of the difficulty which would exist in making any new arrangement during the sitting of parliament. Mr. Canning did not promise to accede to this; but he agreed that no step in the matter could properly be taken till after the decision of the question respecting the writership.* On the 28th of April, three days after this question had been settled, the duke of Portland communicated this subject to lord Camden, who agreed that he thought a change in lord Castlereagh's situation desirable, provided that it could be effected honourably for lord Castlereagh, and, "that it could be reconciled to lord Castlereagh's feelings." With this view, four several plans were proposed and abandoned; as, in fact, it was a matter of no small difficulty to arrange the affair in any manner that, according to the condition, should be perfectly "reconcilable to lord Castlereagh's feelings." One of these arrangements had for its object, not the removal of his lordship, but a new distribution of the business of the War Department, by which that part of it which was connected with political correspondence should be transferred to the Foreign-office, and the business of another office, then vacant, transferred to the Secretary of War. This it was agreed, on the 21st of June, should be carried into effect; and lord Camden was directed, by the king, to communicate this decision to lord Castlereagh. Lord Camden, however, seems to have felt the awkwardness of the commission, and Mr.

Canning finding, a week after, that nothing had been done, again, and earnestly, pressed on his majesty the acceptance of his resignation.

By this time, it seems that lord Camden agreed to make the disclosure in question to his noble friend, as soon as the expedition to Zealand had sailed, which would be in less than a fortnight. Before this had elapsed, however, a new project was started; lord Camden was to be induced to resign his office of President of the Council, and lord Castlereagh to accept it in lieu of his present situation, in which he was to be succeeded by the marquis Wellesley. To this lord Camden agreed; but upon the condition that no change should take place till after the termination of the expedition to the Scheldt; and that it should be left to him to choose the time of making any communication to lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Canning represents himself, in one of the letters already alluded to, as remonstrating warmly against these repeated delays, and reiterating the offer of his own resignation, from which, however, he was dissuaded by the duke of Portland, who described the step as probably leading to the dissolution of the administration. Other members of the cabinet were equally urgent with him to consent to acquiesce in the proposed postponement. "It was stated to him, that if, instead of pressing for the arrangement now, time were allowed to lord Castlereagh's friends to prepare him for the change, and to reconcile him to it, the arrangement might ultimately take place in an amicable manner, and that every public object might thus be answered without any unnecessary harshness to the feelings

* This refers to a charge which had been made against lord Castlereagh of having used his patronage for political purposes.

of individuals; and that, so far from finding fresh impediments raised to the execution of the arrangement when the time arrived, he should find all those to whose representations he yielded, considering themselves pledged equally with the duke of Portland, to see it carried into effect." Mr. Canning declares, that by these representations and assurances he was reluctantly, and, as he confesses, against his better judgment, induced to consent to remain in office till the termination of the expedition.

The event of the expedition was known on the end of September, and Mr. Canning immediately wrote to the duke of Portland, reminding him that the time was come for offering the seals of the War Department to lord Wellesley. Four days after, however, the duke informed him, that no measures had been taken for preparing lord Castlereagh for the change; and added that he (the duke of Portland) had himself determined to retire from office. Mr. Canning immediately disclaimed any wish that the arrangement should be carried into effect under circumstances so unlooked-for; and desired the duke of Portland to lay his resignation that day before the king. The next day he declined attending the cabinet, considering, as he stated in a letter to the duke of Portland, his resignation to be in his majesty's hands. After this cabinet, lord Camden, for the first time, broke the whole affair to lord Castlereagh, who immediately sent in his resignation, and, ten days after, wrote a letter to Mr. Canning which produced the meeting that has been described. The motive of lord Castlereagh's resentment was not, of course, Mr. Canning's

demanding, upon public grounds, his removal from his office. His complaint was (as he expressed himself in his letter to Mr. Canning) "that a promise for such removal having been obtained, whereby you had pronounced it unfit that I should remain charged with the conduct of the war, and by which my situation as a minister of the Crown was made dependent upon your will and pleasure, you continued to sit in the same cabinet with me, and to leave me, not only in the persuasion that I possessed your confidence and support as a colleague, but you allowed me, in breach of every principle of good faith, both public and private, though thus virtually superseded, to originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise, of a most important nature, with your apparent concurrence and ostensible approbation. You were fully aware, that, if my situation in the government were disclosed to me, I could not have submitted to remain one moment in office, without the entire abandonment of my private honour and my public duty. You knew I was deceived, and you continued to deceive me."

Mr. Canning's defence was, that all along he had earnestly insisted upon the necessity of an immediate disclosure to lord Castlereagh, and that it was only by the representations of those whom he considered as lord Castlereagh's friends, that he was induced to assent to its delay. But lord Castlereagh, admitting this, asserted, that no man had a right to make use of such a plea, in justification of an act affecting his honour, and the unfairness of which Mr. Canning had himself acknowledged.

The quarrel naturally excited a considerable sensation among the friends of both parties at the time. It was understood that his late majesty expressed his strong, and certainly his just disapprobation of the practice of settling ministerial disputes by sword or pistol, and the duke of Portland, as well as Mr. Canning and lord Castlereagh, resigned his official situation.

But although Mr. Canning no longer formed a part of his majesty's government, he continued actively to discharge his duties as a member of the House of Commons. In the first session of 1810, Mr. Whitbread having moved certain resolutions inculcating the conduct of lord Chatham in the Walcheren expedition as unconstitutional, Mr. Canning proposed an amendment, which was carried, blaming the noble lord's conduct, but in more moderate terms. He also supported sir Thomas Lethbridge's resolution, declaring that the celebrated letter which sir Francis Burdett had addressed to his constituents was a libel on the House of Commons. On Mr. Grattan's moving, on the 18th of May, 1810, the reference of the Catholic claims to the consideration of a committee of the whole House, Mr. Canning, opposed the adoption of the motion at that moment; no security or engagement having been offered on the part of the Catholics. One of his most splendid efforts was his speech on the 15th of June, 1810, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, who had been expressing very desponding sentiments with respect to Spain.

In the latter end of the year 1810, in consequence of the king's illness, parliament was suddenly

called together. In the debates which took place immediately, and again in the session which opened on the 15th January, 1811, on the Regency bill, Mr. Canning, while he generally supported government, endeavoured to diminish the restrictions which the bill imposed on the regent. The affair of Spain and Portugal coming under discussion on the introduction of the army estimates, Mr. Canning, on the 4th of March, 1811, made another powerful and glowing address to the House, urging a determined perseverance in the course which had been adopted. When Mr. Horner presented the Report from the Bullion Committee, Mr. Canning expressed his entire concurrence in the Report; and took a part in the discussions which soon afterwards occurred on the state of the currency.

Immediately on the assassination of Mr. Perceval (11th of May, 1812), the remaining ministers were, of course, anxiously employed in considering how they might best supply the loss of their distinguished chief and leader. Lord Liverpool was, in the first instance, authorized by the prince Regent to apply to the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning. His lordship's overtures were, however, declined, principally on the ground of the unaltered views professed to be entertained by lord Liverpool and his colleague lord Castlereagh respecting the question of concession to the Catholics. It is not improbable that the nature of the proposed ministerial arrangement, by which lord Liverpool was to become First Lord of the Treasury, and lord Castlereagh to retain the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs

and the lead in the House of Commons, constituted another and, perhaps, greater difficulty. The marquis of Wellesley was afterwards empowered by the prince Regent to form an administration, of which Mr. Canning was to be a member; but the noble marquis failed to accomplish his object; nor was another attempt by earl Moira more successful.

Soon after this failure, namely, on the 22nd of June, 1812, Mr. Canning moved a resolution, which was carried by a majority of 129; pledging the House to take the Catholic question into consideration early in the next session of parliament. Upon this occasion Mr. Canning again entered at great length on the consideration of this question.

Parliament having been dissolved, Mr. Canning offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool, and was elected. Mr. Canning stood, in all, four times for Liverpool, and was every time elected; but never without strong opposition. On the first occasion he had four antagonists, and his majority was 500; the numbers being for Mr. Canning, 1,661; for general Gascoyne (the second member), 1,532; for Mr. Brougham, 1,131; for Mr. Creevey, 1,068; and for general Tarleton 11. At the second election in 1814, very great exertions were made to throw Mr. Canning out; but he was returned after a struggle of three days, by the retirement of his opponent Mr. Leyland. The third election, of 1818, was distinguished by an extraordinary quantity of electioneering manoeuvre, eighteen nominal candidates having been set up

on one side, and the other, in addition to the four real ones; the majority, however, of Mr. Canning, was greater than on any occasion before. The last election of 1820 was less warmly contested, his chief opponent being a gentleman of the name of Crompton, who obtained only 345 votes.

In October, 1814, Mr. Canning was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the prince Regent of Portugal. He accordingly repaired to Lisbon, where he resided until the downfall of Buonaparte at Waterloo. After that event Mr. Canning resigned his situation and went to the South of France, for the health of some of his family, which was, in fact, the real motive for his going abroad at all. There he remained until the middle of the summer of 1816, when he returned to England, and, on the death of the earl of Buckinghamshire, he was appointed President of the Board of Control.

Early in the Spring of 1820 Mr. Canning lost his son, Mr. George Charles Canning, in the 19th year of his age, who had for a considerable time been in a declining state. This was a severe stroke to the father, who recorded his sense of the calamity in some pathetic lines inscribed on an elegant monument in the new burying ground at Kensington.

When the message relative to the late queen was presented to the House, on the 7th of June, 1820, Mr. Canning, while he denied that the inquiry into her majesty's conduct had been forced on by ministers, who, on the contrary, had done every thing in their power to avert it, allowed

that much mischief must be the result. "Towards the illustrious personage who is the object of this investigation," observed Mr. Canning, "I feel an unaltered regard and affection. If there had been any injustice meditated towards her, no consideration on earth should have induced me to be a party to it, or to stand where I now stand. It is but due to those with whom I act, to say, that all that has been done by government with respect to her Majesty, has been done in the spirit of honour, candour, justice, and feeling. Having discharged my duty in making these observations, I hope I may, without any dereliction of it, indulge my private feelings, by abstaining as much as possible from taking any part in the future stages of these proceedings."

Soon after, Mr. Canning resigned the Presidency of the Board of Control, and went abroad for a few weeks.

In a letter addressed by Sir Francis Burdett, on the 4th of April, 1821, to the Chairman of a dinner of parliamentary reformers, the hon. baronet mentioned Mr. Canning as the natural "champion of a system, by the *hocus pocus* tricks of which he and his family

got so much of the public money." At that time Sir Francis was in confinement in the King's-bench. Immediately on his liberation, Mr. Canning wrote to the hon. baronet, requiring an explanation of the obnoxious expressions. Sir Francis Burdett in his answer disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence to Mr. Canning, and the latter declared himself satisfied.

On the recall of the marquis of Hastings, Mr. Canning was nominated Governor-general of India. He accordingly made all his arrangements for leaving the country, and went down to Liverpool to take leave of his friends and constituents in that town. While Mr. Canning was on this valedictory visit, the marquis of Londonderry put an end to his own existence on the 18th of August, 1822.

On the 16th of September, 1822, Mr. Canning was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We do not enter into any details of his conduct in that office. His elevation to the post of prime minister, and his death are recorded in our history for the present year.

ANECDOTES OF WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQ.

Of the earlier part of Mr. Gifford's life we shall say nothing, but shall only refer to the preface to his translation of Juvenal, which was first published in the year 1802.

Of some strictures on the translation, which appeared in the

Critical Review, Mr. Gifford published an "Examination," in 1803, and a "Supplement to that Examination in 1804." A second edition of the Juvenal was published in 1806.

When Mr. Gifford published his

Translation of Juvenal, he had already acquired great celebrity as the author of "The Baviad" and "The Meviad;" although in his autobiography he does not notice these successful productions of his muse. The former satire was published in 1794.

The next object of Mr. Gifford's satiric muse was Waleott, better known by his assumed name of Peter Pindar. Mr. Gifford, who well knew the man, his history, and his habits, sent against him one of his sharpest arrows, in the form of an epistle. Waleott, though a lampooner of others, could not bear to be satirized himself; and, stung to the soul by this attack, determined upon revenge. Instead, however, of applying in the first place to his most powerful weapon, "the grey goose quill," he assumed the *argumentum baculinum*, and sallied forth in quest of his adversary. Watching his opportunity, and seeing Mr. Gifford enter the shop of Mr. Wright, the bookseller, in Piccadilly, now Hatchard's, he rushed in after him, and aimed a blow at Mr. Gifford's head, with a cudgel which he had provided for the occasion. Fortunately, a gentleman standing by, saw the movement in time to seize the arm of the enraged poet, who was then bundled out into the street, and rolled in the mud, to the great amusement of the gathered crowd. Nothing further took place at that time, but the disappointed satirist went home and penned one of his worst pieces, which he published with the title of "A Cut at a Cobbler." As, however, there was more passion than either poetry or wit in this performance, the only laugh which it provoked was against its author.

About this time, Mr. Gifford entered into a warfare of much

greater moment. A number of men of brilliant talents and high connection, at the head of whom was Mr. Canning, having determined to establish a weekly paper, for the purpose of exposing to deserved ridicule and indignation the political agitators by whom the country was then inundated, had engaged as editor a Dr. Grant, well known as a writer in the reviews and other periodical works of that period. A few days before the intended publication of the first number of "The Anti-jacobin" (which was the name given to the new paper), Dr. Grant, being taken seriously ill, sent for Mr. Wright the bookseller, who was to be the publisher of it, told him of his utter inability to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of editor, and requested that he would communicate the circumstances to some of the individuals by whom the undertaking had been projected. Mr. Wright accordingly waited upon Mr. Charles Long (now Lord Farnborough), and informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Long asked Mr. Wright, if he knew any one who was competent to the office. Mr. Wright mentioned Mr. Gifford's name, and was immediately commissioned to make Mr. Gifford the offer, which that gentleman accepted without hesitation. The first number appeared on the 20th of November, 1797, and the publication continued until the 9th of July, 1798. Some of the ablest articles in this celebrated journal were written by Mr. Gifford. A corner of the paper was expressly reserved for the "misrepresentations" and "lies" of the opposition papers; and these misrepresentations and lies it was especially Mr. Gifford's province to detect and expose.

Mr. Gifford's connexion with the Anti-jacobin naturally led to a very agreeable intimacy with a number of men of rank and distinction, among whom were Mr. Canning, Mr. Freere, Mr. Charles Long (now Lord Farnborough), Mr. Jenkinson (the present Earl of Liverpool), Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley), Lord Clare, Mr. Pitt, &c. With one or other of these eminent individuals Mr. Gifford dined twice or thrice a week; and at these festive meetings many of the most exquisite papers in the Anti-jacobin were concocted. The value of Mr. Gifford's powerful assistance was acknowledged by every one; but of all governments on the face of the globe, that of England has invariably exhibited the most prudish delicacy of finance in the recompense of literary exertion. The ministerial recollection of Mr. Gifford's services was by no means a signal exception to the rule, although he obtained the Paymaster-ship of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. At a subsequent period he was made a double commissioner of the lottery.

In the notes to his Juvenal, Mr. Gifford had displayed an extensive acquaintance with the early English poets; and, throughout his life, he prosecuted at his leisure hours that interesting study. In 1805, he published an edition of the Plays of Massinger, in four volumes; and in 1816, the Works of Ben Jonson, in nine volumes. Since his death, the Dramatic Works of Ford, in two volumes, which he left in a complete state for publication, have appeared; and they will soon be followed by the Works of Shirley, in six volumes. At one period of his life, Mr. Gifford contemplated an

edition of Shakspeare, in which it was his intention to abridge the cumbrous and superfluous notes of the *Variorum* Shakspeare; and to expose the blunders and fanciful new readings of all the previous editors and commentators. For such an undertaking no man could have been better qualified.

It was as the editor of "The Quarterly Review" that Mr. Gifford was most generally known. On its establishment in 1809, he was in a happy hour for the proprietor and for the public, appointed to conduct it; and it remained under his direction until about two years before his decease. Of the unwearied industry, extensive knowledge, varied talent, correct judgment, and sound principle, exhibited by Mr. Gifford in the management of this excellent and popular publication, during the long course of between fifteen and sixteen years, it is wholly unnecessary to speak. It must be acknowledged, that at times his pen was at least sufficiently severe; but it merits observation, that none of the various parties, poetical, religious, or political, that occasionally felt the castigation bestowed upon their productions in the Quarterly Review, ever ventured to recriminate, by attacking the moral character of the editor. Even Lord Byron, who alternately praised and abused most of his contemporaries, professed great respect for Mr. Gifford, lauded the purity of his principles, and courted his friendship.

He disliked incurring an obligation which might in any degree shackle the expression of his free opinion. Agreeably to this, he laid down a rule, from which he never departed—that every writer in the Quarterly should receive

a certain sum, at least, per sheet. On one occasion, a gentleman, holding office under government, sent him an article, which, after undergoing some serious mutilations at his hands preparatory to being ushered into the world, was accepted. But the usual sum being sent to the author, he rejected it with disdain, conceiving it a high dishonour to be *paid* for any thing—Gifford, in answer, informed him of the invariable rule of the Review, adding, that he could send the money to any charitable institution, or dispose of it in any manner he should direct—but that the money *must be paid*. The doughty official, convinced that the virtue of his article would force it into the Review at all events, stood firm in his refusal:—greatly to his dismay, the article was returned. He revenged himself by never sending another. Gifford in relating this afterwards, observed with a smile, “Poor man! the truth was, he did not like *my* alterations: and I’m sure, I didn’t like *his* articles; so there was soon an end of our connexion.”

His objection to asking a personal favour was, owing to the same principle, exceedingly strong. His services formed a very powerful claim to any moderate favour in the power of ministers to bestow; and yet, though anxious at all times to gratify the wants of his needier friends to his utmost ability, his aversion to soliciting the bounty of government was seldom overcome: on one occasion, indeed, in particular, he exerted his influence in favour of the son of a deceased friend; but undoubtedly, not without being driven to it by such importunity as left an application to ministers the less of two evils. About two years before his death, he

wrote, it is said, to the Chancellor, requesting a small living for a distressed relative of his first patron: his request was not complied with. It is true, his independence of opinion might seem to be interfered with by the situations he held; but they were bestowed on him unsolicited, and from motives of personal regard. He enjoyed a very close intimacy with Mr. Pitt: he used to mention that when he dined with the minister *tête à tête*, or with but a few chosen others, a servant was never permitted to remain in the room. The minister’s “dumb waiters” were as serviceable in his private as in any other house.

Amongst other engaging talents, Gifford possessed that very agreeable one of telling a story well, in singular perfection. The gist of trifles of this kind depends principally on the *manner* in which they are told. Many people acquire a *right* over particular stories, which, from their peculiar happiness in relating them, become exclusively their own: but Gifford had an inexhaustible supply, and his arch drollery rendered all almost equally good.

Gifford, for the last twenty years of his life, dined at four, and drank tea at six, and for several years, slept immediately after dinner till tea-time. *Then* he was always glad to see his private friends. He was for many years exceedingly feeble, and so dreadfully oppressed with asthma, as very often to be entirely deprived of speech. The fatigue of business entailed on him by the Review, and the various calls with which he was incessantly harassed during the morning, produced an overpowering exhaustion, which tends to sour the temper or excite irrita-

bility: And if, when suffering under the complicated misery of distressing bodily disease and mental exhaustion; he occasionally became fretful or peevish, the most liberal cannot withhold indulgence, nor the most malignant affect surprise. He continued the editorship of the Quarterly much longer than a just regard for his health authorized: but no successor that was proposed pleased him; and nothing but a bodily decay, little short of dissolution, compelled him to resign. He never stipulated for any salary as editor: at first he received 200*l.*, and at last 900*l.* per annum, but never engaged for a particular sum. He several times returned money to the publisher, Mr. Murray, saying "he had been too liberal." He was perfectly indifferent about wealth. In unison with his contempt of money was his disregard of any external distinction: he had a natural aversion to any thing like pomp or parade. * * * * * Yet he was by no means insensible to an honourable distinction; and when the University of Oxford, about two years before his death, offered to give him a doctor's degree, he observed, "Twenty years ago it would have been gratifying, but now it would only be written on my coffin."

Mr. Gifford was short in person; his hair was of a remarkably handsome brown colour, and was as glossy and full at the time of his death, as at any previous period. He lost the use of his right eye, I believe, by gradual and natural decay: but the remaining one made ample amends for the absence of its fellow, having a remarkable quickness and brilliancy, and a power of expressing every variety of feeling. His head was of a very

singular shape; being by no means high, if measured from the chin to the crown; but of great horizontal length from the forehead to the back of the head. His forehead projected at a right angle from his face, in a very uncommon manner.

A few days before his death he said, 'I shall not trouble myself with taking any more medicine—it's of no use—I shall not get up again.' As his last hour drew nearer, his mind occasionally wandered; he said once—'These books have driven me mad—I must read my prayers—' singular words, coming from a man deeply impressed with religious feeling. Some have seen in his library what appeared to be a paraphrase, or translation, of the Book of Job, in his own hand-writing. Soon after, all power of motion failed him, he could not raise a tea-spoon to his mouth, nor stir in his bed. His breath became very low, and interrupted by long pauses; his pulse had ceased to beat five hours before his death. He was continually inquiring what time it was. He once faltered forth, "When will this be over?" At last, on his nurse coming into the room, he said, "Now I'm ready; (words he generally used when he was ready to be moved) very well!—you may go." These were his last words; on retiring, the nurse listened behind the door; she observed the intervals of his breathing to grow longer;—she re-entered the room just in time to catch a breath that had a little of the strength of a sigh—it was his last! The few who saw him afterwards, agreed that the usual serenity of death was exceeded by the placid composure of his countenance.

Mr. Gifford died at his house No. 6, James Street, Buckingham

Gate, on the 31st of Dec. 1826. It was his original wish to be buried in South Audley Chapel; but his friend Dr. Ireland procured his consent to have his body deposited in Westminster Abbey; where his interment took place on the 8th of January, 1827.

The probate of Mr. Gifford's will was taken out under 25,000*l.* personal property. He left the bulk of his fortune to the Rev. Mr. Cookesley (the son of his original benefactor), who is likewise his residuary legatee. He left his house in James Street, for the remainder of the term, nearly thirty years, to Mrs. Hoppner, widow of the eminent portrait-painter, and legacies of a few hundreds to her children. He left a sum of money, the interest of which is to be distributed annually amongst the poor of Ashburton. He left likewise to Exeter College another sum, the foundation of

two scholarships. Three thousand pounds are left to the relatives of his beloved maid servant. He left to Mr. Heber his edition of *Maittaire's Classics*, and any other books Mr. Heber might choose to select. To Mr. Murray, the bookseller, he left 100*l.* as a memorial; likewise five hundred guineas, to enable him to reimburse a military gentleman, with whom he appears to have become jointly bound for the advance of that sum for Mr. Cookesley, at a former period. He left to his executor, Dr. Ireland, fifty guineas for a ring, and any of his books the Dean might select: and he requested his Executor to destroy all confidential papers, especially those relating to the Review. Other legacies to individuals were likewise left. There were various codicils to the will. The whole was in his own hand-writing.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

CALCUTTA.

[From Alexander's Travels from India to England.]

THE first appearance of Calcutta, to a stranger, is very grand and imposing: the public buildings, mostly of the Grecian order, are extremely handsome; porticoes, colonnades, and piazzas, abound every where. The river was crowded with shipping, chiefly European, with budgerows, bolias, and other Indian craft; the whole indicating the commercial prosperity of this flourishing capital of our Eastern empire.

The vehicles for transporting the natives from one part of the city to the other, called *Karaun-Chees*, are paltry conveyances, and would be a disgrace to any city: they have large clumsy bodies, painted in a tawdry manner, without glazed windows, exceedingly dirty, and are drawn by two miserable *tatoes*, or ponies, urged into a jog-trot by the voice and chabook of a naked coachman. Men with huge umbrellas were running about, offering their friendly shade to pedestrians who chose to hire them.

In the evening the course was crowded with gay equipages till sunset. The course is a broad road round a grass quadrangle adjoining the splendid palace of go-

vernment, and bounded on two sides by the lofty and handsome buildings of Chowringhee. It commands a view of the river and of Fort William.

The appearance of Lord Amherst on this scene did not exactly correspond with what might have been expected from the Commander-general of India, though it accorded with his unassuming character. He rode in plain clothes, on a white horse, not remarkable for its beauty, attended by a single aide-de-camp, and couple of troopers of the body-guard, who were dressed in red hussar jackets, with silver-lace, leather breeches and long boots, caps and feathers. Lady Amherst appeared in a better style, accompanied by her daughter and an aide-de-camp, in a smart carriage and four: an escort of the body-guard attended in front and rear. The vehicles on the course were of every build, from the dashing landau to the little buggy. Some of the ladies appeared bare arms, and were unshrouded: a few of the gentlemen were in white jackets, without hats. Rich natives, Indians and others, were lounging in offices and shops; among them were the *syannas*.

tives of the Pacha of Egypt, the Imaun of Muscat, &c. The Strand is a street which leads along the river, and is resorted to by the more sober and unostentatious portion of the inhabitants. Here were several beautiful Armenian ladies with golden diadems, the lower part of their faces muffled in white veils, who were enjoying in their carriages the cool breeze from the river.

Close to the Strand is a steam-engine for raising water from the Hooghly, and distributing it over the city. This is a recent improvement, and attended with great benefit and comfort to the inhabitants of Calcutta. There are now runs of water along the streets, which are daily watered.

During this month (February) plays were occasionally performed by amateurs; balls and parties were frequent among the Europeans, and nautches among the natives. One of the latter was given by

Baboo Russum Doss Moolk (reported to be worth one hundred lakhs), on occasion of the marriage of his son. The saloon in which we assembled was brilliantly lighted up with wax candles in expensive cut-glass chandeliers. The natives sat on chairs and couches; many of them wore English stockings, shoes, and kid gloves, which made a ridiculous addition to their Oriental costumes. The son of one of the baboos, a boy of eight years of age, was dressed in the full uniform of a general officer, with cocked hat aiguillette, &c. The master of the house having handed round the attar, and sprinkled the company with rose-water, was succeeded by domestics offering cool sherbets, fruit, and *patisserie*. The entertainments consisted of dancing-girls succeeded by Persian boys, who performed various feats of agility with swords.

VISIT of the ENGLISH ENVOY (COLONEL MACDONALD KINNEIR) to the CAMP of the SHAH of PERSIA.

In approaching the camp we had a delightful ride through a most romantic valley. It was very narrow, and at the bottom rushed a tumultuous stream; the banks were clothed with low jungle, and in many places were little millet fields.

The glen widened into a broad valley. At a distance was seen a white mass of tents, stretching quite across the valley, and overshadowed by lofty mountains; nearer us was a black line of horsemen. They formed the Istakball, and advanced in line, six

hundred of them, with the Nasackchee Bashee in their front, accompanied by other grandees and khans. The royal standard was displayed in their centre, having the device of the Lion and Sun.—We proceeded towards the camp, and passed the royal tents, surrounded by a lofty serai purdah.* The tents were white, with red stripes. In front of the enclosure was the tent in which the king holds his *saham* or levee, and sits

* The serai purdah is a tent-wall of canvass, surrounding the tents of the king and nobles.

daily in public on his judgment-seat, to hear complaints, reward and punish. It was distinguished by three golden balls on the summits of the poles.

In front of, and in some distance from, the royal tent, were the Zambooruks, or camel artillery, amounting to six hundred swivels (the tents pitched in a square); to the right of the Zambooruk-chees, the streets of the bozar; to the left the envoy's encampment on the bank of the Achar river. To the right of the royal camp were three regiments of Jan-baz, or disciplined infantry, each a thousand strong, and to the left three thousand ghoolam-i-Shah, or king's body-guards (horse). The prince's ministers and khans were pitched wherever their fancy dictated; and their tents were surrounded by a confused mass of small ones containing their dependants. On a hill to the left of, and commanding the camp, was the park of artillery, consisting of two brigades of guns.

We were received at our tents by a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred regular infantry, with drum and fife. They were dressed in round jackets of green with red facings, loose white *shulwas*, and black boots, with the common Persian cap: their commandant was adorned with the third class of the Lion and Sun. In the last war he had belonged to the prince's army, had run away, got well bastinadoed, and had his ears cropped: he made interest with the king, and got a commission in his army, as well as the order, although he was a notorious coward. The envoy's encampment made a highly respectable figure: it consisted of ten large tents, in a line, with innumerable baggage and ser-

vants' tents in the rear. To the grand receiving-tent was a large shamiana or vestibule; the ladies tents were of course enclosed by a serai purdah. The lining of the tents was red; the fringes party-coloured, in which yellow predominated. The Persians were highly pleased at their splendid appearance; and the union waving proudly in front gave rise to a report in the bozar that the Elchee paid to his majesty one thousand tomanus a day for the privilege.

In the evening the drums beat to, and the gun from the height was fired at sun-set, as in a regular encampment. The band of his Persian majesty played for half an hour on the right of the camp: it was composed of huge brazen trumpets and drums, and the crash of the one, and the swell of the other, had a singular, but not very harmonious effect. Dancing and tumbling boys likewise attended.

On the morning of the 4th we paid a state visit to Saliar (or Mahomed Hussein Khan), the son of the Asuff ud Dowlah, or prime minister. His father, the main promoter of the war, had been sent by the king, much against his inclination, to co-operate with the prince royal, with an army of ten thousand disciplined infantry, regular horse, and guns. He left two or three days before our arrival. On the left of Saliar was a proud-looking young man, sat Mirza Abdool Wahab, Montaji-Dowlah (keeper of the seal); behind him a very intelligent-looking personage, Mirza Caim Khan, Kaim-Mukam, second minister of the king, and first minister of the prince. He was in disgrace: being an excellent artist, he had been overruled by talents on the latter. He was

best library in the kingdom ; and being altogether a very clever and superior man, he will doubtless soon be restored to favour, as the prince cannot do without him. On the right of Saliar (the envoy intervening) sat a corpulent and joyous-looking character, arrayed in a flowing scarlet robe (which hardly concealed a fair belly), and high turban. On closer examination we discovered Mirza Aboul Hussein Khan, the celebrated Persian ambassador, so famed for his conquests among the English fair. He still retained the same clear, healthy complexion which he exhibited in Europe, but had grown enormously fat since his last embassy with the fair Circassian, who is still an inmate of his harem at Tehran. With his overwhelming powers of speech, he engrossed the whole of the conversation, talking partly in English and partly in Persian, and loudly laughing at his own sallies. After loading the Russians with every term of abuse, saying, *che khak be sir-i-muu amud*, "what ashes have fallen on my head for ever having any thing to do with them ;" and characterizing them as faithless, and grasping barbarians, he drew odious comparisons between the Russian and English missions. Certainly the former did not shine in their last. His serene highness, prince Menzikoff, had neither tents, horses, mules, nor escort. The king pitched a tent for him, and he came almost without baggage, on the chupparee or post horses of the country. However he was a fine looking, very intelligent, and gentlemanly person, and it was the fault of his government if he did not come with a better retinue.

After the Mirza had vented his spleen on the *Pedur sukhtak Roos*,

he amused us with sundry stories of himself, one of which was to the following purport :—When living in London, he was visited at his lodgings by a lady attended by a handsome maid-servant. Pretending to pay devotion to the fair dame, he was all the while making love to the hand-maid behind her back, which the lady unfortunately discovering, jumped up in a fury, seized a brush that was lying on the table, broke all the mirrors and glass-ware in the room, and left the house in a towering passion. The Mirza always commenced his stories by saying, "I'll shew you what a fine fellow I am," and wound them up by declaring, "upon my honour" that all was true which he had been saying. He holds the office of Moukarij-i-Dowlah, or minister for foreign affairs, and enjoys a pension from the company of fifteen hundred rupees per mensem, nearly 2,000*l.* a year, which he has the assurance to say is not enough to feed his dogs. He had seen the envoy's lady ride past the camp on the day of our arrival, on a side-saddle, and had mentioned it to the Shah : however the old monarch would not believe that any one could sit a horse in the way the Mirza described, and sent a request to have an ocular demonstration of the fact. The saddle was of course sent him, and it is said he made "old fatty," the Mirza, "mount and shew him the way in which English ladies ride ; doubtless greatly to his discomfort."

The head eunuch of the queen, Aga Mubarik, called with Mirza Mohamed Alce, the secretary of Mirza Aboul Hussein Khan, requesting a visit from the envoy's lady to her majesty, the Taj-i-Dowlah (crown of the state). The

Aga was a Nubian, small, and of a slender build: he said he got his thick lips from the kick of a horse! In the evening we visited the Masukchee Bashee, and the minister for foreign affairs. The Nasakchee Bashee, a dull and proud old fool, was the first man I had seen behave disrespectfully towards the envoy. When the coffee was brought in, instead of taking a cup and handing it to the envoy, as is the custom to an honoured visitant, he took his own cup first, and desired the servant to hand one to the envoy, who of course very properly declined taking it.

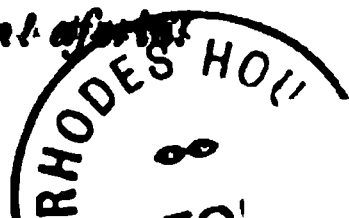
The 7th being the day appointed for our public audience of the king, we proceeded on horse-back, and in gay apparel (with *chakchoors*, or scarlet cloth boots), attended by the escort, and a large body of servants, to the royal tents. Before the first entrance, in three sides of a square, was drawn up the corps of Zamboorukchees, or camel artillery-men, arrayed in a most fantastic uniform. Scarlet sugar-loaf caps, with an edging of black fur, brass plate and feather, was their head dress, with a yellow hussar jacket, white shulwas, and boots. We dismounted and entered a receiving-tent, where we met some of the first men of the court; the Nasukchee Bashee, the Nudeem-i-Shah, or companion to the king, to whom he addresses himself in public, called by the Turkomans *Bullee Bullee Khan*, from assenting to every thing his majesty says; the old man who figures in Hajji Baba, under the epithet of Namurd Khan, and several others. Here we went through the ceremony of smoking, drinking tea, coffee, &c. After waiting some time, his majesty was announced to be on his throne.

We rose, and passed through the first entrance, the envoy carrying the letter from the governor-general enclosed in silk and cloth of gold. We found all the troops in camp drawn out in a large square, who, in compliment to us, were dressed in scarlet jackets. We walked onwards, passed through the immense tent in which was the judgment seat, which was a small throne adorned with pearls and precious stones, and then through the entrance to the enclosure formed by the serai pardah. Over this, as over the first entrance, was the favourite representation of the hero Rostum killing the white demon, and liberating his sovereign from confinement. Within was a line of battle-axe and mace bearers. At the upper end of the enclosure was a splendid open tent, supported by flowered and gilded poles; we advanced towards it, led by the master of the ceremonies, with wand of office, high turban, and scarlet and furred robe. Half way up the walk we stopped, threw off our slippers, and made a low obeisance towards the tent, from which issued a clear and solemn voice, saying, "*Khoosh amudeed*," You are welcome. We made two other obeisances, passed through a guard of richly-dressed musketeers, and entered by a door in the side-wall of the royal tent. The front wall of the tent was open. Opposite to us, on a high and magnificent throne, sat his Persian majesty, or, as the master of the ceremonies designated him, *Kebleh Alum, Shah in Shak, Zilloolah* (the centre of the universe, the king of kings, the shadow of God upon earth). He appeared a hale man, and tall, sixty-five years of age, and had some of his front teeth. He had

on the usual Persian cap, encircled by the *taorah*, a rich bandeau of jewels, and was clothed in a close red dress; his *bazoo bunde*, or arm-lets, were splendid, as were his girdle and dagger. All these were closely set with gems of rare beauty and immense value. His beard flowed below his girdle. On his right stood a line of twelve princes of the blood royal, all possessing the fine aquiline nose which distinguishes the Kujarr; below them, and near us, stood several of the ministers, among others, our friend Mirza Abool Hussein Khan, adorned with the first and second orders of the Lion and Sun. He marshalled us along the wall, opposite his majesty, according to our rank. The envoy was in front of us, near a gilt chair. The letter of the Governor-general was laid at his majesty's feet. After again bowing low, and receiving the *Khoosh amudeed*, the Mirza introduced us to the king, who was amusing himself with dangling in his hand a heavy dagger-knot of large pearls. Outside the tent, and splendidly attired, were three young men, the shield-bearer, sword and cup bearers, all of which insignia glittered with jewels. On the king's right, and on the ground upon a carpet, was the lofty cylindrical crown, on which the plume or *jika* nodded; the *Kara nai*, or Turkish calloon, and immense pillars studded with pearls. Altogether there was a great display of pearls; the throne (high-backed and with arms) was one mass of them. It is said that his majesty has a mule-load of these precious articles in his treasury, besides a vast quantity of jewels, and thirty millions sterling in specie! no other monarch in the universe is possessed of so much

treasure. His majesty was in excellent spirits, or *dumanghish chak bood*, as the Persians express it, and was exceedingly affable and polite. His personal attentions to the envoy were very marked; he twice pressed him to sit, which the envoy declined doing. This mark of respect on the part of the latter raised him in the good opinion of the Shah and his ministers. His majesty's manner to the Russian envoy, prince Menzikoff, was cold and distant: he did not ask him to sit, and would not permit his suite to enter the tent, they stood in a line on the outside. The Russians had themselves alone to blame for all this, for they still insist on wearing their boots.

The Shah said that he had been anxiously expecting the envoy for some time, and that "his place had long been empty;" the latter replied that after leaving Shiraz, the sickness which prevailed in camp prevented his making such rapid progress as he wished, but that after quitting Ispahan he had hastened to the royal stirrup. His majesty said it was fortunate that he had not arrived sooner, or he would have been involved in disputes with the Russians, adding, "*poof reskha pur*," I spit on their beards! He then drew comparisons between the English and Russian nations, and was complimented by the envoy on the successes which had attended the Persian arms. In return to this compliment, he said, "whose dogs are they that they should attempt to compete with the *Kizil bashes*?" or golden heads, as the Persians call themselves. Upon this, Mirza Abool Hussein Khan, who had long been anxiously waiting an opportunity to join in the conversation, exclaimed, "*Aferin! aferin!*"



la illa illallah koerbanut-i-shoomah. Excellent! there is but one God; I am your sacrifice. *Meshalla!* God be praised, the victorious army of the shah has already driven the Russians out of Georgia." Then turning to the envoy, he said, "Your face is whitened, your consequence is increased by the *shafakut* (condescension) of his majesty." The envoy merely answered, "Barakullah!" (Praise be to God!). After the shah had drank coffee, and smoked from a diamond-covered caloon, brought in by a khan, we took leave (*khoda hafiz*) after half an hour's desultory conversation. The introduction was very well conducted and very impressive, and the exhibition grand and imposing.

His majesty, except where money is concerned, is the most sensible man in his dominions: he is beloved by his subjects; his rule is mild, and he seldom punishes with severity, except unpardonable offenders. He was hurried into the present war by the Mooshtaed (chief priest), and a set of bigots who beset the throne, loudly calling on him, in the name of Allee, to avenge the wrongs of the faithful, who groaned under the tyranny of the Russians. He now sighs in secret for the quiet of his palace at Tehran, and anxiously desires the speedy termination of hostilities, which there is no likelihood of, as the Russians must first wipe out the stain upon their military character, and the Persians cannot in honour withdraw their protection from the Russian subjects who have so ably assisted them and joined their cause. The king, as before observed, is exceedingly fond of money. It is the custom of the kings of Persia, on the occurrence of any fortunate event, to receive

presents from their nobles; thus, when his majesty (who is very fond of the chase, and is a capital shot) hits the game, he throws his hand behind him, crying "Shabash! sicea bajaktee, excellently done! the ducats, if you please." But it is alleged against him that even when he misses, he does the same instinctively, so that then also his nobles are obliged to fill his hand, to pacify him for his bad success. Amongst other anecdotes of his avarice, the following is related: a khan had won a considerable sum of money from the shah at chess, and his majesty was rather long in liquidating the debt; at last the khan losing all patience, begged one day to remind his majesty that a month or two before, he had lost a hundred ducats to him; "Very true," said the facetious old monarch, at the same time holding up his feet to the khan, "here are my soles, Fussy Khan, beat away as long as you please, but you know I cannot part with my money."

Whenever the children or the ladies in the *sanderoon* play, the king's bag is placed in the middle, into which the winner pays ten per cent of his gains, which all goes to his majesty, who seldom gambles himself. His favourite wife, the Taj-i-Dowlah, is a very sensible and superior woman; she was formerly a dancing-girl of Ispahan, was noticed by the king for her shrewdness, and has reigned sole queen of the harem for the long period of thirteen years. She is exceedingly kind to the other wives and ladies, which is politic on her part, and she is not subjected to the bad effects of their envy and jealousy. She was very kind to the Russian prisoners, and sent them abundance to eat and

drink. In his majesty's harem there are one thousand ladies, and he is the father of one hundred children. The ladies punish their slaves in a variety of ways, one of which is to make them drink the

water from which the calcoon has been smoked; another is to subject them to be clawed by a cat: occasionally they beat them soundly with the heels of their shoes, and shave their heads.

NARRATIVE of an Attempt to reach the NORTH POLE, in Boats fitted for the purpose, and attached to his Majesty's Ship Hecla, in the year 1827, under the command of CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY.

The object of the present expedition was to reach the North Pole by means of two sledge-boats, so constructed as either to travel over the ice, or sail or row through spaces of open water, as circumstances might require. Captain Parry's old ship, the Hecla, was appointed to carry him and his companions to Spitzbergen, and there to wait in some secure harbour for his return. The vessel left the Nore on the 4th of April, reached Hammerfest on the 18th, and on the 27th, having received on board a number of trained reindeer (which proved useless), made sail to the northward. On the 14th of May, the Hecla was abreast of Hakluyt's Headland, when she was obliged to run into the main-ice for security in a heavy gale of wind. She remained beset and drifting about with the ice, chiefly to the eastward, for four-and-twenty days, when, on the 8th of June, she was liberated by a southerly wind dispersing the ice.

On reaching the Seven Islands, they were found to be all shut in by land-ice; but the party deposited on one of them, Walden Island, a store of provisions for their return. Captain Parry then

stood on to the northward, among loose and broken ice, in search of the main body, as far as $81^{\circ} 5' 32''$; but not finding anything like a field of ice, she stood back to the southward, and on the 19th of June discovered a bay on the north coast of Spitzbergen, in which the Hecla was anchored in latitude $79^{\circ} 55' N.$, longitude $16^{\circ} 54' E.$

On the 21st of June, Captain Parry set out on his arduous undertaking, with two boats named the Enterprize and Endeavour; Mr. Beverly, the surgeon, being attached to his own, and lieutenant Ross, accompanied by Mr. Bird in the other; lieutenant Foster being left in charge of the Hecla. At Little Table Island, the highest latitude of land known on the globe, they left a deposit of provisions for their return. The mode in which the party pursued their journey is described by captain Parry as follows:—

“It was my intention to travel wholly at night, and to rest by day, there being, of course, constant daylight in these regions during the summer season. The advantages of this plan, which was occasionally deranged by circumstances, consisted, first, in our avoiding the intense and oppres-

sive glare from the snow during the time of the sun's greatest altitude, so as to prevent, in some degree, the painful inflammation in the eyes, called 'snow blindness,' which is common in all snowy countries. We also thus enjoyed greater warmth during the hours of rest, and had a better chance of drying our clothes; besides which, no small advantage was derived from the snow being harder at night for travelling. The only disadvantage of this plan was, that the fogs were somewhat more frequent and more thick by night than by day, though even in this respect there was less difference than might have been supposed, the temperature during the twenty-four hours undergoing but little variation. This travelling by night and sleeping by day so completely inverted the natural order of things, that it was difficult to persuade ourselves of the reality. Even the officers and myself, who were all furnished with pocket chronometers, could not always bear in mind at what part of the twenty-four hours we had arrived; and there were several of the men who declared, and I believe truly, that they never knew night from day during the whole excursion.

"When we rose in the evening, we commenced our day by prayers, after which we took off our fur sleeping-dresses, and put on those for travelling; the former being made of camblet, lined with racoon-skin, and the latter of strong blue box-cloth. We made a point of always putting on the same stockings and boots for travelling in, whether they had dried during the day or not; and I believe it was only in five or six instances at the most, that they were not either still wet or hard-frozen.

This, indeed, was of no consequence, beyond the discomfort of first putting them on in this state, as they were sure to be thoroughly wet in a quarter of an hour after commencing our journey; while, on the other hand, it was of vital importance to keep dry things for sleeping in. Being "rigged" for travelling, we breakfasted upon warm cocoa and biscuit, and after stowing the things in the boats and on the sledges, so as to secure them as much as possible, from wet, we set off on our day's journey; and usually travelled from five to five and a half hours, then stopped an hour to dine, and again travelled four, five, or even six hours according to circumstances. After this we halted for the night, as we called it, though it was usually early in the morning, selecting the largest surface of ice we happened to be near, for hauling the boats on, in order to avoid the danger of its breaking up, by coming in contact with other masses, and also to prevent drift as much as possible. The boats were placed close along-side each other, with their sterns to the wind, the snow or wet cleared out of them, and the sails, supported by the bamboo masts and three paddles, placed over them as awnings, an entrance being left at the bow. Every man then immediately put on dry stockings and fur boots, after which we set about the necessary repairs of boats, sledges, or clothes; and, after serving the provisions for the succeeding day, we went to supper. Most of the officers and men then smoked their pipes, which served to dry the boats and awnings very much, and usually raised the temperature of our lodgings 10° or 15° . This part of the twenty-four hours was

often a time, and the only one, of real enjoyment to us; the men told their stories, and 'fought all their battles o'er again,' and the labours of the day, unsuccessful as they too often were, were forgotten. A regular watch was set during our resting-time, to look out for bears or for the ice breaking up around us, as well as to attend to the drying of the clothes, each man alternately taking this duty for one hour. We then concluded our day with prayers, and having put on our fur dresses, lay down to sleep with a degree of comfort, which perhaps few persons would imagine possible under such circumstances; our chief inconvenience being, that we were

somewhat pinched for room, and therefore obliged to stow rather closer than was quite agreeable. The temperature, while we slept was usually from 36° to 45°, according to the state of the external atmosphere; but on one or two occasions, in calm and warm weather, it rose as high as 60° to 66°, obliging us to throw off a part of our fur dress. After we had slept seven hours, the man appointed to boil the cocoa roused us, when it was ready, by the sound of a bugle, when we commenced our day in the manner before described.

"Our allowance of provisions for each man per day was as follows:—

Biscuit	10 ounces.	
Pemmican	9 "	
Sweetened Cocoa Powder	1 "	to make one pint.
Rum	1 gill.	
Tobacco	3 ounces per week.	

"Our fuel consisted entirely of spirits of wine, of which two pints formed our daily allowance, the cocoa being cooked in an iron boiler over a shallow iron lamp, with seven wicks; a simple apparatus, which answered our purpose remarkably well. We usually found one pint of the spirits of wine sufficient for preparing our breakfast, that is, for heating twenty-eight pints of water, though it always commenced from the temperature of 32°. If the weather was calm and fair, this quantity of fuel brought it to the boiling point in about an hour and a quarter; but more generally the wicks began to go out before it had reached 200°. This, however, made a very comfortable meal to persons situated as we were."

This adventurous party soon began to experience difficulties. The sea

continued to be covered with loose, rugged masses of ice, separated only by narrow pools of water, which obliged them constantly to launch the boats down one piece and haul them up another, having first unloaded, not only to lighten them but to save the provisions from risk of loss. To these rugged masses next succeeded small floes of ice, on the upper surfaces of which were numberless irregular needle-like crystals, placed vertically, nearly close together, varying in length from five to ten inches, in breadth half an inch, but pointed at both ends, loose and moveable, fatiguing to walk over, and cutting the boots and feet. These floes were generally covered with high and irregular hummocks of ice, over which the boats were to be hauled, sometimes almost perpendicularly; not unfrequently the

surface was covered with deep snow, into which, being half melted, the men slipped up to their knees at every other step, so that they were sometimes five minutes together in moving a single empty boat with all their united strength. Sometimes they had to drag the boats and sledges through large pools of water; and in all cases they had to make three or four journeys over the same floe, to bring up the boats, the sledges, and the provisions. The consequence of all this was, that they frequently advanced only two, sometimes three, and seldom more than four or five miles, directly north, in the course of a day. On one occasion, after six hours of incessant toil and great risk, both to the boats and men, they had only accomplished about a mile and a quarter. Add to all this, the snow at one time fell heavily; and at others, the rain came down in torrents, keeping their clothes in a constant state of wetness. Once it continued without intermission for twenty-one hours, and was succeeded by dense fogs. In one place it required two hours of hard labour to proceed one hundred and fifty yards. In another, after eleven hours of actual and severe labour, requiring the whole strength of the party to be exerted, the space travelled over did not exceed four miles, of which scarcely two were made good to the northward. But this slowness of apparent progress was not the worst of their misfortunes; small as it was, it was not real. On the 20th of July, captain Parry says,

“We halted at seven A. M., having, by our reckoning, accomplished six miles and a half in a N. N. W. direction, the distance traversed being ten miles and a

half. It may, therefore, be imagined how great was our mortification in finding that our latitude, by observation at noon, was only $82^{\circ} 36' 52''$, being less than five miles to the northward of our place at noon on the 17th, since which time we had certainly travelled twelve in that direction.”

This discouraging circumstance was carefully concealed from the men. On the 22nd they had the satisfaction of observing that the ice had certainly improved; though the floes had not extended their surfaces so as to entitle them to be called “fields,” yet hopes were now entertained that their progress would be more commensurate with their exertions. In proportion, then, to the hopes they had begun to entertain, was their disappointment in finding, at noon, that they were in latitude $82^{\circ} 48' 6''$, or not quite four miles to the northward of the observations of the preceding day, instead of the ten or eleven which they had travelled! The weather was in general sufficiently warm, though frequently wet and foggy, and the ice again became broken into small rugged patches.

“The weather improving towards noon on the 26th, we obtained the meridian altitude of the sun, by which we found ourselves in latitude $82^{\circ} 40' 23''$; so that, since our last observation (at midnight on the 22nd), we had lost by drift no less than thirteen miles and a half; for we were now more than three miles to the southward of that observation, though we had certainly travelled between ten and eleven due north in this interval! Again, we were but one mile to the north of our place at noon on the 21st, though we had estimated our distance made good at twenty-three miles.

Thus it appeared that, for the last five days, we had been struggling against a southerly drift exceeding four miles per day.

The very highest point of latitude that was reached captain Parry considers to be $82^{\circ} 45'$, on the meridian of $19^{\circ} 25'$ east of Greenwich, he says,—

“At the extreme point of our journey, our distance from the Hecla was only one hundred and seventy-two miles in a S. 8° W. direction. To accomplish this distance we had traversed, by our reckoning, two hundred and ninety-two miles, of which about one hundred were performed by water, previously to our entering the ice. As we travelled by far the greater part of our distance on the ice three, and not unfrequently five times over, we may safely multiply the length of the road by two and a half; so that our whole distance, on a very moderate calculation, amounted to five hundred and eighty geographical, or six hundred and sixty-eight statute miles, being nearly sufficient to have reached the Pole in a direct line. Up to this period we had been particularly fortunate in the preservation of our health; neither sickness nor casualties having occurred among us, with the exception of the trifling accidents already mentioned, a few bowel complaints, which were soon removed by care, and some rather troublesome cases of chilblains arising from our constant exposure to wet and cold.”

The party rested on the 26th, which happened to “be one of the warmest and most pleasant to the feelings,” though the thermometer was only from 81° to 86° in the shade, and 87° in the sun, but it was calm and dry.

In the afternoon of the following day, the party turned their faces

to the southward, and captain Parry observes, “I can safely say, that dreary and cheerless as were the scenes we were about to leave, we never turned homewards with so little satisfaction as on this occasion.” The difficulties for some time were not less than before, but they felt confident that, on returning to the southward, they should keep all they gained, and, probably, by the southern set, make a good deal more, which turned out to be the case.

The further they proceeded southerly, the ice became thinner, and more frangible, the snow softer, and the surface more frequently covered with pools of water: the men were afflicted with chilblains, and the epidermis, or scarf-skin, in many peeled off in large flakes, from every part of the body. A large she-bear was killed, and the men spent the whole day in frying and devouring bear steaks, the consequence of which was, that for several days many of them complained of violent pains: “they all,” says captain Parry, “amusingly enough, attributed this effect to the quality and not the quantity of meat they had eaten.” The officers, who ate less intemperately suffered nothing of the kind. At length on the 11th of August, in latitude $81^{\circ} 34'$ they reached the open sea, “which was dashing with heavy surges against the outer masses,” and finally quitted the ice, after having sojourned upon it for forty-eight days.

The next day, steering through the fog by compass, they made the Little Table Island, right ahead. Here they soon discovered that the bears had devoured all the bread they had deposited. From hence they bore up for Walden Island, and reached it in the evening.

The party again set sail, and on the 21st of August arrived on board the Hecla, after an absence of sixty-one days.

The Land Arctic Expedition.—About the end of June, 1826, captain Franklin arrived at the last of the Hudson Bay Company's posts, named Fort Good Hope, in lat. 67 deg. 28 min. N. long. 130 deg. 53 min. W.; the expedition under his command in excellent health and spirits; and so far as depended on personal exertion, the equipment of their boats, and the supply of stores and provisions, the most sanguine hopes of success were entertained. Three days' journey from thence, on the 4th of July, he despatched a party to the eastward, under the command of Dr. Richardson, and proceeded himself, in command of another party, by the western channel of Mackenzie's river, which flows at the foot of the rocky mountains, and completed a survey of the coast from long. 118 deg. W. to 149 deg. 38 min. W. Captain Franklin was accompanied by captain Back who had been his companion on the former expedition. He was much impeded in his progress by the constant obstruction of ice, unbroken from the shore in many parts, until the 4th August—by the prevalence of fogs—and by the nature of the sea coast, which to the westward of the 140th degree is so extremely low and flat as to be unapproachable, even in boats, nearer than two or three miles. Indeed, beyond the 139th degree, it was found impossible to land on the main shore, except at one point; and there they were most vexatiously detained eight days, in the best part of the season, by a fog so dense, that all objects beyond the distance of a few yards

were obscured; and during all which time it blew a strong gale. On every other occasion they had to land on the naked reefs which front the coast, and on which it often happened no fresh water was to be obtained, and but little wood. Before captain Franklin had reached more than half way to Icy Cape, most of his party began to have swellings in their legs, and showed other symptoms of extreme suffering from their unavoidable exposure to wading in the water, for the purpose of dragging the boats where they were under the necessity of landing to rest or to get fresh water, or when they were compelled by the recurrence of strong gales to seek the shore. The temperature of the water was generally about the freezing-point, whilst that of the air seldom exceeded 36 degrees. The coast westward of Mackenzie's river, under any circumstances, was extremely hazardous to navigate; but under the difficulties which captain Franklin experienced; farther perseverance on his part would have been unpardonable rashness. The whole party being of opinion that the obstructions were insurmountable, being completely beyond human control, were compelled to return, in the conviction, however, that the navigation of the north-west passage is open.

A novel feature in this expedition was the violence exhibited by the Esquimaux. Both captain Franklin's and Dr. Richardson's parties were attacked on the same day by great numbers of these people, who had stationed themselves in the eastern and western outlets of the Mackenzie. To this conduct the Esquimaux were probably stimulated by the Indians. The western party were also providentially saved from an

attack of a tribe of mountain Indians, by an opportune notice of their intention. Before the attack, however, Dr. Richardson's party met several parties of Esquimaux, and had friendly communications with them; and it may, in some measure, be ascribed to the small number of the party, (twelve in all) and the apparently distressed situation of the boats grounding on the flats of the Mackenzie river. But after the attack was defeated, and fortunately without injury to the natives, presents were made to, and barter with, some individuals who belonged to the same tribe, but who had not been engaged in the affair, and who had signified their disapproval of the conduct of the assailants. The eastern party, under Dr. Richardson, who was accompanied by Mr. Kendall, an intelligent and distinguished young officer, succeeded in reaching the Coppermine river on the 8th of August, and returned to Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, on the 1st of September. Like that under the command of captain Franklin, they experienced repeated obstructions from ice, and occasionally from strong breezes; but they were spared the foggy weather, except on parts of two days, which had caused the western party so much anxiety and difficulty in their progress. The object of Dr. Richardson's party was to examine the intermediate coast between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers. After separating from captain Franklin, on the 4th of July, they pursued the easternmost channel of the Mackenzie, until the 7th of that month, when, finding that it distributed itself by various outlets, of which the more easterly were not navigable for their boats, they

chose a middle one, and that night got into brackish water, with an open view of the sea, in lat. 69 deg. 29 min. N. long. 133 deg. 24 min. W. On the 11th in lat. 69 deg. 42 min. N. long. 132 deg. 10 min. W. the water was perfectly salt, the sea partially covered with drift ice, and no land visible to seaward. They experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the estuaries of several rivers, which were deemed to be outlets of the shallow channels of the Mackenzie, that had been left to the eastward. They suffered, besides, some detention from ice and bad weather; and it was not until the 18th of July that, in lat. 70 deg. 37 min. N. long. 126 deg. 52 min. W. they got entirely clear of the widely-spreading mouths of the Mackenzie, and of a large lake of brackish water, which seems to receive one of the branches of that river. The navigation across these wide estuaries was rendered embarrassing from extensive sandy flats, which occasionally compelled them to go nearly out of sight of land, and left them exposed to a frequently dangerous surf, in boats too slight to venture out into deep water, amongst heavy ice, in stormy weather. These dangers were gladly exchanged for a coasting voyage in the open sea. They rounded Cape Parry, in lat. 70 deg. 8 min. N. long. 123 deg. W. Cape Krusenstern in lat. 68 deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 45 min. W. and entered George the 4th's Coronation Gulf; by the Dolphin and Union Straits (so named after the boats), which brought them within sight of Cape Barrow, and two degrees of longitude to the eastward of the Coppermine river. Their sea voyage terminated as before mentioned, on the 8th of August, by their actually entering

that river. With the exception of a few hours on two or three days, Dr. Richardson's party experienced contrary winds during their entire progress, and latterly were delayed, and compelled to round every inlet of a deep bay, by thick ice driving in from seaward, and packing closely on the shore. The boats' crews, however, without suffering their exertions to flag, and taking every advantage of wind and tide, cut a passage with the hatchet; and by four days of hard labour cleared this obstacle, the most troublesome that occurred during their voyage along the coast. Although they saw much heavy floe ice, some of it aground even in nine fathom water, yet none of it bore marks of being more than one season old; and from the heights of land they could discern lanes of open water outside—so that a ship, properly strengthened for such a voyage, could make way through it with a favouring breeze. Throughout the whole line of coast they had regular tides, the flood setting from the eastward; the rise and fall being from a foot to twenty inches. In the Dolphin and Union Straits, the current in the height of flood and ebb exceeded two miles an hour. They found drift timber every where, and a large portion of it, on many parts of the coast, lay in a line from ten to fifteen, and in some places upwards of twenty feet, above the ordinary spring-tide water-mark, apparently thrown up by a heavy sea. The coast in such places was unprotected by islands; and the inference is, that in some seasons at least, if not every year, there exists a long fetch of open water. After the first rapid, in the Coppermine river, Dr. Richardson's party aban-

doned the boats, with the remainder of their cargoes of provision, iron-work, beads, &c. to the first party of Esquimaux which should chance to pass that way; and on the 10th of August set out by land, with ten days' provisions, and their personal baggage reduced to a single blanket and a few spare mockasins, that they might travel as lightly as possible; and, farther to reduce the men's loads, the tents were left behind, and Mr. Kendall carried the astronomical instruments. They reached the eastern end of Bear Lake, at the influx of Dease's river, on the 18th, and remained there until the evening of the 24th, before the boats arrived to convey them to Fort Franklin. The person to whom the boats were intrusted, and who was sent off from Fort Franklin on the 6th of August, with the necessary supplies, and the strictest injunctions from Mr. Dease to use diligence in getting to the river, did not arrive on the latest day appointed for his appearance (the 20th), from a vague belief that Dr. Richardson's party would never return, and that he should make a needless voyage, and remain long waiting for them in vain. He therefore loitered by the way; and after the 20th Dr. Richardson was obliged to distribute his party into hunting and fishing groups, to procure subsistence. In these operations they were tolerably successful; and they also obtained supplies from a tribe of Indians, so that they had abundance. Dr. Richardson was not able to collect his party for embarkation until the evening of the 28th; and they reached the fort, after an absence from it of seventy-one days, the whole party in perfect health.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

MECHANICAL ARTS,

COMPRISING

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.
NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICUL-
TURE, AND BOTANY.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.
PATENTS.

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

AURORA Borealis.—*Gosport Observatory.*—At nine o'clock, Sept. 26, a bright yellow light appeared in the N.W. quarter, behind a low stationary *cirrostratus* cloud, and gradually extended from N. to W.N.W. It continued to increase in altitude and width, and at ten had a brighter appearance than the strongest crepuscule that appears in this latitude in a clear sky, about the time of the Summer Solstice; but neither lucid columns nor coruscations yet presented themselves. At half-past ten the Aurora had formed itself into a tolerably well-defined arc of intense light, whose base extended from N. to W.; and at a quarter before eleven perpendicular lucid columns, and vivid coruscations of this subtle fluid appeared in quick succession. So brilliant was the Aurora at eleven,

that it reached eight or nine degrees higher than Polaris, and their apparent base was nearly horizontal with the star Beta in Ursa Major. At this time the coruscations, which appeared to spring up from a much greater northerly distance than the columns were, reached to the constellation Cassiopeia, which was nearly in the zenith. Soon after eleven a column of light, six degrees in width, gradually rose from the position of the before-mentioned star, and when it had reached an altitude of seventy degrees it changed from a light yellow to a blood red colour, which, with the more elevated and vivid flashes that frequently reached twenty degrees south of the zenith, gave the Aurora an awfully grand appearance. This wide coloured column remained

it from any slight current of air that might pass through the room. The needle gave similar indications to another, which was boxed in the usual way. It is generally supposed, that when a magnetic bar is placed free to move, it is not easily prevented from evincing the influence of that law which obliges it to rest parallel with the magnetic meridian; although the intermediate body should be applied close to the bar—no body interposed at any distance (if not attractive) having any influence on it whatever. I found, that, by coating the needle with bees-wax, or putty, the directive power might be variously modified; and that, by making the coating sufficiently thick, the polarity of the needle might be so far counteracted, as to produce, for a time, a total cessation of its action. The magnetic bar, however, which was suspended, and balanced from the centre, gave some indications of its polarity, though immersed in the midst of about a pound of putty—a proof, amongst many, of the subtilty of the magnetic fluid. A needle traversing on a pivot is of course unfit for such trials; but when the needle is suspended horizontally by a human hair, and the other end of the hair fixed to the top of a glass-bell by a little wax, or suspended in any other way, it indicates much slighter influence than in any other situation; and a human hair doubled will support nearly six-twelfths of a pound, a horse-hair, one pound avoirdupois with ease, and, if loaded by degrees, considerably more. I gradually increased the thickness of a layer of bees-wax around the suspended needle, covering both the poles; and I perceived, that, as the thickness of the coating was augmented, the north pole of the

needle seemed to show greater tendency to move westward; and, with a coating of wax of about an inch and a half diameter, the needle pointed N. W. for several hours, and in the course of some days went back to N. N. W., where it remained almost stationary. I repeated this experiment several times, with nearly the same results. I also repeated the experiment with another small magnetic bar of about two inches long, and an eighth of an inch in breadth and thickness, making the needle and bees-wax swim in a large basin of water. I incased the needle in a pound of bees-wax, making it into a cylindrical shape, of half a foot long and two inches and a half in diameter. If the south pole of the bar was placed towards the north, it turned round the pound of wax with ease; and when it became steady, it pointed several degrees more to the westward than the common compass needle. As the tendency of the north poles of these magnets was to verge towards the west, in the direction of the variation, when placed under these circumstances it seems to favour the idea that the cause of the variation is distinct from the law which gives to the magnetic needle its polarity. It appears that, when the magnetic needle finds itself in what may be termed a new situation in respect to the influence that may affect it, a considerable time is often necessary before it can adjust itself to those alterations, making sufficient allowance for the time it would take to settle when any way set in motion. This is exemplified by fixing two magnetic bars on the circumference of a circle, at the distance of 90° from each other, the circle being suspended by a hair from the centre

horizontally, and balanced so as to move round easily; and the two north poles of the bars placed outwards, and the south poles pointing to the centre of the circle, in the direction of the radii. If the north pole of a powerful magnet is placed between the north poles of the bars, at the distance of two inches on a separate stand, they commence to vibrate, and the alternate repulsion of the magnetic bars by the third magnet, causes the circle to oscillate for nearly half an hour; and, when it ceases, the repelling magnet, if the needles are equal in power, will be exactly between them. If one is stronger than the other, the strongest will be farthest off. The same phenomenon would take place in an inverse ratio, if an attracting magnet was introduced between the bars; the strongest resting nearest the attractor. This is too refined an experiment to be shown by a common magnet, but is exhibited by considering the north pole a large magnet. If we place two magnetic bars across each other at right angles, upon a piece of cork, swimming in water, the strongest needle will rest nearest the north, if alike equi-distant from it. Though the pointing of the needle was altered by its being surrounded by wax, it did not lessen its sensibility to the power of other attracting bodies; but seemed, on the contrary, rather to increase it, by leaving it more free from the influence of the polar attraction. One object I had in view, by diminishing the polarity of the needle, without interposing any other attracting body, was to observe what influence the solar rays might exert on it. I exposed pieces of tin, zinc, copper, and sealing-wax, to the rays of the sun for two hours, and being consider-

ably heated by this means, they sensibly attracted the magnetic needle, producing a variation of a few degrees. When heated by the fire, they had no effect on it. The copper and sealing-wax appeared to possess the greatest power of attraction. The rays of the sun, as far as I could judge, when passed through a lens, caused a variation of two or three degrees. And it also appeared to me, that, when the focal rays were passed through different coloured glasses, and made to impinge on the side of the wax surrounding the needles, they had different effects on the opposite poles. The blue rays formed in this manner, seemed to attract the south pole and repel the north. The blue and violet ray produced a variation of several degrees when directed to the south pole. The rays of the sun, whether undivided or separated by the prism, do not appear to exert their influence long on the magnet, in producing a variation not above a minute; and this arises, I suppose, from their coming into close contact with it, and from their being so suddenly generally diffused over the whole needle. It requires favourable circumstances, to observe the effect of these delicate influences; and I should feel indebted to any one who would try these experiments with powerful lenses, to attempt a farther illustration of them. When the magnetic needle is surrounded with wax, on glass and made to swim on the surface of water, it moves to much greater impressions than when plunged upon a pivot. The wax also prevents the rays of light from coming into such full contact as to alter the needle is uncovered. A glass should be thrown over the pole when the other is made the subject

of experiment; and the vessel ought to be large in which the magnet swims, else it will not rest in the centre, being attracted to the edges; and it should be marked at the bottom, to enable the observer to detect the motions of the needle.—

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Ascent of Mont-Blanc.—Messrs.

W. Hawes and Charles Fellowes, left the hotel de l'Union, at Chamounix, on the morning of the 24th of July, with nine guides, a young lad from the valley, and provisions for three days. At noon, three hours and a half after starting, they reached the foot of the Aiguille du Midi, and within a few feet of the first glacier. Here they dined, twenty-two in number, having met the persons who carried the baggage of the guides so far. They started in the following order:—Two guides, tied together, fifteen feet asunder; two single guides, with ropes and an axe; four other guides, between two of whom each of the travellers was tied; one other guide, with ropes in the rear. They carried straw, fire-wood, a saucepan, a blanket, &c. and batons (poles spiked with iron, about seven feet long), and were clad in winter clothing, with fur gloves, large straw hats, and green spectacles, or veils. The ice of the glaciers (different from any other ice in the world) is perpetually changing its character and appearance: this year, the Glacier des Buissons was more dangerous, though less difficult, to pass than usual, in consequence of the heavy snows of last winter having filled the crevasses with a thin and weak covering. At half past four P.M. they reached the foot of Les Grands Mulets, a pile of rocks rising about sixty feet from the summit of the glacier. The top of this pile is

nearly flat, eight feet by four, and near this is another clear space, four feet square, called Les Petits Mulets. Here they rested for the night, covered with a blanket and sheets, supported by the batons against the rocks. Some of the guides lay on their feet, others leaned sleeping against the rocks, and attended to the fire. The thermometer was at 25° Fahrenheit. Avalanches were falling all through the night. Leaving their baggage, they started with a few eatables, a little wine and lemonade, at half past three next morning. The sky was of an intense blue colour; the stars appeared rayless, and much diminished, appearing suspended at various distances in the atmosphere. The summit of the mountain was tinged with the most delicate tint at sunrise. After passing several deep valleys of snow, they came to a majestic range of ice-cliffs, rising full two hundred feet above them, threatening an immediate avalanche. They then reached the Grand Plateau, at the foot of the Dôme du Gôuré, at half past eight, where their progress was impeded by the falling of the ice. Four guides went forth to discover a new passage; the rest took a breakfast of raisins, their only food for the next twenty-eight hours, and lay down to sleep on the snow. In an hour and a half, the travellers awoke in alarm for their four guides; but they were shortly seen emerging from an enormous crevice. The party followed with a bottle of lemonade. They were here thirteen thousand feet above the sea, and began to feel the effects of their elevation, head-aches increasing with their progress, swollen veins, and strong and rapid pulsation. This new pass is so steep as to require each step to be

out in the ice and snow. I imagine, from the account, that it is a better passage than the old one, being freer from crevices, and much shorter. At one thousand feet from the summit, their noses bled, and they almost all spit blood. Mr. Fellowes suffered from this, being very delicate; but Mr. Hawes, who is a stout strong little fellow, escaped. Their respiration was much affected, and they could not walk more than six or eight steps without stopping. Two guides became exhausted and sick, and threw up much blood. Internal loss of blood, and blistered faces were the lot of all. The cold was intense; the guiding ropes were frozen stiff. With slow and frequent rests they gained the summit (fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea) at twenty minutes past two P.M. July 25th, 1827. After due congratulations, they drank the general toast, "Health to all below." The day was fine, the clouds were all below them, all the neighbouring country free from them. The valleys of Italy appeared filled with wool. Between Marseilles and Lyons there appeared clouds; all else was clear, and like a map. They seemed to be in a land of snow. The valley of Chamounix, with the church and larger houses; the whole lake of Geneva, except Lausanne; the Jura chain, the Lake of Neuchâtel; the Italian Alps, with Mont Rosa, and the valleys of Piedmont, with their silvery rivers, lay all around them in beautiful array. Colours, however, were scarcely distinguishable. The summit of Mont Blanc they reached, and found it to be an oval inclined plane, one hundred and fifty feet by fifty. Saussure says

it descends in an angle of from 28° to 80° ; on the south side the slope is 15° or 20° , on the north, 45° or 50° . It is covered with snow: and there is no rock till sixty or seventy toises below it. [The toise is 76.68-100 inches, not quite six feet and a half, English]. Our travellers tried to sing, but the Swiss chant was less harmonious than usual, owing to the want of vibratory action in the air. Saussure says the sound of a pistol is no more than that of a common cracker. Of birds they saw none: while at the top, a papilio flew near their heads with great rapidity; they saw another in the descent. This they commenced at three P.M., tied to only one guide. The common mode of descent is to sit behind the guide, clasp his body with your legs, and descend with great velocity, frequently seven hundred feet at a time. The air below much relieved them; but they were two hours in a snow storm, which prevented their seeing more than twenty yards. Arrived once more at the Grand Plateau, the thunder of an avalanche was heard immediately before them. To the Grands Mulets the snow was wet and soft, so that they sank up to their knees. They found their bedding blankets also wet from the recently fallen snow. They would that night have continued their journey, but found their route destroyed by the largest avalanche known for years. It was too late to cut a new path, so they passed another night on the rock, during a heavy and unintermitting rain. This rain froze on their caps. (Lower down, at a height of only nine thousand feet, above the sea, falling rain froze on the clothes at noon-day, on the 31st of July,

1685). Seven avalanches fell during an hour and three quarters of the night. Their faces suffered much from the cold. At day-light they started. Their dangers here were greatest. After many perils, they got to the foot of a cliff of ice, two hundred feet high, in front of a deep crevasse, down which they descended by cutting holes for their hands and feet. This was an awful situation; for more than a quarter of an hour speaking was not permitted, lest their voice should cause the avalanche to fall. "Three times," says Mr. Fellowes, "we heard cracks resembling the firing of a pistol. We exchanged looks. I do not think a word was spoken."

When they had proceeded a quarter of a mile, they heard the fall of this very cliff. Without farther difficulty they reached the rocks. Two guides, who, having ascended the summit first, were quite blind from inflammation, were left at the first Chalet, a cottage where cheese and butter are prepared in the mountains; and at nine A.M. 27th July, the party reached Chamounix. Saussure calculated, that though the distance in a right line from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc, is about eight or nine miles, yet the actual extent of this march is between forty and fifty miles, occupying not less than eighteen hours of hard fatigue.

NATURAL HISTORY, AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

Habits of Fishes.—Fishes appear to execute annually two great migrations. By one of these shiftings, they forsake the deep water for a time, and approach the shallow shores; and by the other, they return to their more concealed haunts. These movements are connected with the purposes of spawning, the fry requiring to come into life, and to spend a certain portion of their youth in situations different from those which are suited to the period of maturity. It is in obedience to these arrangements, that the cod and haddock, the mackerel and herring, annually leave the deeper and less accessible parts of the ocean, the region of the zoophytic tribes, and deposit their spawn within that zone of marine

vegetation which fringes our coasts, extending from near the high-water mark of neap tides, to a short distance beyond the low-water mark of spring tides. Amidst the shelter in this region, afforded by the groves of arborescent fuci, the young fish were wont, in comfort, to spend their infancy; but since these plants have been so frequently cut down to procure materials for the manufacture of kelp, and the requisite protection withdrawn, the fisheries have suffered in consequence. Even the finny tribes inhabiting lakes, as the gwinead and other species, periodically leave the deep water, and, in obedience to a similar law, approach towards the margin, and deposit their spawn. In the shallow water, in both cases, the nu-

merous small animals reside, which constitute the most suitable food for the tender fry.

Many species of fish, as the salmon, smelt, and others, in forsaking the deep water, and approaching a suitable spawning station, leave the sea altogether, for a time, ascend the rivers and their tributary streams, and having deposited their eggs, return again to their usual haunts. Even certain species of fish inhabiting lakes, as the roach, betake themselves to the tributary streams, as the most suitable places for spawning.

In executing these periodical movements, all the individuals of a species do not migrate at the same period. There is, however, a particular season in which the individuals of a species shift their place in the greatest numbers, extending over days, weeks, or even months. Before and after this period, stragglers will likewise appear in variable numbers. Even during the height of the migrating season, the movements of the individuals are of a very desultory character, sometimes executed singly, at other times in such companies as to induce the fishermen to term them *schools*.

Previous to the approach of the spawning season, there is a preparation necessary, to enable the body to undergo the fatigues and the fastings by which it is accompanied. The muscles acquire size and strength, especially those connected with the tail, the principal organ of progressive motion, so that the body behind appears plump and round. A great deal of fat is deposited between the muscles, but especially on the belly, the flesh of which at this time is of considerable thickness. As the spawn advances to ma-

turity, the fat is withdrawn for its nourishment, the belly becomes little else than skin, and while the deluded epicure, upon seeing the large roe, imagines that his fish is in the best condition, it has actually reached the very maximum of its worthlessness. When the business of spawning is over, the leanness of the fish then becomes apparent, and the extraordinary muscular exhaustion which it has undergone is marked by the leanness of its head and the lankness of its tail.

Keeping these preliminary observations in view, let us now trace more particularly the movements of salmon and their fry. The deep water, or submarine haunts of the salmon are unknown; those retreats to which they betake themselves in their debilitated condition, after spawning, and from which they issue forth in their highest vigor. They begin to approach the coast and enter the rivers as stragglers, about February, increasing in numbers towards May and June, when the drought and heat of summer render the streams unfit for their reception. At this period they crowd, in shoals, towards the coast, and roam about in the estuaries, until the autumnal floods again entice them to enter the rivers. While thus detained on the coast, and in the estuaries, they are pursued and preyed upon by numerous herds of seals and grampuses, which consume many more than fall to the lot of the fisherman. The early fish appear in good condition, the roe being still small, and they are destined to mount towards the higher and more distant branches of the river. Towards August and September, the roe is large

quired such a size as to render the fish nearly useless as food, and greatly to limit the extent of its migrations. Having arrived at suitable spawning ground, salmon pair, and proceed to the shallow gravelly fords at the top and bottom of pools, and there, in company, make their spawning bed, which sometimes reaches from twelve feet in length to ten in breadth. This bed is furrowed by the parent fish working up against the stream, and the spawn is deposited and covered at the same time. This process frequently occupies more than a week, during which the eggs deposited by a single fish sometimes amount to the astonishing number of twenty thousand! This spawning season extends from the end of October to the beginning of February, and, according to very satisfactory evidence, it occurs nearly about the same time throughout all the rivers of the United Kingdom. This coincidence is by no means remarkable in the physical distribution of aquatic animals, protected as they are, to a considerable extent, from the influence of climate, by the medium in which they reside. The parent fish having thus accomplished the important purposes of their migration into the river, now retire into the deeper pools, whence, after remaining for a considerable time, they direct their course towards the sea, chiefly during the months of February, March, and April, the male fish appearing to migrate earlier than the females.

The eggs of the salmon remain in the gravel for several months, exposed to the influence of running water. In the course of the month of March, and nearly about the same period, in all our

rivers, the fry are evolved. When newly hatched, they are scarcely an inch in length, of the most delicate structure, and, for a while, connected with the egg. Upon leaving the spawning bed, the fry betake themselves to the neighbouring pools, where they speedily increase to two or three inches in length. In April, May, and June, they migrate towards the sea, keeping near the margin, or still water, in the river, and when they reach the estuary, they betake themselves to a deeper and more sheltered course, and escape to the unknown haunts of their race, to return shortly after as grises, along with the more aged individuals. All these seaward migrations of the parent fish and the fry are influenced and greatly accelerated by the occurrence of floods in the rivers.

Gold Mines of the Ural.—The Ural mountains are divided into the large ridge and the Gubersinsk mountains: the latter stretching far to the south among the Steppes of the Khirghises. The highest summit of these is the cliff of Padovinsk, which, according to Cassini's account, rises to a height of six thousand three hundred and sixty-five feet above the level of the Caspian sea. Several navigable rivers are highly advantageous to the inland navigation, such as the Kama, the Ural, and Betaja. On the banks of the river Holwa, which flows from the Ural, a battle was fought in 1472, the consequence of which was, that these countries fell under the dominion of Russia. The Ural mountains may be divided according to their qualities into three departments; 1st, the high and rocky mountains; these are well supplied with wood and water,

and are peculiarly well adapted for manufactures and mining operations of all kinds; 2dly, the hills; and 3dly, the cultivated valleys, the inhabitants of which have a good demand for their produce among the people higher up among the mountains, by which they gain the means of meeting the taxes they have to pay to the government. The Ural range has a great number of rivers, many of which are well worthy of attention, one of these has four vaults, and pillars of ice; and in another called Jemark's cave, Jemark is said to have long found a place of refuge previously to the subjection of Siberia. The most productive iron mines are found in the mountain Bladogat, seventy versts from the town of Orenburg; from Leadstone mountain to the borders of the Khirghise country; and lastly, in the mountains of Tagilack, where the old black iron, reckoned the best, is found. In the year 1719, there were twenty-six iron mines in the range of the Urals; now there are ninety-nine mines and founderies. According to the latest accounts, these works produce seven millions of poods of cast metal, and five millions of malleable iron. Skilful miners divide the iron into three kinds; the first and best is the black iron, much of which is worked from the private mines of batons Demidoff and Jakoff. It is soft and well adapted for steel-work. The first working of the mines in the Ural range began near the river Nizza in the year 1628. In the year 1719, there were, besides the iron houses, only one silver and five copper works. Now there are thirty-four copper, sixteen iron, one sulphur, and one vitriol manufacturing works. Of copper there are

worked actually one hundred and fifty-five thousand poods. No tin is found, and few traces of lead or silver. The chief place for the sale of these products of the country is Nischney-Novogorod. Since 1822 a new production has become of importance, viz. the gold sand of the Urals, which formerly gave inconsiderable returns. In the spring of 1828, a commission of mines was deputed, consisting of senator Saymonoff, and professor Enck, of Cassa, who, in the summer, searched the whole eastern part of the Urals, and made important discoveries; so that, since that time, this production has increased in quantity, and yielded great returns. The name of gold sand is not quite appropriate, for it is found rather in granite, quartz, and slate, dissolved by the operation of the atmosphere, then in layers of gold and clay. The most important of these is the dissolved quartz, in which lumps of gold of several solotniks, i. e., of several pounds, are frequently found. The process of washing is not expensive, and the profit, therefore, the greater. In the year 1822, there were only twenty-two poods washed; in 1823, there were one hundred and forty poods; and in 1824, about two hundred and eighty-six poods in all, four hundred and twenty poods; in value, nearly twenty-one millions of rubles in round approximations. A pood is forty pounds, and a pood contains ninety-six solotniks. *Poliochia, Jatropha Carolina, Wax Tree.* The Myrica Carolinensis, or broad-leaved Wax Tree of Carolina, is a hardy plant, perfectly acclimated in France, where it flourishes abundantly in a sandy and blackish soil, rising from the height of four

to six or even seven feet, producing in general an abundant crop of berries every year, and requiring little care in its culture. It is readily propagated, either by sowing the seeds in spring, and afterwards transplanting, or, which is the most expeditious method, and equally successful, by taking off the young shoots, which rise in profusion at the base of the larger shrubs, and planting these out at the distance of about three feet from each other. The *Myrica Carolinensis* succeeds wherever the soil is light and rather moist; and has been long known to flourish even on the sands of Prussia. In this latter kingdom, it was successfully cultivated by the late Mr. Stulzer in a garden on the banks of the Spree, half a league from the city of Berlin, in latitude $52^{\circ} 58'$, which is nearly a degree and a half farther north than London, and where the mean annual temperature is only $2^{\circ} 9'$ higher than that of London. Here the wax tree attracted the peculiar notice of every visitor by the delicious odour of its leaves, which they preserved a long time, and the fragrance of its berries. The wax obtained from these berries was also so highly odoniferous, that a single candle formed from it not only perfumed the room in which it was lighted during the period of its burning, but also for a considerable time after it was extinguished. From what has been said, we may, I think, fairly conclude that this valuable plant is capable of being successfully cultivated in the light sandy soils of Plymouth, and in many parts of the open, and, at present, neglected tract in the neighbourhood of the Lizard, whose acres, now not worth 8s. 6d. an acre, for their produce above

ground, might be made almost to rival on their surface the wealth which they conceal in their bowels. In America, to which we are indebted for this valuable production, a very fertile shrub will yield 7 lbs. of berries, 4 lbs. of which will yield 1 lb. of wax. This, when melted, is of a greenish yellow colour, and of a firmer consistency than beeswax. Candles made of it give a white flame and good light without smoke, and do not gutter like tallow candles. When quite fresh, they afford a balsamic odour, which the inhabitants of Louisiana esteem highly salubrious.

Mode of making Quickset Fences.

The bank being formed, quickset (otherwise called white-thorn) plants, four or five years old, and removed previous to their last year's growth, each plant being as big at bottom as a man's (a labouring man's) fore-finger, should be planted, any time between September and April; and cut down at the time of planting, to within a foot of the ground. The plants should stand fifteen inches asunder; they should be in one row, and that row about a foot from the outside edge of the top of the bank. The ground on the top of the bank should slope a little, from the outside edges to the stems of the plants, in order for them to receive the rains at their roots. Through the summer, the ground on each side of them should be hoed pretty deeply, and kept quite clean. These plants would, the first year, make long and strong shoots. The next spring cut them down to within an inch of the ground. Go over them in June, and cut off all their shoots close to the stem, except the two strongest of each plant; and the ground must be poor, indeed, if these do not, during the summer,

get to be three feet high at the least. Let them go on another year. These shoots will then be five feet high. Then, in winter, take one of the shoots of each plant, and plash it close to the bottom; that is to say, bend it down longwise the hedge, and give it a cut on the upper side about two inches from the stem; cut off the top of it so as to leave the remainder about a foot and a half long; bend it down to the ground, making it lie as close as possible to the stems of the neighbouring plant; and fasten it to the ground with two pegs. When you have done this all the way along, there will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must, of course, lay the plashes with their points all one way. When this is done, cut down the upright shoots to within four inches of the bottom. The next October, that is to say, at the end of the fourth summer, you will have a complete, efficient, and beautiful fence. It will want topping and side-pruning in order to keep it of uniform height, and to prevent the top and sides from injuring the bottom shoots, by drip and shade. It is, of course, understood that the hedge has been kept quite clear of grass and weeds all these four summers.—Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose that you get a cheap hedge by using low-priced plants, or that you get a close hedge by using numerous plants. As to the former, a yard of broad-cloth may be cheap at thirty shillings, while a yard of the fabric of the cotton lords may be dear at one single penny. Besides, so few plants in number are wanted, according to my plan, that even the first cost may be less than that occasioned by the common

method of planting quickset hedges. Then, as to the other error, namely, the supposition that a close hedge is obtained by putting the plants very near to one another; who ever saw any plants, of any kind, thrive, if standing so close as to struggle for subsistence? Such struggle immediately begins in a thickly set hedge. Some plants are stronger than others. The weaker plants are subdued. The growth is uneven. There are low places. Every person and thing wishing to cross the hedge, is invited to these. Gaps come; and then the hedge is not worth a straw. In very good ground, this hardy plant will, even when thus mismanaged, get up; but, it will be feeble, have a big top and a hollow bottom. Whereas, by giving each plant fifteen inches of space, you leave room for its roots to get food; by using larger plants you secure uniformity of size, and of growth. You quickly get stout stems; your shoots are strong; and you get an effectual fence in half the usual time.

Extraordinary Pine Tree.—One of the most extraordinary species of pine-trees yet known, is mentioned in a letter to Dr. Hooker, from Mr. Douglas, the "botanist." I rejoice to tell you of a new species of *Pinus*, the most princely of the genus, and probably the finest specimen of the American vegetation. It attains the enormous size of 170 to 230 feet in height, and 20 to 50 in circumference. The cones are from 12 to 20 inches long; I have one which is 10½ inches in length, and which measures 10 inches round the thickest part. The trunk is remarkably straight, and destitute of branches till within a short space of the top, which forms a perfect umbrella. The

wood is of fine quality, and yields a large portion of resin. Growing trees of this species, that have been partly burned by the natives to save the trouble of cutting other fuel (a custom to which they are generally addicted), produce a substance which, I am almost assured in saying, is sugar; but as some of it, with the cones, will soon reach England, its real nature can be easily and correctly ascertained. The tree grows abundantly two degrees south of St. Columbia, in the country inhabited by the Umpqua tribe of Indians. The seeds are gathered by the natives in autumn, pounded, and baked into a sort of cake, which is considered a luxury. The saccharine substance is used in seasoning dishes, in the same manner as sugar is in civilized countries. I shall bring home such an assemblage of specimens of this *Pinus*, as will admit of a very correct figure being made; and also a bag of its seed."

A Method of obtaining Natural Flowers in Winter.—Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flower you wish to preserve, such as are late in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and, when the buds are a little shrunk, wrap each up in a piece of paper, clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting. In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over night, cut off the end of the stem, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt was infused, and the next day you will see the buds open and expand, and the flowers display their most lively colours, and breathe their agreeable odour.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Improvements in Calcining or Roasting, and Smelting or Extracting Metals and Semi-metals from various kinds of Ores.—The ore, or other matter, containing metals or semi-metals, is in the first place to be broken or crushed by stampers or rollers, until it becomes so fine as to pass a wire sieve, of eight or ten holes in the inch. After which, instead of introducing such pulverised ore or metal into a roasting oven or furnace, with a separate fire, mix and incorporate the same with a sufficient quantity of small coal, or large coal which has been

broken down, and then introduce the mixture thus formed into an ordinary coke oven, which has been previously heated in the ordinary way. The mixture is to be cooked in the same manner as if coal alone was used, by leaving the door or mouth of the coke oven open until all the flame has worked off, and then closing it, and destroying all draught of air to prevent the farther consumption of the fuel. The charge is then to be drawn in the same way as if it were common coke, and, after cooling, it is to be broken down

into masses of a proper size for the smelting furnace, to which it is next to be carried for the purpose of smelting out the metal or semi-metal from the coke with which it was before combined, and which becomes a part or the whole of the fuel to be consumed whenever coke is used in the smelting furnace, which may be of the ordinary construction for smelting or reducing the particular kind of ore under treatment. In selecting the coals for the above process, those which contain the least quantity of sulphur are to be preferred; but as the quality of coals, as well as of ores, or matters containing metals or semi-metals, vary in every district, and even in the same mine, it is utterly impossible to specify the quantity or proportion of coals and ore, or other metalliferous matter to be used; but this will be readily ascertained by any competent workman, who has been accustomed to roasting by the former, or usual processes, and cannot be described in words, because the completion of the roasting operation can only be determined upon by the appearance of the ore, and of the flame and fumes which arise from it in the furnace. The only rule which can be given therefore, is, that there ought rather to be a superabundance than a deficiency of coal mixed with the ore, because by such superabundance the full completion of the calcining or roasting process will be insured; and as nearly the whole of the coal will be converted into coke, to be afterwards used in the smelting furnace, but little of the fuel will be wasted or improvidently expended. Nevertheless, the coke oven must not be closed, even though the coals may be consuming, until it has been ascer-

tained that the roasting has been fully accomplished, by inspection of the fumes and flames; and if, on the contrary, a sufficient quantity of coal has not been incorporated, as aforesaid, with the ore or other matter, an additional quantity of coke must afterwards be added during the operation of smelting. In the old or accustomed method of roasting ores, a separate furnace, or oven, and fire, are always employed, and the pulverized ore requires to be constantly stirred on the hearth, to expose every part of it to the action of the fire, and prevent the top surface from running or vitrifying, and thereby protecting what is underneath it from the flame. Coke is also separately prepared for the smelting furnace, without any useful application of the heat produced in making it. But by the improvements, as above described, both these operations are combined in one, thereby producing a great saving in fuel and labour as well as a more perfect and complete operation; because by the mixture of the pulverized ore with the small coal in the first instance, every part of that ore becomes exposed to the full action of the fire, without any chance of its running together, and without its requiring to be stirred or attended to in the oven, except only to watch for the completion of the process of roasting, as ascertained by the discontinuance of the flame, and appearance of the fumes when the coke oven is to be closed; and by means of these improvements, the usual roasting fire is completely saved, and the heat of the coal-making employed in its stead, thus combining several operations into one with no more beneficial result. 1827

Gold Injection for Anatomical Preparations.—If a mixture of varnish and vermilion have a small quantity of water mixed with it, it soon sets and becomes hard. This affords an excellent composition for anatomical injection, being very beautiful and very penetrating (so much so, that it frequently returns by the veins), and requiring no heat to be applied to the subject. This particular kind of injection was invented by an American anatomist of the name of Ramsay, and preserved as a valuable secret by him for the exclusive use of his dissecting room. The proportions, &c. of the ingredients will soon be obtained by a few experiments.

Electro-magnetic Instrument.—A very beautiful instrument has been invented by Mr. Watkins of Charing Cross, for showing the galvanic agency between copper and mercury, by the revolution of a spiral coil of copper wire, with a vertical pin affixed to its top, the pin resting in a cavity at each extremity of a horse-shoe magnet, placed in a vertical direction. The connection between the poles of the magnet is made by a cross piece, communicating with the head of each helical spring. When the communication is effected, the coils rapidly revolve on their centres, but on changing the connecting wires, the motion may be reversed at pleasure.

New Register Rain Gauge.—This rain gauge, invented by Mr. Hevan, has the collecting vessel of the form of an inverted cone, with a base twelve inches in diameter. From the lower end of this vessel passes a tube three-fourths of an inch in diameter, to the receiving cylinder six inches in diameter and thirty-six inches deep. In the

receiving cylinder there is a copper float, about nine and a half inches in diameter, and two inches high, having a socket on the middle of the upper side to support a light rod of deal about five feet long, near the upper part of which is fixed a small frame, with friction rollers to support a black lead pencil. The pencil is kept upon the roller by a small weight and is also pressed forwards by another small weight, against a sheet of paper, which is fastened upon a brass cylinder two feet long, and five inches in diameter. The brass cylinder is connected by a line and pulley-wheel with a time-piece, so as to revolve uniformly, at any pace that may be required. The whole of the apparatus, except the first-mentioned conical vessel, is placed under cover. The deal rod which carries the pencil is about four inches wide, and one-fourth of an inch thick, and passes between two vertical guides, to insure the parallel position of the pencil. The moment the rain begins to fall into the collector, it is conveyed by the tube into the receiving cylinder, and begins to raise the float, and with it the deal rod with its pencil, which makes an oblique line on the paper, compounded of the vertical motion of the pencil and the horizontal motion of the surface of the brass cylinder, and indicates the quantity of rain fallen, by the total height of the oblique line, and the rate of falling by the angle of obliquity, and the time of the beginning and end of each shower by the distances along the line. The only care necessary is to wind up the time-piece regularly, and to take off the paper from the cylinder and replace it with a fresh sheet, marking the time on the paper when put on.

Lightning Rods.—Dr. Fischer states, that when iron is magnetised, it loses much of its conducting power for ordinary electricity; and concludes, from his observations, that iron, which is known to become magnetic by even feeble electric explosions, is a very improper metal for the construction of lightning rods. He relates an instance in which a rod of this metal, placed as a lightning conductor upon a powder magazine, had entirely failed on several occasions in preventing the explosion of lightning close by its side. Upon examining this rod, it was found to have attractive and repulsive magnetic properties.

Mr. Fischer consequently recommends copper as the metal to be used, and advises that the end be gilt, or made to terminate in a gold point, rather than with platinum, because the former is so much superior in conducting power.

Suspension Bridge across the Thames, at Hammer-smith.—A company of proprietors were incorporated in the 5th year of his present majesty, for the purpose of throwing a suspension bridge over the Thames at Hammer-smith, and were empowered to raise a capital, and levy tolls at the rate of 8s. for a carriage and two horses, and of a half-penny for each foot-passenger. They have laid out more than 100,000*l.* The bridge, designed by Mr. Tierney Clark, civil engineer, and the execution of it superintended by him, was opened for the first time on the 6th of October. Two piers, or suspension towers, 400 feet from each other, and about 148 feet from either shore, have been built in the river, where at this place it is about 750 feet wide. No other obstructions to the water-way is

produced than the thickness of these towers, which are about 65 feet each. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is fixed at 16 feet above the level of high-water-mark. The suspension towers are of stone, 40 feet high above the road-way, making a total height of 64 feet above the highest level of the river. From nearly the summits of these, eight wrought-iron chains descend, and are attached to the shores on one side, and dipping 29 feet in their centre from one tower to the other, support, by means of vertical rods, the road-way between them. This is of timber and covered with granite, having a carriage-path of 20 feet wide, which passes through the towers by an archway and two foot-paths of 6 feet each.

The total weight of metal employed in this beautiful edifice was 472 tons 3 cwt. 1 gr. 24 lbs. Captain Brown, R. N., who has long and so successfully been engaged in constructions of this nature, was the person who contracted for making and fixing the chains. Part of the iron-work was prepared at the Newbridge iron-works, near Cardiff (Messrs. Brown, Lenox, and Co.), under the direction of Mr. Philip Thomas; part at the Brerly iron-works, under Mr. Harrison; and part at the Gospel Oak works (Messrs. Walker), under Mr. Yates. The strength and soundness of the whole was proved at the establishment of Messrs. Brown, Lenox, and Co., Mill Wall, near London, where each link was required to bear, unaided, a weight of 45 tons. The length of the chains themselves, from the cable face of one retaining or shackle pin to that of the other, is 320 feet 4 inches, being 48 feet 20 inches

longer than the straight line or chord.

Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe to Wapping.—In 1823, Mr. Brunel, an engineer of eminence, undismayed by the failure of some attempts which had been directed to the same end, completed a design for the execution of a tunnel beneath the river Thames, in which it was proposed to effect the desirable objects of making the whole excavation with safety to the workmen, and following it close with water-proof masonry, to secure, immediately and permanently, every foot of advance that should be made. A general idea of the means proposed by the engineer may be obtained, by supposing a hollow box, of sufficient strength for its purpose, open to the rear but closed on the front with moveable boards, and large enough to contain one man at work. The front is placed against the face of the earth to be removed, and separates the workman from it. By means of the moveable boards he can expose any part of the earth at his discretion. When he has removed one board he excavates the earth which was behind it to the depth directed, and places the board against the new vertical surface exposed. The board is then in advance of the box, and is kept in its place by props which have their support in the rear. When he has thus proceeded with all the boards, it will be evident that an excavation will have been made equal to the area of the front of the box, and of a certain depth; and that the boards will be all in advance equal to this depth, and held there, disengaged from the box. The box is then, by screws, pushed forward to the boards; and the operation of excavation recommences.

The boxwork is immediately executed up to the box, and the security of the work is complete. When the area of the excavation is proposed to be large, as in the case of the present tunnel, a number of similar boxes is required. Their size is not increased, but they are arranged side by side to the width intended, and tier on tier, to the height proposed. Those which are over each other are attached so as to be moved together in one vertical group; and have no connection with the others on their sides. To the whole assemblage, Mr. Brunel has given the name of *shield*. In large excavations the whole shield is not moved forward at once; any one of the vertical groups may be advanced independently of any other, and the mode adopted is, to push on the alternate ones equally to a certain distance in front, and then to bring up and advance those left behind through the intervals of the first, and so on alternately.

The cost of a Tunnel beneath the Thames, so executed, Mr. Brunel estimated at 160,000*l.*, and statements were made of a probable revenue which would justify the risk of a much larger sum.

The engineer and his design were not long without patrons; and a bill to incorporate a company for the execution of this proposition under Mr. Brunel's superintendence, received the Royal assent on the 24th of June, 1824. The examination of the bed of the river; the selection of the most eligible position; the purchase of property; the preparation of the novel machinery, &c. &c., occupied the rest of that year.

Early in the year 1825, the shaft was begun, which was necessary to be sunk on the Rotherhithe

shore, in order to get down to the level of the intended works at that end of the tunnel. Though the principle of operation used in sinking this shaft was familiar to every well-sinker and miner, its magnificent diameter, and the proportionate dimensions of all its works, demanded a more than ordinary degree of skill and intrepidity on the part of the engineer. A tower or cylinder of brick-work fifty feet in diameter, the walls of which were three feet in thickness and forty feet high, and resting on a circle of cast-iron, having its lower edges chisel-shaped, was built with the utmost care on the surface of the ground, and immediately over the intended situation of the shaft. In the upper part was suspended a steam-engine of thirty-six horse power, with boiler, fire-place, &c. for the purpose of drainage, and of lifting the excavated earth to the surface. On the 2nd of March, 1865, William Smith, esq., M.P. for Norwich, laid the first brick of the tower, and on the 1st of April following, the excavation commenced within its inclosure. As they proceeded, this immense structure, with its engine, &c. descended, without accident, and continued to do so for twenty days, through successive strata of gravel, &c., until at thirty-seven feet from the surface it rested upon a solid bed of clay. It was then permitted to remain, but the excavation was continued, and the cylinder under-built to the depth of twenty-four feet. At this level, the diameter was reduced to twenty-five feet, and another cylinder inserted, sunk twenty feet more. This lower part was intended as a tank or receptacle for the drainage water, and into it were carried the main pipes of

in diameter

The soundings along the proposed line across the river gave twelve feet water at the lowest tides, and thirty-six at the highest. In the deepest parts, the bed was found to be a stratum of sand, about three feet eight inches thick, lying upon one of about half an inch thickness composed of sand and clay; beneath was a bed of tenacious clay. The upper part of the stratum at the lower end of this bed, in which the tunnel is executed, is as follows: sand, about two feet; clay, about two feet; ditto, curved, about seven feet; indurated sand, about seven feet; silt and gravel, coarse, about seven feet. It was found that the whole length, from shore to shore, would be thirteen hundred feet.

Early in December, 1865, the first horizontal excavation commenced. At the lower end, a wider part of the shaft, consisting of cast-iron, weighing one hundred and twenty tons, about twenty feet in width, by twenty feet in height, and eight feet in diameter, with four cast-iron pillars, was sunk into the ground, and the

earth, and began its new and extraordinary march. It proceeded for several months at a rate of about two feet in twenty-four hours, displacing from ninety to one hundred tons of earth, which were lifted to the surface by the engine in the shaft. Five thousand five hundred bricks were used in each foot. On the 2nd of March, 1827, it had advanced four hundred and seventy feet, or about one-third of the whole length: and though the line of the tunnel dips about three feet in one hundred, the excavation in one part, towards the middle of the river, had approached within ten feet of the water above it. The brick-work, which followed immediately, filled exactly the aperture which was made by the shield, and contained in its mass two arched passages, or road-way, each thirteen feet nine inches wide, and sixteen feet ten inches high, lying by the side of each other, with a wall of three feet six inches thickness between them; the passages at first have no connection, but subsequently are laid together by arched perforations through the brick-work which separates them. The sides are three feet, and the arches at top and bottom two feet seven inches thick at their smallest parts. About eleven thousand bricks per day were used, entirely laid in cement; and the labour of one hundred men was constantly kept up by relays at stated periods. A main from a gas-work is laid along the floor, which conveys the gas to columns, placed in the connecting arches as they are formed, branches from which illuminate both the road-ways in a beautiful and most perfect manner; and a total freedom from water is preserved by drains beneath, which empty them-

selves into the engine tank in the shaft. In the use of these and innumerable other expedients to facilitate the progress and anticipate or overcome the difficulties of this extraordinary work, Mr. Brunel has displayed such fertility of invention, depth of resource, and professional intrepidity, as must place him in the highest rank of scientific engineers. But these qualities were destined to a very severe trial; on the 18th of May, 1827, at a distance of five hundred and forty-four feet from the shaft, the river found its way through a portion of loose earth, and entered the tunnel, through the shield, with a velocity and volume which filled the tunnel and the shaft in fifteen minutes. This happened while the workmen were at their duties, but no lives were lost. About one thousand tons of loose soil and rubbish descended into the tunnel.

The breach was examined by means of the diving-bell, and repaired by depositing about fifteen hundred cubic yards of clay in bags in and around it. The water was then pumped out, and the permanent works were found very slightly injured; the shield was restored and adjusted, and in the latter part of September the works recommenced. The dangerous part was passed, and the works were carried fifty-two feet further, when the river, at six a. m. of the 12th of January, 1828, broke through the shield a second time. The tunnel was filled in less than ten minutes, and the rush of water brought with it a current of air that put out the lights, and, principally owing to this circumstance, six of the workmen were unable to extricate themselves—the rest escaped. Mr. Brunel reported that

the aperture in the bed of the river is much less than at the last accident, and consequently that the mischief may be repaired at a much less expense. The point at which this irruption occurred was

at six hundred feet from the shaft, within twenty-five feet of the middle of the channel of the river, leaving about seven hundred feet still to be executed.

P A T E N T S.

T. MORRISON, of Chelsea; for a method of rendering boots, shoes, and other articles, water-proof.

D. Redmund, of Greek-street, Soho; for improvements in the construction and manufacture of hinges.

E. Galloway, of the London-road, engineer; for an improved rotary steam-engine.

J. Whiting, of Ipswich; for improvements in window sashes and frames.

J. Fraser, of Houndsditch, London; for an improved method of constructing capstans and windlasses.

J. Fraser, of Houndsditch, London; for an improved method of constructing boilers for steam-engines.

W. W. Hall, of Baltimore, at present residing in Westminster, attorney at law; for an engine for moving and propelling ships, boats, carriages, mills, and machinery of every kind. Communicated by a foreigner.

W. Hobson, of Mark Field, Stamford-hill; for an improved method of paving streets, lanes, roads, and carriage ways in general.

J. Neville, of Shad Thames, Surrey; for an improved carriage to be worked or propelled by means of steam.

W. Mason, of Castle-street, Westminster; for improvements in the construction of those axle-trees and boxes for carriages, which are usually termed or known by the names of mail axle-trees and boxes.

R. Copland, of Wilmington-square; for improvements upon a patent already obtained by him for combinations of apparatus for gaining power.

R. Barlow, of Chelsea; for a new combination of machinery, or new motion for superseding the necessity of the ordinary crank in steam engines, and for other purposes where power is required.

J. F. Daniell, of Gower-street; for

improvements in the manufacture of gas.

J. Oldham, of Dublin; for improvements in the construction of wheels designed for driving machinery, which are to be impelled by water or by wind, and which improvements are applicable to propelling boats and other vessels.

R. Hindmarsh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; for an improvement in the construction of capstans and windlasses.

R. Stirling, of Galston, and J. Stirling, Glasgow; for improvements in air engines for moving machinery.

J. White, of Southampton; for improvements in the construction of pistons, or buckets for pumps.

S. Parker, of Argyle-place, Westminster; for improvements in the construction of lamps.

A. A. M. Marbot, of Norfolk-street, Strand; for improved machinery for working or cutting wood into all kinds of mouldings, rebates, cornices, or any sort of fluted work. Communicated by a foreigner.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cochl-street, Strand, bart.; for a new motive power.

W. Stratton, of Limehouse; for an improved apparatus for heating air by means of steam.

J. G. Christ, of Bishopsgate-street; for improvements in copper and other plate printing. Communicated by a foreigner.

P. J. Heisch, of America-square, merchant; for improved machinery for spinning cotton. Communicated by a foreigner.

C. B. Coles, late of Didsbury, Manchester-square, and W. ... of Manchester; for a new method of constructing gasometers, or apparatus for holding and ... ing gas for the purpose of ... Communicated by a foreigner.

W. Benecke, of ...

chips for grinding or crushing seeds, and other oleaginous substances, for the purposes of extracting oil therefrom. Communicated by a foreigner.

W. Jefferies, of London-street, Radcliffe; for improvements in calcining or roasting, and smelting or extracting metals and semi-metals from various kinds of ores, and matter containing metals or semi-metals.

P. Erard, of Marlborough-street; for improvements in the construction of piano-fortes. Communicated by a foreigner.

A. de la Garde, of St. James's-square; for a method of making paper of various descriptions from the pulpen or ligneous parts, produced from certain textile plants, in the process of preparing the same textile plants by the rural mechanical brake (for the exclusive use of which he has already applied for a patent), and which substances are to be employed alone, or mixed with other suitable materials in the manufacture of papers. Communicated by a foreigner.

W. Smith, of Sheffield; for an improved method of manufacturing cutlery and other articles of hardware, by means of rollers.

J. F. Ledsam, of Birmingham; for an improvement for purifying coal gas by means not hitherto used for that purpose.

J. Lucas and H. Ewbank, of Mincinglane, London; for an improved process to be used in the dressing of paddy, or rough rice.

E. W. Wright, of Upper Kennington-lane, Surrey; for improvements in the combination and arrangement of machinery for making metal screws.

B. Rotch, of Furnival's-inn, London; for a diagonal prop for transferring perpendicular to lateral pressure.

J. Stewart, of Store-street, Bedford-square; for improvements on piano-fortes, and in the mode of stringing the same.

J. Woodman, of Piccadilly; for an improvement in shaving and other brushes, which improvement is also applicable to other purposes.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street; for improvements in the construction of steam-engines.

A. F. Mornay, Putney Heath, Surrey; for improvements in preparing for smelting, and in smelting ores, and substances, containing metals. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

M. Bush, of Dalmonach Print Field, near Bonhill, by Dunbarton, North Britain, calico printer; for improvements in machinery for printing calico and other fabrics.

B. Wodcroft, of Manchester; for certain processes and apparatus for printing and preparing for manufacture, yarns of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, and other fibrous material.

H. A. Stothert of Bath, founder; for improvements on, or additions to, ploughs.

J. P. Reid, merchant and manufacturer, Glasgow; for an improvement or improvements on power-looms for weaving cloth of various kinds.

J. Tilt, of Prospect Place, Southwark, Surrey, merchant; for improvements in the boilers used for making salt, commonly called salt pans, and in the mode of applying heat to the brine. Communicated by a foreigner.

E. Cowper, of Clapham Road Place, Lambeth, Surrey, gentleman; for improvements in printing music.

J. S. Broadwood, of Great Pulteney-street, Westminster, pianoforte maker, for improvements in the grand piano-fortes.

J. Whittaker, of Wardle, near Rochdale; for improvements in machines, or machinery, for piecing cardings from woollen carding engines, and for drawing, stubbing, and spinning wool and cotton.

Carlo Chigo, of Lyons, now residing in Fenchurch-street, London; for improvements in weaving machinery.

M. W. Lawrence, of Leman-street, Goodman's Fields; for improvements in the process of refining sugar.

J. A. Berrollas, of Great Waterloo-street, Lambeth; for a detached alarm watch.

R. Daws, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; for improvements in chairs, or machines calculated to increase ease and comfort.

T. Breidenbach, of Birmingham; for improvements in parts of bedsteads.

B. Somers, M. D. of Langford, Somersetshire; for improvements on furnaces for smelting different kinds of metals, ores, and slags.

W. Lockyer, of Bath; for an improvement in the manufacture of brushes of certain descriptions, and in the manufacture of brushes, and other purposes.

H. Knight, of Birmingham, clock-maker; for a machine, apparatus, or

method, for ascertaining the attendance on duty of any watchman, workman, or other person, which is also applicable to other purposes.

J. M'Curdy, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand; for improvements in the process of rectification of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

J. Browne and W. D. Champion, of Bridgewater; for a composition which may be manufactured or moulded either into bricks, or into blocks, of any form for building, and also manufactured and moulded to, and made applicable for all internal or external ornaments, architectural purposes, and for various other purposes.

D. Bentley, of Eccles, Lancashire; for an improved carriage-wheel.

T. P. Coggin, of Wadworth, machine-maker; for a new or improved machine for the dibbling grain of every description.

W. J. H. Hood, of Arundel-street, Strand; for improvements on pumps, or machinery for raising or forcing water, chiefly applicable to ships.

G. Burges, of Bagnigge-wells, gent.; for improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages, and of wheels to be attached to the carriages, or for other purposes.

T. Clarke, of Market-Harborough, Leicestershire; for improving the manufacture of carpets.

M. Muir, of Glasgow; for machinery for preparing boards for flooring and other similar purposes.

J. W. Clarke, of Tiverton; for an improved mode of attaching, fixing, or securing, the dead eyes to the channels and sides of ships or vessels.

J. C. Daniell, of Stoke, Wiltshire; for improvements in preparing wire cards, and dressing woollen and other cloths.

C. Phillips, of Rochester, captain in the royal navy; for improvements on capstans.

H. Evans, of Great Surrey-street, and W. R. H. King, of Snow-hill; for new table apparatus, to promote the ease, comfort, and economy of persons at sea, or on nautical excursions.

T. Don, of Lower James-street, Golden-square, and A. Smith, of Well-street, Marylebone; for methods of making and constructing shutters and blinds of iron or steel, or any other metals or composition thereof, and improved methods of constructing and fixing shutters and blinds of iron or

steel, or any other metals or materials, and methods of uniting in shutters the double properties of shutters and blinds.

S. Robinson, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery for hackling or dressing and clearing hemp, flax, and tow.

J. Dexter, of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street; for improvements in machinery, for the purposes of spinning wool, cotton, and other fibrous substances, communicated to him by a foreigner.

H. Raper, esq., of Baker-street, Marylebone; for a new and improved system of signals; first, for communicating by day, by the means of flags and pendants, between ships at sea, or other objects, far distant from each other, in which system the colours of the flags and pendants which have heretofore served to distinguish the signals one from another, and which by distance, or other causes, are extremely subject to be mistaken, may be dispensed with altogether; and, secondly, for communicating by night between ships at sea, and other objects, far distant from each other, by the means of lights, and which system of signals is more conspicuous, expeditious, and certain, than any which has hitherto been employed for the like purpose.

J. Marshall, Chatham, Kent; for improvements in mounting guns or cannon, for sea or other service.

J. Felton, of Hinckley, Leicestershire; for a machine, for an expeditious and correct mode of giving a fine edge to knives, razors, scissors, and other cutting instruments.

T. Fuller, of Bath, Somersetshire for improvements on wheel carriages.

W. Hancock, of Stratford, Essex; for improvements upon steam-engines.

W. Wilson, of Martin's-lane, London; for the means or principle of extracting spirits and other solvents, used in dissolving or rendering malleable gums of various kinds, and other articles employed for stiffening hats, hat bodies, bonnets, caps, and divers articles of merchandizes, and converting such spirit (after rectification) into use.

R. F. Jenar, of Bunhill-row, for improvements in lamps.

G. Poulton, of Stafford-street, Old Bond-street; for an instrument, machine, or apparatus, for writing, which he denominates a self-supplying pen.

T. Sowerby, of Change-alley, Corn-hill; for improvements in the construction of ship's windlasses.

R. F. Jenar, of Bunhill-row; for a method of fitting up with metal, or other suitable materials, the holes or interstices in wire gauze, or other similar substances, which he denominates metallic linen.

J. S. Shenton, of Husbands Bosworth; for improvements in the mechanism of water-closets.

E. B. Deeble, of St. James's-street; for his new construction or constructions, and combination or combinations, of metallic blocks, for the purposes of forming caissons, jetties, piers, quays, embankments, lighthouses, foundations, walls, or such other erections to which the same metallic blocks may be applicable.

E. Dodd, of Berwick-street, London; for improvements on piano-fortes.

T. Peek, of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London, engineer; for the construction of a new engine worked by steam, which he intends to denominate a revolving steam-engine.

W. Parkinson, of Barton, Lincolnshire, gent., and S. Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City-road; for an improved method of constructing and working an engine for producing power and motion.

J. Maudslay, of Lambeth, Surrey; for improvements on steam-engines.

L. Lukin, of Lewisham, Kent; for improvements in the manufacture of collars for draught and carriage horses, and saddles for draught, carriage, and saddle, horses. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

Eugene de Mesnil, of Soho-square, London; for an improvement or improvements on, or additions to, stringed musical instruments.

A. Scott, of Southwark Pottery, Durham; for an apparatus for preventing the boilers of steam-engines, and other similar vessels of capacity, becoming foul, and for cleaning such vessels when they become foul.

P. Hurt of Waterloo-place, Limehouse; for an improved steam-engine.

J. Underhill, of Parkfield Iron Works, Staffordshire; for improvements in machinery, or apparatus for passing boats, and other floating bodies, from a higher to a lower, or a lower to a higher level, with little or no loss of water, and which improvements are also applicable to the raising or lowering of weights on land.

T. Breidenbach, of Birmingham; for improvements on bedsteads; and in making, manufacturing, or forming ar-

ticles, to be applied to or used in various ways with bedsteads, from a material or materials hitherto unused for such purposes.

W. Dickinson, of Bridge-street, Southwark; for an improved buoyant bed or mattress.

W. A. Jarin, of New Bond-street, London, Italian confectioner; for improvements in apparatus for cooling liquids,

W. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of waggons that have to travel on railways or on tramways.

H. Pinkins, of Philadelphia; for an improved method or apparatus for generating gas to be applied to lights and other purposes.

W. Spong, of Aylesford, Kent; for diminishing friction in wheel carriages, water wheels, and other rotory parts of machinery.

L. W. Wright, of Mansfield street, Borough road, Surrey; for improvements in the construction of cranes.

L. W. Wright; for improvements in machinery for cutting tobacco.

R. Vazie, of York-square, Middlesex; for improvements in certain processes, utensils, apparatus, machinery, and operations applicable to the preparing, extracting, and preserving, various articles of food, the component parts of which utensils, apparatus, and machinery, are of different dimensions, proportionate to the different uses in which they are employed, and may be separately applied in preparing, extracting, and preserving food, and in other useful purposes.

W. Church, esq. of Birmingham, for improvements in apparatus for spinning fibrous substances.

G. A. Sharp, of Putney; for an improved table urn.

R. Moore, of Underwood, Stirlingshire; for improvements in the process of preparing and cooling worts or wash from vegetable substances for the production of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

R. Moore, of Underwood, Stirlingshire; for rendering distilling refuse productions of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner.

Gabriel de Seras, of Leicester-square, S. Wise, and C. Wise, of Maidstone; for improvements in sizing, glazing, or beautifying the materials employed in

the manufacturing of paper, pasteboard, Bristol-boards, and other substances. Communicated by a foreigner.

J. Hague, of Cable-street, London; for a new method of working cranes, or tilt-hammers.

B. M. Combs, of Birmingham; for improvements on, or additions to, a pulley, machinery, and apparatus, used and applied for securing, fixing, and moving curtains and rollers, and other blinds.

W. Dettmer, of Upper Marylebone-street, London; for improvements on piano-fortes.

W. J. Ford, of Mildenhall, Suffolk; for improvements in the make, use, and application, of bridle bits.

G. Glymer, of Finchbury-street, London; for an improvement in typographic printing, between plain or flat surfaces.

J. and T. Hall, of Leeds; for an improvement in the making and manufacturing of metallic blocks for drawing off liquids.

E. Carter, of Exeter, for a new covering for the roofs of houses and other buildings.

J. Horton, of West Bromwich; for a new and improved method of forming and making of hollow cylinders, guns, ordnance, retorts, and various other hollow, and useful articles in wrought iron, in steel, or composed of both those metals.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square, London; surgeon; for improvement in loco-motive engines, and the apparatus connected therewith.

J. Stokes, of Cornhill, London; for improvements in making, boiling, burning, clarifying, or preparing raw or Muscovado bastard sugar and molasses.

J. Wright, of Princes-street, Leicester-square; for improvements in window sashes.

J. Smethurst, of New Bond-street, London; for improvements upon lamps.

F. F. Weiss, of the Strand, Westminster; for improvements in the construction of spurs.

J. White, of Paradise-street, Lambeth; for a machine or apparatus for filtering, which he denominates an artificial spring.

J. Platt, of Salford, Lancashire; for improvements in machinery for combing wool, and other fibrous materials. Communicated by a foreigner.

W. Collier, of Salford, Lancashire; for improvements in the power loom for weaving. Communicated by a foreigner.

J. Walker, esq. of Weymouth-street, Marylebone; for an improved castor for furniture.

H. Pinkus, of Philadelphia, America; for an improved method of purifying carburetted hydrogen gas, for the purpose of illumination.

S. Seville, of Brownhill, Gloucestershire, for improvements applicable to raising the pile, and dressing woollen and other cloths.

R. Wheeler, of High Wycombe; for improvements on or in refrigerators for cooling fluids.

W. J. Dowding, of Poulshot, Wilts; for improvements in machinery for rolling or rollering wool from the carding engine.

J. Roberts, of Wood-street, and G. Upton, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, London; for improvements on Argand and other lamps.

J. A. Fulton, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, London; for a process of preparing or bleaching pepper.

J. Apsey, of John-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth; for an improvement in machinery to be used as a substitute for the crank.

J. Jenour, junior, of Brighton-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex; for a cartridge or case, and method of more advantageously enclosing therein shot or other missiles for the purpose of loading firearms and guns of different descriptions.

W. Fawcett, of Liverpool, and M. Clarke, of Jamaica; for an apparatus for the better manufacture of sugar from the canes.

R. W. Winfield, of Birmingham; for improvements in tubes or rods, produced by a new method of manufacturing, and in the construction, and for manufacturing the same, with various other improvements, into part of bedsteads and other articles.

T. Bonnor, of Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham; for improvements on safety lamps.

J. Meadon, of Milbrook, near Southampton, coachmaker; for improvements on wheels for carriages.

S. Wilkinson, of Holbeck, Yorkshire; for improvements in mangles, which he intends to denominate "Bullman's Patent Cabinet Mangles."

Maurice de Jough, of Warrington, Lancashire; for improvements in machines adapted for spinning, doubling, twisting, roving, or preparing cotton and other fibrous substances.

T. Tyndall, of Birmingham; for improvements in the manufacture of buttons, and in the machinery or apparatus for manufacturing the same, communicated to him by a foreigner.

D. Ledsam, and W. Jones, of Birmingham; for improvements in machinery for cutting springs, brads, and nails.

J. Robinson, of Merchant's-row, Limehouse, for an improvement in the manufacture of brushes of certain descriptions, and in the manufacture of a material or materials, and the application thereof to the manufacture of brushes and other purposes.

P. Steenstrup, of Basing-lane, London; for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

J. H. Sadler, of Hexton, Middlesex; for improvements on power-looms for the weaving of silk, cotton, linen, wool, flax and hemp, and all mixtures thereof.

R. Rewcastle, of Newcastle-upon-tyne, mill-wright; for a new and improved method of ballasting ships or vessels.

R. Stein, of Regent-street; for an improvement in applying heat to the purpose of distillation.

P. B. Geltten, of Birmingham; for improvements on castors for furniture, and other useful purposes.

H. Peto, of Little Britain, London, for an apparatus for generating power.

J. A. Barrollas, of Nelson-street, City-road, Middlesex; for a method of winding up a pocket watch or clock without a key, which he calls "Barrollas's keyless watch or clock," and also an improvement to be applied to

his late invented detached alarm watch.

A. Motz Skene, of Jermyn-street, Middlesex; for an improvement or improvements in the mode of propelling vessels through the water, and for working undershot water-mills.

J. L. Stevens, of Plymouth, for a new or improved method or methods of propelling vessels through or on the water by the aid of steam or other means of power, and for its application to other purposes.

T. Tyndall, of Birmingham; for improvements in the machinery to be employed in making nails, brads, and screws, communicated to him by a foreigner.

J. George, of Chancery-lane, Middlesex; for preserving decked ships or vessels, so as to render them less liable to dry rot, and for preserving goods on board such ships and vessels from damage by heat.

T. S. Holland, of the city of London; for combinations of machinery for generating and communicating power and motion applicable to propelling of fixed machinery, as also floating bodies, carriages, and other locomotive machines, and improvements.

W. Harland, M.D., of Scarborough; for improvements in apparatus or machinery for propelling locomotive carriages, which improvements are also applicable to other useful purposes.

G. A. Ferguson, of Mill-wall, Poplar; and J. F. Atlee, of Prospect-place, Deptford, for improvements in the construction of masted masts.

W. Hale, of Colchester, merchant; for improvements in machinery or apparatus for propelling vessels.

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POETRY.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

By MR. CROKER.

NON OMNIS MORIAR.

FAREWELL, bright spirit ! brightest of the bright !
Concentrate blaze of intellectual light !
Who show'd, alone, or in the first degree,
Union so apt, such rich variety ;
Taste, guiding mirth ; and sport, enlivening sense ;
Wit, wisdom, poetry, and eloquence.
Profound and playful, amiable and great ;
And first in social life, as in the state.
Not wholly lost !—thy letter'd fame shall tell
A part of what thou wast. Farewell ! Farewell !

Farewell, great Statesman ! whose elastic mind
Clung round thy country, yet embraced mankind ;
Who, in the most appalling storms, whose power
Shook the wide world, wast equal to the hour.
Champion of measured liberty, whence springs
The mutual strength of people and of kings,
'Twas thine, like CHATHAM'S patriot task, to wield
The people's force, yet be the monarch's shield.
Not wholly lost !—for both the worlds shall tell
Thy history in theirs. Farewell ! Farewell !

Farewell, dear Friend ! in all relations dear,
In all we love, or honour, or revere ;
Son, husband, father, master, patron, friend :
What varied grief and gratitude we blend !
We, who beheld, when pain's convulsive start
Disturb'd the frame, it could not change the heart ;
We, whose deep pangs to soften and console,
Were the last efforts of thy dying soul.
Not wholly lost !—our faith and feelings tell
That we shall meet again. Farewell ! Farewell !

LINES 'TO A SKYLARK.'

By MR. WORDSWORTH.

'ETHEREAL Minstrel ! Pilgrim of the sky !
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound ?
Or while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground ?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will ;
Those quivering wings composed, that music still !

To the last point of vision, and beyond,
Mount, daring warbler ! that love-prompted strain
('Twixt thee and thine a never-failing bond)
Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain ;
Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege ! to sing
All independent of the leafy spring.

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood ;
A privacy of glorious light is thine ;
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with rapture more divine ;
Type of the wise who soar—but never roam,
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home.

STANZAS,

'ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON HER RECOVERY FROM A SEVERE
ATTACK OF PAIN,'

By MR. COLERIDGE.

'Twas my last waking thought, How can it be,
That thou, sweet friend, such anguish shouldst endure,
When straight from Dreamland came a Dwarf, and he
Could tell the cause, forsooth, and knew the cure.

Methought he fronted me with peering look,
Fix'd on my heart, and read aloud, in glee,
The loves and griefs therein, as from a book ;
And utter'd praise, like one who wish'd to bless

In every heart, (quoth he), since Adam's sin,
Two Founts there are, of suffering and of bliss,
That to let forth, and let to keep within !
But she, whose aspect I find imaged here,

Of pleasure only will to all dispense ;
That Fount alone unlock, by no distress
Chok'd or turn'd inward ; but still issue thence
Unconquer'd cheer, persistent loveliness.

As on the driving cloud the shiny bow,
That gracious thing, made up of tears and light,
Mid the wild rack, and rain that slants below,
Stands smiling forth unmov'd and freshly bright ;

As though the spirits of all lovely flowers,
Inweaving each its wreath and dewy crown,
Or ere they sank to earth in vernal showers,
Had built a bridge to tempt the angels down.

Ev'n so, Eliza ! on that face of thine,
On that benignant face,—whose look alone
(The soul's translucence through her crystal shrine !)
Has power to soothe all anguish but thine own—

A beauty hovers still, and ne'er takes wing ;
But with a silent charm compels the stern
And fost'ring Genius of the BITTER SPRING,
To shrink aback, and cower upon his urn.

Who then needs wonder if (no outlet found
In passion, spleen, or strife) the FOUNT OF PAIN,
O'erflowing, beats against its lovely mound,
And in wild flashes shoots from heart to brain ?

Sleep, and the Dwarf with that unsteady gleam,
On his rais'd lip, that aped a critic smile,
Had passed : yet I, my sad thoughts to beguile,
Lay weaving on the tissue of my dream.

Till audibly at length I cried, as though
Thou hadst indeed been present to my eyes,
O sweet, sweet sufferer ! if the case be so,
I pray thee be *less* good, *less* sweet, *less* wise !

In every look a barbed arrow send ;
On those soft lips let scorn and anger live ;
Do *any* thing, rather than thus, sweet friend,
Hoard for thyself the pain thou wilt not give !

A FUNERAL SONG FOR THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

By MR. SOUTHEY.

‘ In its summer pride arrayed,
Low our Tree of Hope is laid !
Low it lies :—in evil hour,
Visiting the bridal bower,
Death hath levelled root and flower.
Windsor, in thy sacred shade,
(This the end of pomp and power !)
Have the rites of death been paid !
Windsor, in thy sacred shade
Is the Flower of Brunswick laid !
‘ Ye whose relics rest around,
Tenants of this funeral ground !
Know ye, Spirits, who is come,
By immitigable doom
Summoned to the untimely tomb ?
Late with youth and splendor crown’d,
Late in beauty’s vernal bloom,
Late with love and joyaunce blest ;
Never more lamented guest
Was in Windsor laid to rest.
‘ Henry, thou of saintly worth,
Thou, to whom, thy Windsor gave
Nativity, and name, and grave ;
Thou art in this hallowed earth
Cradled for the immortal birth.
Heavily upon his head
Ancestral crimes were visited.
He, in spirit like a child,
Meek of heart and undefiled,
Patiently his crown resigned,
And fixed on heaven his heavenly mind,
Blessing, while he kiss’d the rod,
His Redeemer and his God.
Now may he in realms of bliss
Greet a soul as pure as his.
‘ Passive as that humble spirit,
Lies his bold dethroner too ;
A dreadful debt did he inherit
To his injured lineage due ;
Ill-starred prince, whose martial merit
His own England long might rue !
Mournful was that Edward’s fame,
Won in fields contested well,
While he sought his rightful claim :
Witness Aire’s unhappy water,
Where the ruthless Clifford fell ;
And when Wharfe ran red with slaughter,
On the day of Towcester’s field,
Gathering, in its guilty flood,
The carnage and the ill-spilt blood,
That forty thousand lives could yield.
Cressy was to this but sport,
Poitiers but a pageant vain,
And the victory of Spain
Seem’d a strife for pastime meant,

And the work of Agincourt
Only like a tournament ;
Half the blood which there was spent
Had sufficed again to gain
Anjou and ill-yielded Maine,
Normandy and Aquitaine ;
And Our Lady’s ancient towers,
Maugre all the Valois’ powers,
Had a second time been ours.
A gentle daughter of thy line,
Edward, lays her dust with thine.
‘ Thou, Elizabeth, art here ;
Thou to whom all griefs were known ;
Who wert placed upon the bier
In happier hour than on the throne.
Fatal daughter, fatal mother !
Father, uncle, sons, and brother,
Mourn’d in blood her elevation ;
Raised to that ill-omen’d station,
Woodville, in the realms of bliss.
To thine offspring thou mayst say,
Early death is happiness ;
And favour’d in their lot are they
Who are not left to learn below
That length of life is length of woe.
Lightly let this ground be press’d—
A broken heart is here at rest.
‘ But thou, Seymour, with a greeting,
Such as sisters use at meeting,
Joy, and Sympathy, and Love,
Wilt hail her in the seats above,
Like in loveliness were ye,
By a like lamented doom
Hurried to an early tomb !
While together, spirits blest,
Here your earthly relics rest,
Fellow angels shall ye be
In the angelic company.
‘ Henry, too, hath here his part ;
At the gentle Seymour’s side,
With his best-beloved bride,
Cold and quiet, here are laid
The ashes of that fiery heart.
Not with his tyrannic spirit
Shall our Charlotte’s soul inherit ;
No, by Fisher’s hoary head,
By More, the learned and the good,
By Katharine’s wrongs, and Holeyne’s
blood,
By the life so basely shed
Of the pride of Norfolk’s line,
By the axe so often red,
By the fire with martyrs fed,
Hateful Henry, not with thee
May her happy spirit be !

the name,	Us she leaves in grief and tears ;
in ;	But to you will she reveal
the grave,	Tidings of old England's weal ;
	Of a righteous war pursued
py	Long, through evil and through good,
e ;	With unshaken fortitude ;
	Of peace, in battle twice achiev'd ;
	Of her fiercest foe subdued,
y,	And Europe from the yoke relieved,
th	Upon that Brabantine plain.
is bled,	Such the proud, the virtuous story,
;	Such the great, the endless glory,
ad	Of her father's splendid reign,
ye—	He, who wore the sable mail,
	Might, at this heroic tale,
	Wish himself on earth again.
	'One who reverently, for thee,
	Raised the strain of bridal verse,
	Flower of Brunswick ! mournfully
	Lays a garland on thy hearse.'

'Ye, whose relics rest around,
Tenants of this funeral ground ;
Even in your immortal spheres,
What fresh yearnings will ye feel
When this earthly guest appears !

'AN EVENING WALK IN BENGAL,'

By the Late BISHOP HEBER.

'Our task is done ! on Gunga's breast The sun is sinking down to rest ; And, moored beneath the tamarind bough, Our bark has found its harbour now, With furled sail, and painted side, Behold the tiny frigate ride. Upon her deck, 'mid charcoal gleams, The Moslems' savoury supper steams, While all apart, beneath the wood, The Hindoo cooks his simpler food. 'Come walk with me the jungle through ; If yonder hunter told us true, Far off, in desert dank and rude, The tyger holds his solitude ; Nor (taught by recent harm to shun The thunders of the English gun,) A dreadful guest but rarely seen, Returns to scare the village green. Come boldly on ! no venom'd snake Can shelter in so cool a brake. Child of the sun ! he loves to lie 'Mid Nature's embers, parched and dry, Where o'er some tower in ruin laid, The peepul spreads its haunted shade ; Or round a tomb his scales to wreath, Fit warder in the gate of death ! Come on ! Yet pause ! behold us now Beneath the bamboo's arched bough,	Where, gemming oft that sacred gloom, Glow the geranium's scarlet bloom,* And winds our path through many a bower Of fragrant tree and giant flower ; The ceiba's crimson pomp display'd O'er the broad plantain's humbler shade, And dusk anana's prickly blade ; While o'er the brake, so wild and fair, The betel waves his crest in air. With pendent train and rushing wings, Aloft the gorgeous peacock springs ; And he, the bird of hundred dyes, Whose plumes the dames of Ava prize. So rich a shade, so green a sod, Our English fairies never trod ; Yet who in Indian bow'r has stood, But thought on England's "good green wood ?" And bless'd, beneath the palmy shade, Her hazel and her hawthorn glade, And breath'd a prayer, (how oft in vain !) To gaze upon her oaks again ? 'A truce to thought ! the jackall's cry Resounds like sylvan revelry ; And through the trees, yon falling ray Will scantily serve to guide our way.
---	---

* A shrub whose deep scarlet flowers very much resemble the geranium, and thence called the Indian geranium,

Yet mark! as fade the upper skies,
Each thicket opes ten thousand eyes.
Before, beside us, and above,
The fire-fly lights his lamp of love,
Retreating, chasing, sinking, soaring,
The darkness of the copse exploring;
While to this cooler air confest,
The broad Dhatura bares her breast,
Of fragrant scent and virgin white,
A pearl around the locks of night!
Still as we pass, in softened hum,
Along the breezy alleys come
The village song, the horn, the drum,
Still as we pass, from bush and briar,
The shrill cigala strikes his lyre;
And, what is she, whose liquid strain
Thrills through yon copse of sugar-cane?

I know the
It is—it m
‘Enough
Announce
The flash
Assume a
Yon lamp
From forth
And we m
Betimes t
But oh! v
Ev’n here
And He, t
His peace
ven!’

* A shrub whose deep scarlet flowers very much resemble the geranium, and thence called the Indian geranium.

I N D E X.

[N. B. The figures with crotchets refer to the History.]

- ABDUCTION:** Miss Kipeald, 184; Ellen Leahy, 191; Miss Turner, 316
- Aberdeenshire,** storm in, 174
- Abo,** dreadful conflagration at, 152
- Accidents:** explosion at the Thames Tunnel, 8; ditto in Bloomsbury, 27; showman killed by a lion, 34; fall of a part of Staines church, during service, 37; explosion of a Steam-boat at Lyons, 44—ditto of a dogger vessel, 59—shock from ditto felt to an extraordinary extent, 60; explosion of a powder-mill, Swell, Surry, 63; a man buried among hay, 77; death by lightning, 90; breaking in of the Thames Tunnel, 97, 113, 118, 121, 123; boat sunk in the Shannon, 101; explosion of the Graham Steam-packet, 106; man injured by a lion, 128; the Preston 'North-Star' stage coach upset, 142; fall of a stack of chimneys, Edinburgh, 143; men killed by a boiler of soap, 153; two men buried in the new tunnel, Bristol, 165; explosion of a powder-mill near Edinburgh, 167—Mr. Brown's balloon crushed, 170—fall of Wexford bridge, 177—accident at Guildhall, Lord Mayor's dinner, 182—the Leeds 'True Blue' coach upset, and driver killed, 187—explosion of gas, College Street, Westminster, 190—fall of part of Kew palace, 192—explosion of detonating powder, Birmingham, 195
- Adder,** bite of, 99
- Admiral Lord High,** office of restored, and bestowed on the Duke of Clarence, [103]
- Aerostation.** See *Balloon.*
- Alençon,** new fanatical sect at, 129
- Alexander's Travels from India,** extracts from, 492
- Algiers;** the Dey insults the French Consul, [226]—a French squadron blockades the harbour, [227]
- America, N.** See *United States, and Mexico.*
- América, S.** trade opened from Spain, in foreign vessels, [246]; the Pope grants canonical institution to bishops, [247]. See *Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru.*
- Amiens,** trial of Petit, the robber, 13
- Anatomical preparations,** injection for, 525
- Antiquities;** coins, &c., found in a barrow at Newmarket, 23; building discovered, at Pompeii, 126; coins dug up at Hallyclare, 131; oaken coffin of St. Cuthbert, Durham Cathedral, &c.; coins, &c., found at London Bridge, 132; at St. Mary's Abbey, York, 167; at New Cumnock, 168
- Assizes and Sessions:—**
- Admiralty Sessions,** trial of Jacob Irving, manslaughter, 106
- Cambridge;** Duke of Portland v. Hawkins, trespass on Newmarket heath, 137
- Carlisle;** Philip Tinnaley, murder, 50; Richard Fox, ditto, 51
- Exeter;** J. Orchard, forgery, 61
- Kingston;** Buckley and others, coining, 70
- Lancaster;** Heywood, &c., robbery, 154—W. Robinson, murder of his wife, 158—E. G. and W. Wakefield, &c., for abduction of Miss Turner, 316
- Lincoln;** Avil v. Clay, &c., injury from bursting of the boiler of the Graham Steam-packet, 138
- Middlesex Sessions;** Bland, vending obscene prints, 181
- Monmouth;** Sarah Jones, child-murder, 73—W. Watkins and others, assault on a supposed witch, 79
- Surrey;** Oldfield v. Miller, indictment for obtaining money under false pretences, 175
- Warwick;** Joseph Birch, murder, 67
- Astronomy,** &c., 511
- Athens,** siege of, [292], defeat of the Greeks, [303]. See *Greece.*
- Avalanches** in Switzerland, 8
- Aurora Borealis,** 166, 511

I N D E X

Austria : dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, [290] despatch from Prince Metternich to the Austrian Intermancie at Constantinople [314], note
Autographs, sale of, 39

Balloons : Mr. Green's ascent, Mile End Road, 80—ditto sixty-sixth ditto, at Newbury, 101 ; Mr. Brown's, at Wakefield, 170

Bank-notes lost, action to recover, 173

Bank of France, report of committee on, [209], note

Bankruptcy, on the Chancellor's jurisdiction in, [139]

Bankrupts and Insolvents, number in 1826, 1

Barcelona, French garrison withdrawn, [246]

Bear, enormous one destroyed by a peasant in France, 174 ; child wounded by, at Dublin, 177

Bees, battle between two swarms, 110

Beechey, Captain, his Northern expedition, 94

Berbice ; her freedom claimed by a negress at, [198]

Beethoven, composer, death of, 239

Blake, W., engraver, death, 263

Boar, man killed by, 185

Bolivar, arrives at Bogota, and departs for Venezuela, [335]—resigns the presidency, [337]—returns to Bogota [341]. See *Colombia*.

Bolivia, Cusco and Puno joined to, [345]

Bow Street, application to have the mystery respecting the applicant's birth cleared up, 150

Boxing, death occasioned by, 149

Brazil : progress of the war with Buenos Ayres, [326] ; battle of Ituzaingo, *ib.* (see *Buenos Ayres*) failure of a naval expedition, [328] ; Maldonado captured, *ib.* ; negotiation for peace, *ib.* ; Monte Video ceded by the Buenos Ayres plenipotentiary, [329] ; convention with Great Britain for abolition of the African slave trade, 418 ; emperor's speech on opening the legislative assembly, 423

Bridge, London, antiquities found at, 132

———— New, 132

———— suspension, at Hammersmith, 526

Brougham, Mr., his reasons for supporting Mr. Canning's ministry, [119]

Brunswick, Duke of, his conduct towards the king of England and the Hanoverian minister, on his coming of age, [200]

Budget, *etc.*, [252]

Buenos Ayres : war with Brazil, [326] ; successes of the Buenos Ayres, [327] ; they advance to Rio Grande, *ib.* ; M. Gaspa sent to negotiate peace at Rio Janeiro, [329] ; understands that Monte Video should be recognized as belonging to Brazil, [330] ; the treaty rejected at Buenos Ayres, *ib.* ; Rivadavia, the president, resigns, [333] ; Dr. Vincent Lopez elected, *ib.* ; he declines, *ib.* ; but is at length installed, [334] ; separation of Cordova from the other states, and pretensions of the other provinces, *ib.* ; finances, [335]

Burdett, Sir F., motion on the Catholic question, [16] ; opinion on the laws and currency, [73] ; justifies his coalition with the new ministry, [118]

Burglary, extensive, at Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson's, watchmakers, Strand, 188

Burmese commercial treaty with the East India company, [193] ; the Taliens expelled from the territory of Rangoon, [194]

Burning hill, at Holworth, 108

Cabinet, state of, on Lord Liverpool's illness, [91] ; difficulty of appointing a premier, [92], &c.

Calcutta, account of, from Alexander's Travels, 486

Cameleopard, entry of into East, 120

Canning, Mr., on the Catholic question, [58] ; resolutions on the corn laws introduced by, [64] ; consulted by the king as to the formation of a new ministry, [74] ; opposed to parliamentary reform, [105] ; his explanation relative to his conduct with regard to the formation of a new ministry, [113] ; correspondence with the Duke of Wellington, [121] ; attack on ditto, [155] ; death, [159] ; political character, *ib.* ; funeral, 143 ; memoir of, 477 ; lines on his death, 586

Cape of Good Hope, Lord G. Somerset returns from the government of, [195]

Capo d'Istria, chosen President of Greece, [500]

Carillo, Richard, his testimony refused at the Old Bailey, 14

Carriers, liability of, and action to recover loss of a box, 43

Casas, Louis Fr. death of, 200

Catholic Question, [195]

Catholic Association, [14]
Caulaincourt, death of, 232
Censorship, re-established in France, [222]
Chancellor, Lord, (Eldon) on the Wellesley case, 297
Chancellor, Lord, (Lyndhurst) enters on his office, 83
 ——— of Ireland (Lord Manners) retires from office, 186
Chancery, Mr. M. A. Taylor's motion respecting, [138]
Chandos, Marquis of, questions to ministers on the Catholic Association, [14], note
Child, one born with the figure of a tortoise on its head, 57
Church, Colonel, appointed generalissimo of the Greek forces, [301]; repairs to Corinth, [322]
Clarence, Duke of, additional allowance to, [8]-[14]; appointed Lord High Admiral, [103]
Cochrane, Lord, arrival of, at Poros, and address to the Greek government, [300]; made commander of the Greek fleet, [301]; plan for raising the siege of Athens, *ib.*; appears off the coast of Egypt, [304]
Codrington, Sir Edward, arrives at Navarino, [312]; interview with Ibrahim Pacha, [313]; battle of Navarino, [317]; despatches relative to ditto, 410; protocol of conferences with his colleagues, 413
Coiners, gang of, 70
Coleridge, Mr., stanzas by, 540
Columbia: arrival of Bolivar at Bogota, [335]; he departs for Venezuela, *ib.*; makes Paex the supreme chief, [336]; re-establishes tranquillity in Venezuela, *ib.*; resigns the presidentship, [337]; Santander, the vice-president, also resigns, [338]; congress refuses to accept the resignation of either, [339]; national convention ordered to be convoked, [340]; revolt in the southern provinces, *ib.*; Lopez Mendez named chief of Guayaquil, [341]; Bolivar returns to Bogota, *ib.*; finances, [342]
Comet, a new, 512
Copley, Sir J., on the Catholic question, [33]; made Lord Chancellor by the title of Lord Lyndhurst, [102]. See *Lyndhurst*.
Coral, smuggled, concealed in butter, 103
Corn-laws, motions in parliament on, [64]; different modes of protecting corn, [65]; a variable duty, [67];

supply of corn from foreign markets during the war, [77]; Mr. Hume's scheme, [82]; bill introduced into the House of Lords, [146]; correspondence between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson, [148]
Coronation oath, letters on, from his late majesty to Lord Kenyon, 467
Courts: *Admiralty*; Adamson v. Jarvis, 23; manumission of slaves, 124; case of a slave woman returning from England to Antigua, 338; two slaves, J. Smith and Rachel, 354; Jack Martin, a slave, 355
Arches; King v. Sanzon, 123
Chancery; Wellesley v. the Duke of Beaufort, 297
Common Pleas; Birk v. Hart and Findley, 53; Levy v. Milne, &c. libel, 100; Graddon v. Price, theatrical engagement, 114; Richardson v. Sir G. Webster, election expenses, 170; Snow v. Leyland, lost bank-note, 173; Price v. Thwaites, libel, 315
Exchequer; King v. Giuseppe Guecco, smuggling coral, 102
Guildhall; Maudslay v. Le Blanc, action to recover a sum for machinery from the steam-washing company, 9; Sandiman v. Breach, hire of a post-chaise on Sunday, 38
King's-bench; Watson v. Clement, nuisance from a steam-engine, 88; Thwaites v. Wright, 89; Clifford v. Latow, a wife's debts, 172; Beaumont v. Thwaites, libel, 310
 ——— *Guildhall*; Brunton &c. v. Blackmore &c., patent, 12; East v. Chapman, libel in Sunday Times, 312
 ——— *Dublin*; Eneas Macdonnell, libel, 193; the king v. Meireillos, conspiracy to defraud, 355
Old Bailey; Mary Wittenback, murder of her husband, 336
Cricket, novel mode of playing, 101
Crime, state of, for seven years, 1; report of the committee on criminal commitments, 371
Criminal-law, Mr. Peel's improvements of, [185]
Crim-con, case and punishment of, at Madrid, 130
Croker, Mr., lines on Canning's death, 536
Currency, sir F. Burdett's opinion relative to, [78]
Deaf and dumb, new method of cure applied to, 9, 115
Dead body, attempt to steal, 69

I N D E X.

- Deaths, 222
 Deer, extraordinary mortality of, at Cranbourne chase, 109
 Detonating powder, serious accident from, 43
 Deodand, singular one; a horse by which a man had been accidentally killed, ordered to be destroyed, 142
 Dignum, C., singer, death, 239
 Dissenters' marriages, 24
 Dodd, G., engineer, death, 256
 Doyle, Dr., character of the established church of Ireland by, [38]
 Drama; Drury-lane, *Gil Blas*, 78; Covent-garden, Peter Wilkins, *ib.*
 Dublin, University election, 97
 Duel; Goulard and Caire, two medical students, Paris, 36
 Duelling, law against, in Bavaria, [289]
 Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, destroyed by fire, 159

 Earthquake at Morteigne, France, 3
 East Retford, bill for disfranchisement of [181]
 Edinburgh, extraordinary snow storm at, 47
 Egypt; fidelity of Mohammed Pacha to the Porte, [297]
 Eichhorn, J. G. death, 249
 Eldon, lord, resigns the chancellorship, [100], [115] *note*; he explains the reasons for his conduct, [120]; vase presented to him by the king, 91
 Elections, discussion in parliament respecting proceedings connected with, [175]; committee appointed to inquire into polls, [182]
 Electro-magnetic instrument, [Watkins', 525
 Emigration, report of select committee on, 382; third ditto, 387; Ireland, 389; England, *ib.*; Scotland, 392; expediency of a loan for facilitating emigration, 393; board of emigration, 400
 Erivan, taken by the Russians, [294]
 Executions: T. Norton, highway robbery, 147; J. Slade, murder of rev. J. Waterhouse, 149; W. Haywood and his two sons, 156; Reuben Martin, 194; J. French, and J. Williams, 198

 Fanaticism, singular case of, at Alençon, 129
 Fences, quickset, mode of making, 521
 Ferners, earl, death, 247
 Finance accounts: public income, 264; public expenditure, 266. See *Budget*.
 Finances: France, [208]; Portugal, [254]; Buenos Ayres, [235]; Columbia, [342]; Mexico, [344]; United States, 427
 Fires: paper-manufactory at Coesobean, Cornwall, 39; Gordon Castle, 125; Theatre, Ambigu Comique, Paris, 126; Sheerness, twenty-three houses destroyed, 134; Chapel-street, Edgware-road, 149; conflagration at Abo, 152; Dupplin castle, Perthshire, 159; Mr. Hopkins' warehouse, Queen-street, 183; Legacy Office, Somerset House, 186
 Fish, singular one caught near Plymouth, 126; emigration of, fishes, 517
 Fisher's, capt. apparatus for watering ships, 41
 Flour, foreign, importation of, [81]
 Flowers, method of raising natural, in winter, 523
 Foscolo Ugo, death, 255
 Forgery at the Bank of England, 30; trial of J. Onchard for, 61
 Fossil reptile discovered at Exeter, 107
 France: meeting of the new chambers, and royal speech, [197]; discussions relative to Portugal, *ib.*; new law to regulate the selection of jurors, [201]; decision relative to the juries, [204]; slave-trade, [205]; finances, [208]; state of manufactures, [209]; royal debts, [210]; law relative to the press, [211]; violent opposition to it, [213]; amendment of it, [215]; bill carried in the deputies, [218]; withdrawn in the peers, [220]; national guard of Paris, disbanded, [221]; censorship re-established, [222]; the chambers dissolved, [223]; creation of peers, [223]; general election, [224]; ministers defeated in the elections, [225]; change of ministry, [226]; dispute with Algiers, *ib.*; commercial treaty with Mexico, [227]; French garrison withdrawn from Barcelona, [246]
 Franklin, capt. his Arctic expedition by land, 508
 Freethinking Christians, objection to the marriage ceremony according to the church, 25
 Funerals: Mr. Gifford's, 7; duke of York's, 14; king of Saxony, 24; Mr. Canning's, 143

 Galley-slaves, at Toulon, treatment of 96
 Game laws, lord Wharfedale's, 183; marq. of Salisbury's, [184]
 Garter, Chapter of the order, 24

I N D E X.

- Gascoigne, gen. moves for a committee on the state of commercial shipping, [162]
- George III, letters of, to lord Kenyon, on the coronation oath, 467
- Gifford, sir Amb. Hardinge, death, 243
- Gifford, W. funeral, 73; anecdotes of, 490
- Gill, J. tried and convicted for stealing two oxen, afterwards found to be innocent, and pardoned, 179
- Giraffe, entry of one into Paris, 120
- Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal opened, 87
- Gloucester, riot at, and toll-house pulled down by the mob, 162, 169
- Gold-mines of the Ural, 519
- Graham steam-packet, explosion of, 106, action brought against the proprietors, 138
- Greece, state of, [297]; successes of Karaïskaki in Livadia, [298]; island of Eubœa blockaded, [299]; siege of Athens, *ib.*; dissensions respecting the place of a national assembly, [300]; lord Cochrane's remonstrances, *ib.*; assembly convened, *ib.*; Capo d'Istria elected president of Greece, *ib.*; gen. Church, and lord Cochrane proceed to the relief of Athens, [301]; Karaïskaki killed, [302]; total defeat of the Greek army before Athens, [303]; surrender of the Acropolis, [304]; military events in Western Greece, [305]; affairs at Napoli di Romania, [322]; ditto in Western Greece, *ib.*; British order in council against the Greek marine, [323]; treaty for the pacification of Greece, 403. See *Turkey*.
- Greek steam-boats, 59
- Grey, earl, speech on the new ministry, [133]
- Goderich, lord, premier on the death of Mr. Canning, [191]
- Gordon, duke, death, 248
- Gordon castle, extensive fire at, 125
- Gordon's Mr. new steam-carriage, 202
- Guatemala: revolt of the province of St. Salvador, [347]; rebels repulsed, [348]
- Hamilton capt. extract of letter from, to sir Edw. Codrington, 414
- Hammersmith; suspension bridge at, 526
- Hauff, W. German author, death, 260
- Heat, magnetic influence of, 512
- Heber, bishop, lines by, "An Evening Walk in Bengal," 540
- Hecia, the discovery-ship, description of her fitting-up, 58; account of the expedition, 503
- Herald, Morning, action against, for libel, by Mr. Barber Beaumont, 310
- Herries, Mr., made chancellor of the Exchequer, [192]
- Horse-stealing, prevalence of, 22
- Holloway, engraver, death, 234
- Hulka, state of, 64
- Hume, Mr. opposes the additional allowance to the duke of Clarence, [10], [13]; plan respecting the Corp-laws, [82]
- Hungary: the diet dissolved, [290]
- Hurricane in Ireland, 11; off Scotland, 49
- Huskisson, Mr., correspondence with the duke of Wellington on the Corp-laws, [148]; speech on the state of commercial shipping, [166]
- Hydrophobia, horrible case of, 45; another case, 46; Mr. T. Fenby, 141; J. Metcalf, 190
- Jamaica: dispute relative to the allowances to the British troops adjusted, [193]
- Java, insurrection, [286]; suspension of hostilities, [288]
- Jesuits, their increasing power, [37]; decision relative to, in the French Chamber of Peers, [204]
- Imagination, extraordinary case of the force of, in pregnancy, 57
- Indies, E. commercial treaty with the Burmese, [193]; petition to parliament by the inhabitants of Calcutta, against the stamp duty, [194]; periodical press, [195]; regulations relative to the press at Bombay, 359
- Inquests: a new-born child, 4; R. M. Bowles, starved, 21; Ann Hudson, hydrophobia, 45; Mr. Deering, jun. 56; a body found in Combe Wood, 148; F. Amphlett, killed by boxing, 149; T. Cantrill, 180; W. Harfield, driver of the Leeds 'True Blue' coach, 187; J. Metcalf, hydrophobia, 190
- Inundations in Calabria, 119
- Joint-Stock companies, liability of, 9, 53, [14]
- Jones, rev. M. miser, death of, 160
- Ireland: machinations of the Catholic priests, [24]; their influence over lord Waterford's tenantry, [25]; affidavits in proof of the artifices of the priests, [26]; *note*. Catholic emancipation, [34]; meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, [62]; conversions from popery, 42, 55, 92, 108, 109; outrages near Cashel, 64; ditto, Clonmel, 70

I N D E X.

Juries, new law relative to selecting jurors in France, [207]

New palace, fall of part of, 192

Kiesewetter, C. G. composer, death, 267

King's Bench prison, mock election at, 127

Kitchener, Dr. death, 235

Lancaster, supposed shock of an earthquake at, from the explosion of a vessel, 60

Landorpe, manager of, defends the new ministry, [120]; Secretary of State Home Department, [145]

Laplace, mathematician, death, 225

Larive, actor, death, 250

Launch of the 'George the Fourth,' Chatham, 159

Law Cases, &c., 227

Legal technicalities, 46

— promotions, 113, 117

— expedition, 147

Leicester, corporation of, charge brought against, in parliament, respecting election business, [177]

Leicht, sculptor, death, 246

Libel, trial of Mr. Essex Maedemell for, 198; Morning Herald, 310, 315; Sunday Times, 312

Lists: Ministry, 304

Sheriffs, 296

Births, 207

Marriages, 310

Promotions, 317

Deaths, 292

General Acts, 292

Local Acts, 285

Patents, 529

Liverpool, earl of, illness of, [90]; his public character, [91]

London University, laying foundation stone of, 61

Lunatic, pauper, report of select committee on, 306; Mr. Watburton's establishment, 46

Madhouses, regulations respecting, 367. See Lunatic.

Manners, lord, lord chancellor of Ireland, retirement from office, 186

Mansfield, lord, his opinion as to the legality of slaves in England, 341

Manuel, French deputy, his death, [222]; pamphlet of the speeches at his funeral, suppressed, [223]

Marriages of Dissenters, 24

Marriage speculation, 112

Metals, improvements in calcining, 523

Mexico, commercial treaty with France, [342]; report of the provinces of Texas, [342]; Arenas' conspiracy, [343]; measures against Spanish in-

habitants, &c.; new conspiracies and arrests, [343]; insurrection in Durango, [344]; finances, 46

Ministers, resignations of, [100]; remarks on ditto, [101]; vindicated from the charge of caballing, 46; new ministers, [102], [105], note; facts connected with the resignation of the former ministers, [115], note; new ministry after Mr. Canning's death, 192

Miser, the rev. Morgan Jones, 160

Mitford, W. historian, death, 229

Mout Blanc, Messrs. Hawes and Fellows', ascent of, 515

Morton, earl, death, 231

in an affray, Dublin, 185; Lawson, 197; Frederick Wilson, by his wife, 336

Naples, inundation in the kingdom of, 119

Natural history: skeleton of a Dodo, 39; emigration of birds, 317

Natural philosophy, &c., 511

Navarino, battle of, [317]; results relative to, 410; number of vessels killed and wounded, 413, 364; Netherlands: conquest of the Cape, [285]. See Java.

Newgate, escape of prisoners from, 129

Newmarket heath, fight of the public to go on, during the race, 127

Niagara, descent of a vessel over the falls, 158

Noble, Rev. Mark, late of the Middle Temple, 300

Northern expedition, 185; British, 34; capture of Franklin, 34; report on, 34. See Arctic expedition.

Norwich, riot at, 110

Northampton, corporation of, 112

INDEX.

of, at the general election discussed in parliament, [175]
 North pole, captain Parry's attempt to reach, in 1827, 503
 Norway, census of, [284]; the Storting refuses money for building a palace, *ib.*
 Nose, restoration of, 77
 Obituary: Dr. Good, 222; H. Oline, 223; Miss Benger, 234; Dr. J. Jones, 225; Rev. Dr. Evans, 226; sir George Beaumont, 228; William Mitford, historian, 229; Mr. Rudell, 230; Pestalozzi, 231; Caulaincourt, 232; Dr. Kitchener, 233; Milton, engraver, 234; Holloway, *do.*, *ib.*; La Place, 235; Volta, *ib.*; J. Smith, 237; rev. T. Thirlwall, *ib.*; De Rossi, Italian dramatist, 238; C. Dignum, singer, 239; Beethoven, composer, *ib.*; Earl of Shrewsbury, 241; T. Rowlandson, 242; sir A. Hardinge Giffard, 243; Frederick Augustus king of Saxony, 244; Lemot sculptor, 245; duke of Gordon, 248; lord de Tabley, 249; Eichhorn, *ib.*; signor Sapio, 250; Larive, actor, *ib.*; Bossellini, 251; Josiah Spode, *ib.*; W. Blake, engraver, 253; Ugo Foscolo, 255; Rev. R. Pollock, 256; G. Dodd, Engineer, *ib.*; Klesewetter, 257; W. Müller, 258; Cassas, 260; W. Hauff, *ib.*; Joseph Planta, 261; Cardinal Ruffo, 262; Helen Maria Williams, *ib.*
 Odessa, price of corn at, [76]
 Opera of Maria Stuart, 119
 Oporto, disturbances at, [275]
 Oxford, grand commemoration of the founders, &c., 117
 Paris, arrival of the Giraffe, 120; fire at the theatre de l' Ambigu Comique, 126
 Parliament: address of condolence to the king on the death of the duke of York, [6]; royal message for increased allowance to the duke and duchess of Clarence, [9]; opposed by lord Althorpe, [10]; by Messrs. Brougham, Abercrombie, &c. *ib.*; bill formed, [13]; debate renewed, *ib.*; Catholic question, [14]; petitions on, [16]; sir Francis Burdett's motion *ib.*; Mr. G. Dawson opposes it, [29]; sir J. Copley ditto, [33]; Mr. Plunkett's reply to, [40]; Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, [58]; motion lost, [62]; Corn-laws, [64]; resolutions respecting duties on corn, [68]; debate resumed, motion for a

committee opposed, [76]; amendment moved by Mr. Banks, [73]; another amendment proposed, [74]; and lost, [78]; Mr. Peel vindicates the ministry from inconsistency on the corn question, [79]; Mr. Hume's scheme for a duty of 15s. on imported wheat, [82]; bill, and opposition to it, [83] supported by Mr. Grant, [85]; bill passed, [89]; lord Liverpool's illness, and ministerial interregnum, [90]; &c.; motion for a vote of supply opposed by Mr. Tierney, on the ground of there being no responsible ministry, [96]; Mr. Canning's reply, [97]; sir T. Lethbridge's motion for an address to the king, respecting the formation of an administration, [99]; meeting after the Easter recess, [105]; Mr. Peel's reasons for his resignation, [106]; Mr. Canning's statement, [113]; sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Brougham, [118]; lord Eldon's explanation as to his resignation, [120]; duke of Wellington's ditto, [121]; earl Bathurst's, &c. [127]; discussions on the formation of the new ministry—hostility towards it in the House of Lords, [128]; earl Grey's speech, *ib.*; opinions on the Catholic question, [137]; motions on state of Ireland, and repeal of Test act, withdrawn, *ib.*; Mr. M. A. Taylor's motion on court of chancery, [138]; lost, [142]; ditto on stamp duty on cheap publications, [143]; Corn-bill introduced in the House of Lords, [146]; amendment of the duke of Wellington, [147]; bill withdrawn, [155]; temporary Corn bill, [159]; discussion in the House of Lords on the language concerning them, used in the Commons; shipping interest, [161]; budget, [172]; Mr. Maberly's motion respecting proceedings at elections, [175]; motion relative to the borough of Penryn, [179]; amendment, for its disfranchisement, [180]; bill for disfranchisement of East Retford, [181]; committee to inquire into the mode of taking polls, [182]; lord Wharncliffe's bill on the game laws, [183]; marquis of Salisbury's ditto, [184]; Mr. Peel's improvements of the criminal law, [185]; sir J. Copley's bill for the improvement of the court of Chancery, [187]; prorogation of parliament, [188].
 Parry, capt. return from his expedition 187; account of his attempt to reach the North Pole, 503.

I N D E X.

- Pauper Lunatics, report on, 358.
 Patents, new, 529.
 Peel, Mr. character of the duke of York, [6]; reply to the marquis of Chandos; questions relative to the Catholic association, [14] *note*; on Catholic emancipation, [47]; resigns, vindicates that step, [106]; improvements of the criminal law, [185]
 Penitentiary, Milbank, report of committee on, 381
 Persia: commencement of the Russia campaign, [291]; Erivan besieged, and the siege raised, *ib.*; Abbas Abad besieged, *ib.*; battle of Djeven Boulak, [292]; battle of Etchmiazine, [293]; Serder Abad surrenders, *ib.*; Erivan again besieged, and taken by the Russians, [294]; they enter Tauris, *ib.*; preliminaries of peace signed, *ib.*; the Shah refuses to ratify them, [295]; account of the English envoy's visit to the Shah, 497
 Perth, escape of prisoners from the gaol, 76
 Peru: Columbian envoy sent away, [345]; revolution, *ib.*; Cusco and Puno separated from the republic, *ib.*; finance and mines, [346]; loan, *ib.*; sinking fund, [347]
 Penryn, petition against the election for, on account of bribery, [179]; extension of its franchise proposed, [180]
 Pestalozzi, death of, 231
 Petrification of a tree, in a colliery, 107
 Pine tree, extraordinary, 522
 Pirates, Spanish, trial of three, 331
 Pitt Mr. letter of, to the late king, respecting the admission of Catholics to office, 472
 Planta, Joseph, death of, 261
 Plunkett's, Mr. speech on the Catholic question, [40]; made lord chief justice Common Pleas, Ireland, [103]
 Poachers, fatal affray with sir George Armytage's game-keepers, 191
 Poaching, 375, 377
 Poetry, 536
 Police: Union Hall; an itinerant reciter on the Corn-laws, 55; Mary-le-bone; Eliza Watts, shop-lifting, 187; T. Billet and G. Gaywood, combination, 192
 Police system of the metropolis, measures adopted, for its improvement, 199
 Pompeii, building discovered at, 126
 Popery, conversions from, in Ireland, 42, 65, 92, 108, 109, 137
 Portugal; convention, with England, [195]; discussions respecting, in the French Chambers, [197]; invasion by the rebels, Chaves, &c., [230]; defeat of ditto, *ib.*; fresh irruption of ditto, into the province of Minho, [248]; they are defeated, and driven beyond the frontier, [249]; re enter Truaes Montes, [250]; driven into Spain and disarmed, [251]; position of British troops, *ib.*; opening of the Cortes, *ib.*; bishop of Viseu's speech, [252]; differences in the chambers regarding a loan, *ib.*; loan voted, [253]; finances, [254]; discussions on the conduct to be observed towards the rebels, [255]; an amnesty proposed, [256]; motion for the dismissal of the ministry, [258]; Cortes prorogued, [260]; proclamation against the clergy, [261]; an amnesty published, [262]; decrees of the emperor received, *ib.*; mutiny in garrison at Elvas, [264]; dissensions in the cabinet, *ib.*; illness of the regent, [265]; change of ministry, [267]; don Miguel intends to assume the regency, [268]; desertions in the army, [270]; suspicious conduct of Bastos, intendant of police, [271]; Saldanha, minister of war dismissed, [274]; disturbances at Lisbon, *ib.*; ditto at Oporto, [275]; trial of general Stables, &c., [277]; changes in ministry, [278]; don Miguel appointed regent *ib.*; visits England, [279]; bank of Lisbon stops payment, [282]; convention between his Britannic majesty and the infanta regent, 416
 Press, regulations relative to, in India, 359
 Prison discipline, 377, 381
 Prussia: organization of the provincial estates, [289]
 Public Documents, 306, foreign, 408
 Rain Gauge, Mr. Bowen's register, 525
 Reports of committees: on pauper lunatics, 366; criminal commitments, &c. 371; general Penitentiary, Milbank, 381; emigration, 383
 Richardson, Dr. land Arctic expedition, 508
 Riot at Bodmin gaol, 96; at Norwich, 110; toll-house pulled down at Gloucester by the mob, 168
 Robbery, singular one, of teeth and palates from a dentist's shop, 485
 Rossi, Cypriote, &c.; Italian dramatist, death, 238
 Ruff, cardinal, death, 262
 Rundell, Mr., death, 230
 Russia; war with Persia, [197]; See

I N D E X.

- Peruvia.**—Levy of troops, [295]; gold mines of the Ural, 519
- St. Catherine's docks,** strike of the workmen at, 186
- Saldanha,** Portuguese minister, returns from Oporto, [264]; tenders his resignation to the regent, [267]; dismissed, [274]
- Saxony,** king of, his death, [288]; 244; funeral, 94
- Scotland;** severe snow storms, 47; hurricane, 49
- Scott, sir-W.** sale of copyrights of his works, 200
- Sea-serpents** 162
- Shakspeare jubilee,** at Stratford, 84
- Sheen, W.** trial of, for murder of his child, 326
- Sheep destroyed by a dog,** 22
- Sheetness;** extensive fire at, 134
- Shiel, Mr.** prosecution of, [15]; number of vessels built during the last six years, 2
- Shipping,** unequal competition of British, with foreign ship-owners, [162];
- Ships:** 'Diamond' man-of-war, burnt, 35; discovery of the wreck of the 'Amsterdam,' 36; loss of the smack 'Comet,' 37; mutiny on board the 'Pacific,' 109; return of the 'Dundee' from Davis' Straits, 113; launch of the 'George Fourth,' 159; 'Irresistible,' Greek steam-vessel burnt, 178; trial respecting policy of insurance of the 'Dianna,' 355; the 'Wassenaer,' Dutch vessel, 14
- Shipwrecks:** 'Clyde' packet, off Arbroath, 35; the 'John and Margaret,' on the Scoll rocks, *ib.*—loss of the 'Queen Charlotte' smack, off Lowestoff, 173
- Shrewsbury, earl,** death, 241
- Sinking fund,** [172]
- Skeletons,** five dug up at Vauxhall, 95
- Slade, Joseph,** confession of the murder of the Rev. J. J. Waterhouse, 140, executed, 149
- Slaves,** three at St. Kitt's manumitted in consequence of failure of registry, 124; right of purchasing his liberty, claimed by one at Berbice, [193]; case respecting one returning from England to Antigua, 338; owners of slaves possess no authority over them in England, 342—legal point relative to *ib.*; 354, do. Jack Martin a slave, 355
- Slave trade,** law for prohibition of, in France, [205]; convention with Brazil, for abolition of the African slave trade, 418
- Smugglers,** eleven convicted, at Hythe, 37—severe affray with, 75
- Snow,** a traveller extricated from, 164
- Snow-storm,** deaths occasioned by, 10, 44; extraordinary one in Scotland, 47
- Somnambulism,** case of, 54
- Southey, Dr.** funeral song for the princess Charlotte, 539
- Spain:** declaration regarding Portugal; [228]; army of observation formed, [229]; new invasion of Portugal, [230]; the defeated rebels disarmed and Chaves and Canellas ordered to quit Spain, *ib.*; influence of the Camarilla, *ib.*; apostolic party, 231; progress of the Carlists, 232; attempt on Tortosa, *ib.*; insurrection in Catalonia, [233]; dissensions in the ministry, [234]; Recacho dismissed and banished, [235]; progress of the rebels in Catalonia, [236]; proclamations, [238]; they establish provisional governments, [239]; measures adopted against them, *ib.*; army of observation enter Catalonia, [240]; Ferdinand goes thither, [241]; arrives at Tarragona, *ib.*; his proclamation, [242]; rebels defeated, [243]; conduct of the clergy, [244]; several arrested, *ib.*; purification of the public offices [245]; executions, *ib.*; French garrison withdrawn from Barcelona, [246]; trade with S. America, *ib.*; differences with the Pope, respecting appointment of S. American bishops, [247]; Spanish refugees attempt to enter Spain, hostilely, [268]
- Spode, Josiah,** potter, death, 251
- Spring-guns,** illegality of, decided, 116
- Stamp duties,** case relative to, 99
- Steam carriage,** trial of one, 158; Bursall and Hill's, 201—Mr. Gordon's, 202
- Steam washing company,** action against, 9
- Storm in Aberdeenshire,** 174. See also *Tempest.*
- Suicides:** Charles Pearce, a prisoner, in the court at the Old Bailey, 10; W. Deering, jun., 56; A. Berridge, 69; singular one of a criminal, at Paris, 72; attempted by Mary Brooks, after killing her child, 83; Mr. Briskell, 96; Hughes, a youth, a prisoner in the King's Bench, 108; Samuel Eddes, Macclesfield, repeated attempts at suicide by, *ib.*; Miss Spencer kills her mother and herself, 139; James Thompson, a condemned felon, 154; a young man at Worcester, 155; Agnes and Sophia Atterton, two maiden ladies, 198

I N D E X.

Stubbs, general, governor of Oporto, dismissed and ordered to be tried, [275]; acquitted, [277]

Tables: Public income, 264
Public Expenditure, 266
Disposition of grants, 267
Payments for other services, 273
Ways and means, *ib.*
Public funded debt, 274
——— Unfunded ditto, 277
Foreign trade, 278
Trade of the United Kingdom, 279
Trade of Ireland, 280
Navigation of the United Kingdom, 281
Price of Stocks, 291
——— Corn, 292
——— Butcher's Meat, *ib.*
Bills of Mortality, 293
Meteorological Table, *ib.*

Tabley, lord, De, death, 249

Taylor, Mr. M. A., motion on the Court of Chancery, [138]

——— Sir Herbert, narrative of the Duke of York's last illness, 442

Terror, death occasioned by, 112

Thames, inundation of, 178

Thames-tunnel, breaking in of, 97, 113, 118; description of the shield in, 121; method used to stop the leakage, 123; account of the works, 527

Thunder-storm, Mr. Green's description of one, as observed from his balloon, 102; effects of one near Oldingham, York, *ib.*

Tiger, escape of, from a collection of wild beasts, 64; destroyed near Farnesfield, 80

Treaty for the pacification of Greece, 403; convention with the Infanta Regent of Portugal, relative to the British Troops, 416

Trials: Hubert Compts, a robber, at Lyons, 12; Francis Petit, ditto, Amiens, 13; Philip Tinneley, murder, 50; Richard Fox, murder of his wife, 51; J. Orchard, forgery, 61; Michael M' Namara, &c., abduction of Mary Ryan, 65; Joshua Birch, murder, 67; Buckley, &c., coining, 70; Sarah Jones, child-murder, 73; Jacob Irving, manslaughter, 106; W. and R. and G. Heyworth, and Jackson, robbery, 154; W. Robinson, murder of his wife, 156; John Gill, stealing two oxen, 179; James Glen, child-murder, 183; E. G. and W. Wakefield, abduction of Miss Turner, 316;

W. Sheen, murder of his infant son, 326; three Spanish pirates, 331; Mary Wittenback, poisoning her husband, 336.

Turkey, state of, [297]; interposition of Great Britain, France, and Russia, to terminate the war, [307]; manifestation of the Porte, rejecting their mediation, [308]; treaty of London, [309]; the Porte refuses to accede to an armistice, [311]; Egyptian fleet arrives at Navarino, [312]; interview of the English and French admirals with Ibrahim, [313]; armistice, [314]; negotiations at Constantinople, *ib.*; Ibrahim ravages the Morea; devastations at Maina, &c., [316]; battle of Navarino, [317]; proceedings at Constantinople, [319]; demands of the Porte in consequence of the battle of Navarino, [321]; they are refused, and the ambassadors quit Constantinople, *ib.*; manifesto of the Porte, 406. See *Greece*.

Turner, Miss, abduction of, by the Wakefields, 316

Villèle, M., his unpopularity, [221]; merit of some of his unpopular measures, [225]; resigns, [226]

United States: discussions in congress respecting colonial trade, [225]; Great Britain agrees to pay a compensation, [326]; convention with do. respecting claims arising from the convention at St. Petersburg, [419]; president's message to congress, 420; relations with Great Britain, 421; France, 424; Russia, 425; Buenos Ayres and Brazil, 426; finances, 427; Army, 428; insubordination of the north-western Indians coerced, 429; reports to congress *ib.*; naval affairs, &c., 431; post-office, *ib.*; public lands, 432

University, London, foundation stone laid, 91

Universities: examinations and prizes, Oxford, 294; Cambridge, 295

Volta, death, 235

Ural, gold mines of the, 519

Wakefield, Edward G. and W., trial of, for abduction of Miss Turner, 316

Wasps, horse stung to death by, 148

Watering ships, apparatus for, 41

Wax-tree, Carolina, 520

Wellesley-Pole, Mr. suit in Chancery relative to the separation of his children from him, 267

Wellington, Duke of, succeeds the

INDEX.

- Duke of York as commander-in-chief, [6]; explanation relative to his resignation in the cabinet, [121]; correspondence with Mr. Canning, *ib.*, *note*; ditto with Mr. Huskisson on the corn-bill, [148]; Mr. Canning's attack on, [155]
- Wellwood, rev. Sir H. Moncrieffe, death, 253
- Wexford bridge, fall of, 177
- Wharnccliffe, Lord, bill on the game-laws, [183]
- Wheat, average prices of, from 1803-1814, [74], *note*
- Witch, assault on a supposed, 79
- Williams, Helen Maria, death, 262
- Wirtemberg, queen of, lands at Greenwich, 112
- York, Duke of, illness and death of, [3]; character, *ib.*; army improved by, [4]; political conduct, [5]; testimonies to his worth, in the House of Commons, [7]; funeral, 14; memoir of, 436; Sir H. Taylor's narrative of his last illness and death, 442, character of, by Sir W. Scott, 460; letter to the late king on Catholic emancipation, 477

